THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, DECEMBER 22, 1829

TO THE PUBLIC.

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OLD CONNECTICUT

by the maple and birch trees. The roots of several plants, particularly the *beet*, and parsnip, contain it in lesser quantities, as well as the fruit of many plants: as grapes, persimons, cherries, sweet apples, and indeed, all the vegetable substances which to the sense excite sweetness in the mouth.

LIME.

This, under many circumstances, has been found an excellent manure. It, no doubt, acts in three ways. In one, it serves to absorb water, and yield it for plants: in another, to unite itself to them; and in a third, to absorb carbonic acid from the air, and form the compound.

LIBRARIES.

The first Library was erected at Athens, by Pisistratus the tyrant, and transported by Xerxes into Persia, but afterwards brought back by Selaucus Niranor to Athens. Plutarch says, that under Eumenes there was a library at Pergamus that contained 200,000 books; that of Ptolomy Philadelphis, according to A. Gellius, contained 700,000 which were [illegible] and his successors erected a magnificent one at Constantinople, which, in the [illegible] century, contained 800,000 volumes, among which were the Iliad and Odyssey, written with letters of gold on purple serpent. This Library was [illegible] by the order of Leo Isaurus. The [illegible] libraries of ancient Rome were [illegible] Palatine, and in modern Rome, that of the Vitican. One of the most complete libraries in Europe is that of Cosmo de Medicis. It is now, however, exceeded by that of the French King, commenced by Francis I. The Emperor's Library at Vienna consists of [illegible] volumes, and 15,940 curious medals. The Bodleian Library at Oxford, exceeds that of any University in Europe. The Bessarian, at Venice exceeds in Greek manuscripts. The Cotton Library [illegible] wholly of manuscripts relating principally to the antiquities of England.

The President (steam-boat,) travels eighteen miles an hour.

THE HYPOCRITE.

[From Pollocks' Course of Time.]

In the grave
The hypocrite had left his mask, and stood
In naked ugliness. He was a man
Who stole the livery of the court of heaven,
To serve the devil in; in virtue's guise,
Devoured the widow's house and orphan's bread;
In holy phrase, transacted villanies
That common sinners durst not meddle with.
At sacred feast, he sat among the saints,
And with his guilty hands touched holiest things:
And none of sin lamented more, or sighed
More deeply, or with graver countenance,
Or longer prayer, wept o'er the dying man,
Whose infant children, at the moment, he
Planned how to rob. In sermon style he bought,
And sold, and lied; and salutations made
In Scripture terms. He prayed by quantity,
And with his repetitions long and loud,
All knees were weary. With one hand he put
A penny in the urn of poverty,
And with the other took a shilling out,
On charitable lists,—those trumps which sound
The public ear, who had in secret done
The poor a benefit, and half the alms
They told of, took themselves to keep them sounding,—
He blazed his name, more pleased to have it there
Than in the book of life. Seest thou the man?
A serpent with an angel's voice! a grave
With flowers bestrewed! and yet few were deceived.
His virtues being over-done, his face
Too grave, his prayers too long, his charities
Too pompously attended, and his speech
Larded too frequently and out of time
With serious phraseology,—were tests
That in his garments opened in spite of him,
~~Through which the well-instructed eye~~ could see
The rottenness of his heart. None ever blushed,
As in the all-piercing light he stood, exposed,
No longer herding with the holy ones.
Yet still he tried to bring his countenance
To sanctimonious seeming; but, meanwhile,
The shame within, now visible to all,
His purpose balked. The righteous smiled, and even
Despair itself some signs of laughter gave,
As ineffectually he strove to wipe
His brow, that inward guiltiness defiled—
Detected wretch! of all the reprobate,
None seemed maturer for the flames of hell,
Where still his face, from ancient custom, wears
A holy air which says to all that see
Him by, "I was a hypocrite on earth."

More than 6000 persons [illegible] at N. Orleans since last spring.

Law.—In a case of larceny lately tried in New-York, a *dead* turkey was decided to be *no* turkey,—the thief was accordingly acquitted.

Sweden exports 10,000 tons of iron to America annually. France and England receive about the same amount.

In the town of Aurora, Ohio, [illegible] tons of Cheese were made, the last season.

The 147th anniversary of the landing of William Penn, was celebrated at Philadelphia, on the 24th [illegible] ber.

During the quarter, ending the 31st August, there were exported from Buenos Ayres, 139,693 hides, and 1850 dozen of nutria skins.

An English Barrister lately complained that 99 years was a long time to continue in chancery suits, and only, and these appeared to [illegible] the *end*, even at that [illegible]

At the commencement of the struggle for liberty in South [illegible] was the owner of 400 [illegible] of whom he emancipated [illegible] truly fitting the *action* to the [illegible]

177 miles of the Pennsylvania Canal are now in successful operation. 400 miles of this canal will be in operation *early* next summer.

The Ex-Presidents Madison and Monroe, lately attended the Richmond Theatre.

A Sealing Voyage has lately been undertaken without [illegible] Which number fellows these *dogs* of [illegible] *getting to be.*

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BOOK OF LAMENTATIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Israel bewaileth his Calamities.

1. I am the man that hath seen affliction brought upon me by my own *dark* deeds.

2. I have been arraigned at the bar of Public Opinion, and my deeds done in the *dark* have been brought to light.

3. My friends, wo be unto me, are numbered.

4. Mine enemies are many and mighty, and at their uprising and downsitting I am their *jest*.

5. Wherefore is it that they compass me *round about*, and seek to *blacken* my *dark* character?

6. Is it not that I have been guilty of *foul* and *unclean* deeds, at the recital of which *shame* should overcome me?

7. Is it not that I have persecuted and *wronged* the innocent?

8. Is it not that my envenomed tongue hath uttered *lies* and *slanders* against the chosen of the land?

9. Is it not that my ever-ready pen hath recorded the lies and slanders that my tongue hath dared to tell?

10. Yea, and is it not also, that my [illegible] published this *foul-*

11. And why than should I not bewail, [illegible] have transgressed and

12. [illegible] I complain a[illegible] mine enemies [illegible]

13. [illegible] should I not fill the air [illegible] for that I have sinned;

14. [illegible] adoned?

15. [illegible] bewail upon me [illegible] hath

16. [illegible] lived to see [illegible] have seen!

17. [illegible] that I had never lived to [illegible] things that I have heard!

18. [illegible] that *shame* and *remorse* may come upon me, to the end that I may repent and ask forgiveness!

!!—We understand that a Church Hell, on a small scale, is now in active operation within the bounds of our own quiet village.

The Fayette-street village-lot *spec*-ulators have bought a *spec* kled horse. It's a real prancer! 5 POINTS.

[illegible] *drink* is said to have a bad effect upon *Cartmen*; it brings the *nose* into danger.

Severe!—The editor of the "Palmyra Freeman" has hit upon a mode of *punishing* his delinquent subscribers, which we should think would be well calculated to have the desired effect. He says,—"*Those who do not pay up by the expiration of the present volume, shall have the paper sent to them regularly till they do!*" I do not know how this novel mode of punishment will be relished by the delinquent subscribers to the "anti-paper," but I *guess* most of them will *hand over* rather than submit to the *penalty!* OH!

☞ The "Little Kurnel" is making arrangements to set up a paper *on his own hooks*. It is to be printed on *blue* paper, and called the "Pioneer *Anti*-Republican"—its motto, "Some things can be done as well as others." The "Kurnel" says all the *best* articles will be written by *himself!* "SHOULDER—ARMS!"

☞ "Paul Pry," in the Albany Argus, is informed that he demeans the character of the *state paper*, (in the estimation of the subscribers to that print, who reside *hereabouts*,) by his grave notice of such characters as *Richardson* and *Holley*. Where those persons are known, they are not considered worthy of the notice of *grave* gentlemen. SARANAC.

Why did not our neighbor of the Sentinel, while noticing the article from the Palmyra Freeman, headed "Masonic Post-Masters," notice Mr. Charles Thomas, "reformed" Post-Master of Rose, in this county, who is accused of crimes equal, if not greater than those charged against Mr. Loomis or Doubleday.

Captain Holmes, alias *Sam Jones*, of the 2d. We understand he has, through PRUDENCE, resolved to taste the comforts of connubial BLISS!

[*From Canandaigua.*]

General Spiff, and Suit, from Liverpool, arrived in this village last week, and took up lodgings at the Pioneer (old Jail) House. We are informed that he behaved so *ungentlemanly* on the passage, (*by lying and jawing*,) that he was put ashore by the Captain, on "Cold Water Island. He was taken off by [illegible] Bissel, with the loss of his [illegible] a scratch on his nose.

Mister Obadiah Dogberry *Esquire*—

I wish you would insinuate to the [illegible] *adult*(*erer*)*rator* of ardent spirits, that if he does not abstain from his impudent practice of dragging customers into his store by the *lapel* of their coats, and *soft-soaping* them about his goods, for the purpose of *dogging them to buy*, he will [illegible] with a *knock-down*, from a quarter [illegible] he least expects it. VERACITY GOE[illegible]

Great exertions are making by the [illegible] ders of the *Pioneer patriot* [illegible] country, to gain the [illegible] people, for the purpose of [illegible] *themselves* the exclusive [illegible] *loaves* and *fishes* of office. [illegible] PLE should be [illegible]

☞ It is [illegible] the "[illegible] Gentry" have already sold [illegible] about $300 more than the [illegible] of the "Pasture," and obtained *cream* of the purchase [illegible] to *clear* rising of $2000 [illegible] speculation! When will the [illegible] ders cease?

The Old P[illegible] since has [illegible] given out [illegible] resolved to work [illegible] bound.

The little Knights of St. [illegible] thirty days from the [illegible] Wolf Pasture, formerly "[illegible] the Sulphur Springs House [illegible] *work* his *ends*, before he [illegible]

Wanted to know, if the [illegible] tlemen who are in the habit [illegible] Church, are aware that there [illegible] as well as sharps in music?

The *Green Horn* Lawyer [illegible] ly, we understand, a few evenings [illegible] at the [illegible] of something about a *lover* and *love*[illegible]

It is rumored that [illegible] County Jail have *fo*[illegible] bad success [illegible] We hop[illegible] ag[illegible]

...the following extraordinary produc-
...has been sent us for publication,
...as we had interdicted all connec-
...tion with the Devil (except the prin-
...ter's,) for more than *fourteen years*,
...concluded not to publish it, when
...dentally looking over a file of the
...w-York Baptist Register," we
...we could discover something
...under the signature or sanction
...Diabolus"; and although we do
...exactly intend to go so far as to
...intercourse with old "Soo-
...shall, in humble imitation of
...brother of the *Register*,
...for the education of a partic-
...class of our *intelligent* readers,
...time to time, as it may suit our
...curious extracts from this
...correspondence, firmly be-
...in point of *style* and *pathos*
...Bradley, that Anti-Masonic A-
...must yield the palm.—This,
...shall leave to the decis-
...*Literati*. The documents
...ed, "intercepted"; and from
...*contents*, we presume they were
...ntended for the *vulgar eye*.

The most high and mighty—His Highness the Prince of Darkness, &c. &c. &c. Greeting:

KNOW YE THAT:—I wrote you last ...where agreeable to your ...had been *aiding* the al... the *pacification* of ... gave you some account ... Breeches," and to ... by that prince of big... hypocrites, who called the ... of Mecca, and how the ... the sultan ... tion precious relic ... the Old Chu... The turba... lebr... by ... played ... quarter... ...sultan's own sideboard, he gave me such a *flattering* account of the ...nners and customs of these "Chris... ..." and how that, with a lit... ...e and *assistance*, they ...serve you more hordes of Seracens, Arabians, &c. who, after many hours of barbarous fighting, the latter were entirely routed, and the "red cross flag" of Old England waved proudly for a season, over the waning crescent of the *faithful*. By accident, the breeches fell into the hands of a Jew pedlar, who sold them to the sherif of Mecca, who deposited them in the Caba, among other sanctified trumpery, where they remained about two centuries, when a cunning Dervish persuaded one of the Osmian's that something might be made *out* of them. From this epoch I date the rise and progress of the breeches, and poor Mahomet who never wore any thing in his life better than a pair of Scotch highland Kilts, became, by a miracle as it were, the inventor of *yellow breeches*.

I also gave you some account of a pair of nondescript *animals* I met with in an *Oyster Cellar* at Smyrna, who appeared to me to be as fair a sample of the *Ourang Outang* as I had ever witnessed, when, on inquiry, I discovered them to belong to a tribe of savages, located somewhere in North America; and after asking them a few questions, was pompously informed that they belonged to what they were pleased to call the *Universal Yankee Nation*, and that they were noted men in that benighted part of this dirty planet. But you will judge of my astonishment, when I inform you that after I ascertained the names of these worthies, that I discovered them to be the identical fellows, of whom *Asmodus*, your lame *Imp*, had given you notice of more than a year ago; *viz*: "William Morgan" and "Jo Strikland"—the former of whom, had already embraced the *Moslem* faith, and had, after being circumcised, been created by your friend and ally the Grand Seignior a *Bashaw* with three tails. The latter, for the *present* was acting as *Drogoman* to his Excellency the ...ish Ambassador. Now this Jo ... possesses the volubility and ... of a *Stentor*, and in a few min... over a bottle of old *Tokey*, which ...ad purloined for the purpose, from

effectually (having already the disposition.) I made up my mind at once upon the subject, and so soon as I can arrange a little business with the *Pasha* of Egypt, and digest a plan I have long meditated respecting the Turkish fleet, now in the harbour of *Navarino*, I shall proceed on the wings of the wind, to America, and never stop until I shall arrive in what is called the "infected district," which is said to lie in the wilderness, in the neighbourhood of the great lakes, near the roaring cataract. Morgan has already given me letters to his numerous friends in that country—such as *King Solomon*, Hopkins, Sheldon, Yates, H****y, W**d, R********n, &c. &c. with a particular request to call on his old partner *in trade*, known in that country by the name of the "Jack of Clubs." So soon as I shall get my *Machinery* into "the full tide of successful experiment," I shall send you such *glad* tidings of our success, as shall make even the realms of darkness sing praises to your worthy and faithful servant. * * * * * * *

(*To be Continued.*)

Thou dog in forehead,
But in heart a deer!—*Pope.*

It is a sound as well as wholesome maxim in a republican govern... that *all* men are considered inno... until the sentence of condem... has been passed upon them ... judgment of their peers—but ... fair trial and impartial ... spirit emanate from that you... pursue ... arouse the ... times however like the pres... should be prepared for ... it must continue to be so, ... spell is broken, that for a ... has bound too many of our ... brethren. There is however a ... hope that the honest yeomanry of our country are beginning to discover the dark designs of those political ... *romancers*, who are striving to ... every thing into primeval chaos.

We are led to these *reflections* by observing an *indecent* as well as seditious paragraph in the "Orleans Telegraph," in reference to the trial of "Elihu Mather," where the *prisoner* is again *indirectly* arrainged, and the ... ry censured. We know ... be sure, that the Grave ... many instances, ... shield its victims a...

gainst the fell attacks of their *Carlton Kitty*—but why this political pauper of the "Orleans Telegraph," who has changed with every wind, since he has been intrusted with the means of annoyance, should arraign the decision of a court and jury, we know not. Does the excuse of Romeo's apothecary, for vending his poisonous drugs, still prevail, or is it constitutional depravity or imbecility of mind? * * *

NOVELS.

In commenting on the contents of a new novel—"Adventures of a King's Page"—the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer has the following:—

"The countless numbers of novel writers are the curse of the age—all the barn-door fowls are attempting to fly,—and the noisy flapping of their wings gives men of taste the sick head-ache. It is high time a censorship was established in the republic of letters."

Nothing can be more pertinent than the above remarks; but so long as "trifles light as air" are more palatable and better adapted to the *morbid* taste of the present generation, it will be a hard matter to drive those *chickadelees*, who at present range about the *frontiers* of literature, from infesting the land. More *solid reading*, like "cold water," must be made *fashionable*, before it will be relished.—Satire and ridicule may drive some of the *fowls* from the *forest*; yet, if the *mania* for [illegible] is not cured, the evil will [illegible] than diminish.

[illegible] subject, we would suggest to our brethren of the *type* in *general*, whether the last pages in their *large papers* could not be put to better purposes than they generally are?

☞ A tremendous *blow-up* is expected to happen before the next election, among the *Baptists*, growing out of the *Decree* of the Whitesboro' Convention, which leaves it to the *consciences* of the masonic brethren whether to join the anti-masonic party or not. The Baptist Register whines bitterly on the subject.

The town of Mansfield, Conn. realizes, annually, about $25,000 from the manufacture of silk.

"Important" Literary "Notice."—It is with heartfelt *dis*-satisfaction, that we announce the *important* fact that the "Palmyra Freeman" is about to remove to Lyons. Situated, as the Editors say, "*at the very south-west corner of the county*," (and owing to the badness of the Montezuma turnpike,) it becomes "difficult to supply" their 150 subscribers—a few of whom are said to live in the "north-eastern parts of the county"—with the "Freeman"—and a *mental starvation* is threatened in the regions aforementioned, by the *misuser*, as we are gravely informed, of "rascally Post-Masters." The village of Lyons is therefore selected as a *proper* location—from whence a line of *Expresses* will be formed, composed, as we are told, of the present Anti-masonic county Committee, which will commence running from the *eighth* day of January next, (Battle of New-Orleans,) and continue until the funds heretofore raised shall have been expended. By this means the present *ten* subscribers in this village will, as usual, receive the paper by a *Carrier*. * * * * * It is a principle in our weak natures, to wish to engross and monopolise every thing that is *sublime and beautiful*, but we are content that our friends at Lyons should come in for a *share* in *this* matter. The Editors of the Freeman, however, seem to have some misgivings in their own minds, on this subject. They say, "This is essentially necessary,—(the raising of funds we suppose,)—"unless it be *strictly* complied with, the disadvantage we shall labor under, will be *insurmountable*"—*and a luminary extinguished forever!!!*

☞ An "Anti-masonic March-of-Intellect-Society" is *being* formed at Pulteney ville, in this county. The Ex P. M. has *kindly* consented to become the librarian. Two *members* of unquestionable *literary* talents, (the one having sailed a schooner on the lake, while the other acted as two dollar man in the *custom* house,) have been selected a committee to procure *all* the standard works, at present extant, on this "murder and treason" subject. "Southwick's solemn warning," "Elder Holley's Sermon," "Elder Bradley's Epistles," "The Canandaigua Pilgrim," "Palmyra Freeman," &c. &c. &c. are to have the preference.

Place of Worship for young Mechanics.—The New-York Spectator announced the opening of a place of worship of this description, in that city, and bestowed [illegible] encomiums on its utility. [illegible] part, we think either of [illegible] and consider the example [illegible] trading nature. Besides it creates an [illegible] vidious distinction, which should not [illegible] in a republican government like [illegible] The great charter of our [illegible] tessly says, "that all men are [illegible] qual:" if this be true, let them [illegible] Why not appropriate some of the [illegible] seats that are to be found in [illegible] many other Churches in that [illegible] to the use of the "Young Mechanic," the *lordly christian* of that City [illegible] York, too good to worship [illegible] presence of one who earns [illegible] the sweat of his brow? Is the [illegible] ndustrious Mechanic, as such [illegible] of tape and needles? Who [illegible] chanics in this patriotic City [illegible] are Eckford, Sharpe, Child [illegible] hundreds of others [illegible] chanics, and respectable [illegible] And were they not young [illegible] lives? And finally, we would [illegible] s the Editor of the Commercial [illegible] These "young Mechanics" [illegible] so proudly drive with [illegible] "Good Society," are to be [illegible] Legislators. May the sainted [illegible] Franklin rebuke such arrogance [illegible]

The amount of silks [illegible] France is $[illegible],000 pounds [illegible] lens, 1,000,000 pounds [illegible] goods, 1,500,000 pounds [illegible] laces, watches [illegible] while [illegible] gregate amount of 40 [illegible] pounds.

Dreany L. Daniels, late from N. Y. and formerly a clerk in Geneva and Canandaigua, is advertised a *swindler*. He is said to be about 20 years of age and small of stature.

☞ Wanted to know if Dr. P * * don. had not better "*make up his mind*" on a certain *delicate* (*love*) *affair*, and not keep the whole *trio* in despondency any longer.

One of the *party*.

☞ It is rumored that "brother *Paw-cup*" *fully* despairs of being able to "*hold out*," but appears quite thankful to his friends for their *good wishes*.

☞ It is said that a certain Mechanic in this village, who at FOND his daughter the privilege of a half visit[illegible] every Sunday evening, is in the habit of [illegible] very Monday morning. What does it mean [illegible]

NEWARK.

☞ We sincerely learn that the *thirst* for "*Gentle Heroine*" has been [illegible] since his *election* to [illegible]

☞ We would have thought a few months [illegible] "as *smart* and [illegible] young man "as there is [illegible] parts") would have become a [illegible] It is a fact, that "Dick" is so [illegible] "Porter," that when it came on [illegible] he is as uneasy as a "Cat in a [illegible]

☞ It is really astonishing, to see with [illegible] the "*Emporium*" of [illegible] bears the weight of "*Payne*" [illegible] "*Bringunder*" for [illegible]

☞ We are glad to hear that "*Doc*[illegible] pursues his old track, [illegible] and indulge a hope [illegible] Strong—*he* and [illegible]

☞ PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. [illegible] able and luminous document [illegible] already been published in most of [illegible] in our neighbourhood [illegible] only say that we consider it [illegible] point of intellect and [illegible] any [illegible] we have [illegible] [illegible]

☞ [illegible] in England, in [illegible] of swallowing a wasp.

Buying a Heart.—At a Ladies' Fair lately, in Roxbury, a gentleman was induced by bright eyes to pay five dollars for a gingerbread heart. Pooh! better hearts are to be had gratis.

[The above paragraph is from the Connecticut Centinel; it is an ungenerous display of wit. 'Tis true (we believe) that every lady has a heart, and when she arrives at a proper age, is anxious to part with it, but not to *sell* it; she does not give it gratis, either—it is too valuable for that; nor will she take vile gold in payment.—Heart for heart is the ladies' motto, and a good one it is too.]

A Manchester Correspondent inquires—"What are the duties and regulations respecting forwarding and ware-housing goods in your Village?" and "how many days is it customary to keep goods before you threaten to sell them for charges?"—As we do not precisely understand the *statute* in such case made and provided, we must *refer* our correspondent (though not a subscriber) to our friends at, or near the *Five Points*.

Owing to the hour in which our Paper went to press, our readers will discover errors both in manner and matter.

We shall send this paper to *all* the subscribers to the last Series.

Such of them as wish to discontinue will leave their names at the post-office in this village.

We have a rod in pickle for some juvenile delinquents. Want of time on our part only give them space for meditation.

Foreign Communications properly addressed, will be attended to. [illegible] Post-Office.

The communication from Geneva has come too late for insertion in this day's paper. The story of "The Brewer" is under consideration.

Many communications are crowded out for the want of room. Our Rochester correspondents shall be attended to in the course of business.

"Gold Bible" next week.
"Bard of Visions" *rejected*.

CLINTON-HOUSE, ROCHESTER.

E. W. WALKER, begs leave to inform the public, that he has been at much expense in fitting up this establishment for the accommodation of company. The eligibility of its situation is too well known to require comment. He hopes that by unremitted attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Sulphur Springs House.

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after expressing his gratitude for past encouragement, begs leave to inform the public, that his establishment is now in fine order for the reception of company. Sleighing and other parties of pleasure can be accommodated in the best style.—*Phelps, Ont. co. N. Y.*

ROCHESTER RECESS.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, informs the public, that the "Rochester Recess" has been *in order*. His *larder* has been replenished with all the *dainties* a fertile country can afford. His cook is *imported*, and while BAR is well supplied, nothing shall be wanting to the comfort of his guests.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

K. MILLER, the present occupant of this establishment, has put the house in good order. All those who favor him with their custom shall receive a *Quid pro quo*, as sailors say.

Rochester, Sept. 22, 1829.

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. BATTERSON, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity, that he has commenced the manufacture of marble, in all its branches, in this village. Monuments, Tablets, Fire-Slabs, &c. &c. [illegible] monuments, executed in [illegible]

HENRY [illegible]

Ladies' & Gentlemen's

&c. &c. informs the [illegible] that his office is at the "[illegible] Hotel," where all calls in his business will be attended to in good [illegible]

BENJAMIN BROOKS,

(Successor to Dr. Lewis Brooks,)

Carries on the business of *Shaving* and *Hair Dressing* at the old stand of Squire Jerome's Law Office, where he may generally be found, ready to wait on his friends. Mr. Brooks also offers his services as FIDDLE for Balls, Lotteries, Fig-shaving or Anti-Masonic Meetings. His terms are reasonable.

This paper will be published [illegible] in each week, and delivered to subscribers through the Post Office on such days as shall best suit our convenience.

Terms.—*One dollar* per Series, (4 [illegible]) payable in advance.

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN. — *Pope.*

BY O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: JANUARY 2, 1830. [NEW SERIES—NO. 2.

[From the Book of Mormon.]

THE FIRST BOOK OF NEPHI.

HIS REIGN AND MINISTRY.

CHAPTER I.

I, Nephi, having been born of goodparents, therefore I was taught somewhat in all the learning of my father; and having seen many afflictions in the course of my days—nevertheless, having been highly favored of the Lord all my days; yea, having had a great knowledge of the goodness and the mysteries of God, therefore I make a record of my proceedings in my days; yea, I make a record in the language of my father, which consists of the learning of the Jews and the language of the Egyptians. And I know that the record which I make, to be true; and I make it with mine own hand; and I make it according to my knowledge.

For it came to pass, in the commencement of the first year of the reign of Zedekiah, king of Judah, (my father Lehi having dwelt at Jerusalem all his days;) and in that same there came many prophets, prophesying unto the people, that they must repent, or the great city Jerusalem must be destroyed. Wherefore it came to pass that my father Lehi, as he went forth, prayed unto the Lord, even with all his heart, in behalf of his people.

And it came to pass, as he prayed unto the Lord, there came a pillar of fire and dwelt upon a rock before him; and he saw and heard much; and because of the things which he saw and heard, he did quake and tremble exceedingly.

And it came to pass that he returned to his own house at Jerusalem; and he cast himself upon his bed, being overcome with the spirit and the things which he had seen; and being thus overcome with the spirit, he was carried away in a vision, even that he saw the Heavens open; and he thought he saw God sitting upon his throne, surrounded with numberless concourses of angels in the attitude of singing and praising their God.

And it came to pass that he saw one descending out of the midst of Heaven, and he beheld that his lustre was above that to the sun at noon-day; and he also saw twelve others following him, and their brightness did exceed that of the stars in the firmament; and they came down and went forth upon the face of the earth; and the first came and stood before my father, and gave unto him a Book, and bade him that he should read.

And it came to pass that as he read, he was filled with the spirit of the Lord; and he read saying, Wo, wo unto Jerusalem! for I have seen thine abominations; yea, and many things did my father read concerning Jerusalem,—that it should be destroyed, and the inhabitants thereof, many should perish by the sword, and many should be carried away captive into Babylon.

And it came to pass that when my father had read and saw many great and marvellous things, he did [illegible] many things unto the Lord; such as, Great and marvellous are thy works, O Lord God Almighty! Thy throne is high in the Heavens, and thy power, and goodness, and mercy is over all the inhabitants of the earth; and because thou art merciful, thou wilt not suffer those who come unto thee that they shall perish! And after this manner was the language of my father in the praising of his God; for his soul did rejoice, and his whole heart was filled, because of the things which he had seen; yea, which the Lord had shewn unto him. And now I, Nephi, do not make a full account of the things which my father hath written, for he hath written many things which he saw in visions and in dreams; and he also hath written many things which he prophesied and spake unto his children, of which I shall not make a full account; but I shall make an account of my proceedings in my days—Behold I make an abridgment of the record of my father, upon plates which I have made with mine own hands; wherefore, after that I have abridged the record of my father, then will I make an account of mine own life.

Therefore I would that ye should know that after the Lord had shewn so many marvellous things unto my father Lehi, yea, concerning the destruction of Jerusalem, behold he went forth among the people, and began to prophesy, and to declare unto them concerning the things which he had both seen and heard.

And it came to pass that the Jews did mock him because of the things which he testified of them, for [illegible] their abominations [illegible] that the things which he saw [illegible] and also the things which he read in the Book, manifested plainly of the coming of a Messiah, and also the redemption of the world.

And when the Jews heard these things, they were angry with him, even as with the prophets of old whom they had cast out and stoned and slain; and they also sought his life, that they might take away his life [illegible] behold, I, Nephi, will shew unto you that the tender mercies of the Lord are over all them whom he hath chosen, because of their faith, to make them mighty even unto the power of deliverance.

For behold it came to pass that the Lord spake unto my father [illegible] in a dream, and said unto him, Blessed art thou Lehi, because of the things which thou hast done; for because thou hast been faithful [illegible] unto this people, and hast declared unto this people the things which I commanded thee, and also [illegible] seek to take away thy life [illegible]

And it came to pass that the Lord commanded my father, even in a dream, that he should take his family and depart into the wilderness. And it came to pass that he [illegible] unto the word of the Lord [illegible] he did as the Lord had commanded [illegible]

(*To be Continued.*)

CHEMISTRY.

This globe is supposed to contain, and is composed of forty-six substances viz:—

1. Heat or Calorie,	3. Electricity,
2. Light,	4. Galvanism.

These are considered *unconfinable*.—The substance causing acidity and combustion is *Oxygen*. Substances remarkable for their compounds with oxygen are:

1. Nitrogen,	5. Sulphur,
2. Hydrogen,	6. Muriatic acid,
3. Carbon,	7. Flouric Acid,
4. Phosphorus,	8. Boracic Acid.

Substances called Ackalies, are:—

1. Pot-Ash,	2. Soda.

The Earths are nine in number, viz:—

1. Silex,	6. Strontites,
2. Alumine,	7. Zircone,
3. Lime,	8. Glucine,
4. Magnesia,	9. Yttria.
5. Barytes,	

The Metals are 22 in number, viz:—

1. Mercury,	12. Arsenic,
2. Platina,	13. Manganese,
3. Gold,	14. Cobalt,
4. Silver,	15. Nickel,
5. Copper,	16. Molybdena,
6. Iron,	17. Tungsten,
7. Tin,	18. Shaulum,
8. Lead,	19. Titanium,
9. Zinc,	20. Tillusium,
10. Bismuth,	22. Chrome,
11. Antimony,	22. Columbrum.

Chemists have enumerated more.

MONEY, &c.

England is	$4.4444
Ireland is	4.1022
France is	0.1875
Holland is	0.38
do.	0.40
Russia	4.
Rome	3.444
Spain	3.70
Prussia	0.517
Austria	1.96
Turkey	0.888
Sweden	0.888
Denmark	0.84
Portugal	2.150
East Indies	0.888
do.	0.90
do.	1.75
Germany	2.054
do.	0.80
Barbary	3.72

(*Continued from First Series.*)

ARCHITECTURE.

The ingenious and scientific traveller, Mr. Stuart, was indefatigable in drawing, measuring, and accurately describing the interesting works of antiquity, and devoted seven years in the accomplishment of a work that does honor to the British arts, by transmitting to posterity the genius and taste of the Greeks, under the influence of Pericles and Adrian: in the perusal of whose pages, we may exclaim,—"There was a time when Greece—when Athens existed; now neither is there an Athens in Greece—nor is Greece itself any longer to be found."—And when we search for Architecture, we may find it buried in its own ruins.

The Romans were humble copiers of Grecian Architecture, in every thing but its simplicity. They labored in complicated forms, and dressed out the chaste orders into unmeaning frivolties—columns were coupled and piled on columns—enormous basements were erected on the top of porticos, crushing all beneath with the superincumbent weight—plain surfaces were intersected with fluted pilasters, and the intermediate space filled up and enriched with tablets of festoons, and perforated with stories of small windows.

The Romans acquired all their knowledge of the arts by the progress of their arms; and not possessing any native taste, acquired by the unremitted attempts of rival artists, they could not be supposed to select the most chaste features; but eagerly seized upon the Corinthian, being the most sumptuous of the Greek orders, and applied it to their public buildings—almost to the total exclusion of all [illegible] and profuse, called the Composite, which is compounded of the Corinthian leaves, surmounted by the Ionic Echinus and [illegible].

The edifices erected during the republican state of the country, are known by their simplicity and usefulness, while those of the Emperors are remarkable for ornament. The Emperor Adrian journeyed over all the provinces, building and restoring cities and public edifices. At Athens, he built the immense Temple of Jupiter Olympus, repaired the gates of the city, which, by inscription, he claimed as his own. He built the aqueducts that supplied the city of Corinth with water, and the great wall across the Island of Great Britain, from New Castile to Carliale.

The Emperor Augustus, said he found Rome composed of brick, but he had changed it into marble. Among the numerous edifices constructed during his reign, were the Temple and Forum of Mars the Avenger, Jupiter Tonans, in the capital Pantheon, dedicated to all the Gods, and a Temple to Minerva, composed entirely of brass;—and he brought the Aqua Virginis to Rome, through an aqueduct fourteen miles in length.

Diocleaian reared the stately Corinthian, in the ancient city of Tadmor, in the wilderness, built by Solomon, and called by the Romans Palmyra.

(*To be Continued.*)

IMPOSTORS.

(*Continued.*)

Sabatai had not faith enough to bear up under so great a trial. The Grand Seignior forthwith let him know that he would impale him, and that the stake was already prepared, unless he would turn Turk,—upon which he consented to turn Mahometan, to the great confusion of the Jews. Notwithstanding, some of the Jews were so vain as to affirm that it was not Sabatai himself, but his shadow, that professed the religion, and was seen in the habit of a Turk; and so great was their obstinacy and infidelity that it was impossible to convince these deluded and infatuated wretches.

After all this, several of the Jews continued to use the forms in their public worship, prescribed by the Mahometan Messias, which obliged the principal Jews at Constantinople, to send to the synagogues in Smyrna, to forbid this practice. During these transactions, the Jews instead of minding their trade and traffic, filled their letters with news of Sabatai, their Messias, and his wonderful works. They

reported that when the Grand Seignior sent to take him, he caused all the messengers that were sent to die; and when other Janizaries were sent, they all fell dead by a sword from his mouth; and, being requested, he caused them to revive again. They added, that though the prison where Sabatai lay was barred, and fastened with strong iron locks, yet he was seen to walk through the streets, with a numerous train; and that the shackles which were upon his neck and feet did not fall off, but were turned into gold, with which Sabatai gratified his followers. Upon the fame of these things, the Jews of Italy sent legates to Smyrna, to inquire into the truth of these matters. When the legates arrived at Smyrna, they found that their Messias had turned Turk, to their great confusion; but going to visit the brother of Sabatai, he endeavored to convince them that Sabatai was still the true Messias—that it was not Sabatai that went about in the habit of a Turk, but his angel or spirit—that his body was taken from earth to heaven, and would be sent down again when God should think it a fit season. He added, that Nathan, his fore-runner, who had wrought many miracles, would soon be at Smyrna—that he would reveal hidden things to them.—But this Elias was not suffered to come to Smyrna, and although the legates saw him elsewhere, they received no satisfaction from him.

HISTORY OF ANATOMY.

(Continued.)

As opportunities of dissection became more numerous, the defects of the old writers in anatomy were discovered. Ingenous men, having gone through their education, determined to consult nature for themselves. It is not to be woudered at, that the errors and deficiencies in anatomy were found in every page of the works of Galen, to say nothing of Hippocrates, since the human body in his time, could not be consulted for information. The authority of the Greek writers on these subjects was quickly demolished, and anatomy began to be taught from the subject itself. We must not omit the influence which the writings of the immortal Bacon had on the prosecution of natural knowledge, and in every species of reasoning. The philosophy of Aristotle was driven from the pre-eminent station which it had long occupied, to make room for the only solid and secure method of observation, experiment and induction. At this time the academy of del Cimento arose in Italy, the Royal Society in London, and the Royal academy in Paris. From this period the important doctrine of rejecting all hypothesis or general knowledge till a sufficient number of facts shall have been ascertained by careful observation and judicious experiments, has been every day growing into more credit. The anatomists and phisiologists of these times distinguish themselves by a patient observation of natnre itself, and an accurate account of the phenomana which they observed.

After the discovery and knowledge of the circulation of the blood, the next question would naturally be about the passage and rout of the nutricions part of the food or chyle, from the bowels to the blood vessels. The name of Aselli, an Italian physician, is rendered illustrious by the discovery of the vessels which carry the chyle from the intestines. He observed these full of white liquor on the mysentery of living animals, and from this circumstance called them milky or lacteal vessels. For many years the anatomists in all parts of Europe were daily opening living animals, either to see the lacteals or to observe the phenomenon of the circulation. In making an experiment of this kind, Pecquet in France, was fortunate enough to discover the thoracic duct, or common trunk of all the lacteals, which conveys the chyle into the subclavian vein. And now the lacteals having been traced from the intestines to the thoracic duct, and that duct having been traced to its termination, in a blood vessel, the passage of the chyle was completely made out. The diacovery of the absorbent vessels in other parts of the body, when they are known by the name of lymphatics, from the transparent color of their contents, very soon followed that of the lacteal and thoracic duct.—Rudbeck, a Swede, is generally allowed to have been the first who discovered these vessels; but this honor was disputed with him by Bartholin a learned Dane. By these vessels the old particles of our bodies, which are no longer fit to remain in it, are removed and conveyed into the blood, to be eliminated by the excretory organs.

[To be continued]

The silver rouble of Russia, has been found to contain seventy-five cents.

At the late election in New-York, Miss Frances Wright had 7 votes for the Assembly.

ORIGIN OF THE INQUISITION.

In 1184, the Emperor Frederick III. presided at a council convoked by Lucius III. at Verona, in which it was decided that *all* hereticks who confess not their crime, shall be delivered over to the secular justice. This was the *birth* of the Inquisition in Italy.

In 1208, it was introduced into France.

In 1233, into Spain—by a bull of Pope Gregory 9th.

In 1236, into Castile.

In 1238, into the Kingdom of Navar.

In 1438 into Aragon. Dominican Friars and monks were usually selected for its ministers and officers.

LETTERS.

Much dispute has arisen among the learned, respecting the invention of letters, and among what people they were first used. Philo attributes this noble invention to Abraham; Josephus, Eupolemus and others, to Enoch; Diodorus, to Adam; Eusebius, Clement, Alexandrinus, Agrippa, and others, to Moses; Pomponius, Mila, Herodian, Rufus, Festus, Pliny, Lucan, &c. to the Phenicians; St. Cyprian, to Saturn; Tacitus, to the Egyptians; and others to the Chinese.

There has also been various conjectures about the different [illegible] used in different languages; [illegible] ding to Crinitus, Moyes invented the [illegible] brew letter; Arabaus the [illegible] Chaldeac; The Phenicians, [illegible] tica, brought by Cadmus into [illegible] thence into Italy, by the [illegible] coustus; the Roman [illegible] and Vilfilas those of [illegible]

David Wallace was [illegible] in the sum of $1000 [illegible] to a matrimonial contract [illegible] Emeline Kellog, of Liv[illegible] "Money makes the [illegible]

14,748 Mice were caught [illegible] school district in the [illegible] mont in one day. [illegible] Mountain boys" are [illegible] ers.

Another [illegible] were lately [illegible] to be hung [illegible] murder.

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, JANUARY 2, 1830.

OUR OWN AFFAIRS.

We have the pleasure of announcing to our friends and patrons, that we, as yet, have no cause to regret the enlargement of our sheet. Our patronage already exceeds our most sanguine expectations, which gives us a pleasing foretaste of ample encouragement hereafter. Our course will be INDEPENDENT, of sect or party; yet we shall always view, with a jealous eye, all such as shall attempt to introduce injurious innovations among the people, let them belong to whatsoever class of our fellow-citizens they may please to attach themselves. Our principal object shall always be, to *instruct, amuse, and restrain.*

As we have no particular antipathies or prejudices to gratify, we hope that neither our friends nor enemies, will accuse us of partialities in our strictures. It is the cause of "civil and religious liberty," properly understood, that we espouse, unshackled by party feeling, other than should fill the breasts of all who hold most dear the hard-earned liberties of their native country.

LIEN LAW.

That the laborer is "worthy of his hire," is incontrovertible; and that the mechanic, as well as the farmer, should receive a full and ample remuneration for his labors, should be the wish of every true patriot.

The subject of the *lien law* is already before the public; but owing to the hurry of business, we have as yet, been unable to bestow that attention to the subject, that its importance actually requires. That something should be done in the premises, is quite obvious—That there will be many real as well as ideal obstacles in the way, there can be no doubt. The Legislature will doubtless give their early attention to the merits of the application. We feel friendly to the undertaking, and if those engaged in this praise worthy project, will send us the result of their labors, we shall cheerfully give them such support as our *feeble* judgment shall suggest.

RELIGION & POLITICS.

We are sorry to hear that the Rector of "—— Church," should so far forget *himself*, as to allow his name to head a "*Sunday mail*" petition. We think the vestry of that church had better find a man that will pay his whole attention to the service of his flock—politics being considered incompatible with the sacerdotal office. We are informed that ——, school master in the west district of this Village, has also lent his name to the same petition. We do not blame the *prime movers* in this *business*, so much as we do the suppliant tools they make use of; but we do think that the good sense of the community will teach these "Reverend Gentlemen" (we mean nothing irreverent) that they must be more cautious in future.

We would wish to hold the sacerdotal order in high veneration—but when they so far forget their functions, as to meddle with party politics, and lend their names in behalf of their congregations without consulting them—away with such aristocratic principles. They are well fed and clothed by the people. With this we think they ought to be content. Our constitution confines them to the "cure of souls" alone—They are not eligible to any office, whether civil or military—besides the sacredness of their character ought to prevent them from meddling with secular affairs, or of aspiring to universal dominion. Let every true friend to his country watch the signs of the times. Let him learn how to appreciate the inestimable advantages they enjoy over all other countries in being *able* to maintain "Civil and Religious liberty.

"PALMYRA FREEMAN."

It was with marks of "wonder and surprise," that we read the "*last* speech and dying confession" of the Freeman, and feel *marvellously* astonished that "Long Jonathan" should have the temerity to place his name at the end of a long *rigmarole* article, published in the last number of that paper. As well might the *ass* undertake to disguise his "long ears" under the *sheep-skin*, as so palpable a deception pass undetected. We admit the article is *flat* enough, but it is far beyond Jonathan's comprehension.—Besides, he is not, as yet, a *horticulturist*. It don't look well to see *boys sticking* their names in such conspicuous places—hung up in double capitals. As well might the *fellow* who simply *blew the bellows*, pretend that he played the organ. Of the numerous circle of *friends* mentioned, as we don't know, or never heard of any of them, we shall of course say nothing. The "sympathies," affections and delicate feelings, for "axes, sickles, flails," and knitting-"needles," spoken of in this *rustic* production, we shall pass in silence; and we regret that our limits will not allow us to make even a passing remark on his beautiful, poetic, and classic apostrophe to "bubbling springs, running streams, &c. &c.—not forgetting "undefiled nature," with its "gay inhabitants"—but must at once give the definition of the word "Countryman," which the *Elder* considers original with himself, and is considered among the Yankees as being synonymous with *Jo Bunker*; and in the vernacular tongue, means clown—a term quite appropos, in our opinion. We now bid the Freeman farewell, for the present, and wish *Jo Bunk-*

ker and his conductors all the success their *soft-soap* and *palavre* will entitle them to. More on this subject hereafter.

GOLD BIBLE.

We do not intend at this time, to discuss the merits or demerits of this work, and feel astonished that some of our neighbors, who profess *liberal* principles, and are probably quite as ignorant on the subject as we are, should give themselves *quite* so much uneasiness about matters that so little concern them. The *Book*, when it shall come before the public, must stand or fall, according to the whims and fancies of its readers. How it will stand the test of rigid criticism, we are not prepared to say, not having as yet examined many of its pages.—We are, however, prepared to state, that from a part of the first chapter, now before us, and which we this day publish, we cannot discover any thing *treasonable*, or which will have a tendency to subvert our liberties. As to its religious character, we have as yet no means of determining, and if we had, we should be quite loth to meddle with the *tender* consciences of our neighbors.

[We publish the following "Chapter of Ontario Chronicles" just as it came to us, without pretending to any knowledge of its origin, veracity, or divinity, other than we gather from the assurance of the [illegible] who enclosed it to us, that it is "founded on fact." Whether we shall publish the succeeding Chapters, will depend entirely on one or two contingences.]

THE BITER *bit*—OR, ANTI-MASONIC WIT *outwitted*.

CHAPTER I.

It came to pass in the days of *J****h the Prophet*, and about the fourth reign of *Solomon* and *P***k*, that many of the people of *Israel* waxed wroth one towards another, and were sorely grieved, because of their failure to get themselves into the high places of the Synagogue.

Among the multitude that had in vain sought to fatten on the emoluments of office, was a certain *Israelite* who dwelt near the Temple of Nephi, and who was called by his mother *Adolphus*.

Now *Adolphus* was a man small of stature, and was withal a worker in wood; howbeit he was somewhat of a depraved mind and lusteth much after the things of this world.

Moreover he was exceedingly avaricious, insomuch that he coveted the riches of *William*, who was an humble man and belonged withal to another tribe.

Wherefore *Adolphus* conceived in his heart that he would make *William* drunk with wine, that he might betray him, and take unto himself his gold and silver, and also his *land* and cattle.

But the Lord saw and rebuked the wickedness and deceit of *Adolphus*; nevertheless *Adolphus* hardened his heart and heeded not the admonition of the Lord.

And it moreover came to pass that *William* was inspired with a knowledge of the deceitfulness and cunning of *Adolphus*, and guarded his mind against his evil designs and machinations. Howbeit, *Adolphus* wist not of the wisdom of *William*.

Now the Lord favored *William*, inasmuch as he was an honest man and lusteth not overmuch after the things of mammon; but *Adolphus*, the *Israelite*, he upbraided, for his deeds of darkness and iniquity, and caused a JUDGMENT to be pronounced against him.

And *Adolphus* communed with himself and wept bitterly, saying, wo! wo! wo! be unto me! for verily I have not accomplished the things which I had undertaken; and behold I will *flee* from the wrath to come.

* * * * * * * * * And lo!

Adolphus has fled!

The Albany B****leg has finally left town for the west, satisfied, probably, that the "fellers" here are too "experienced" for his use.

4 INVOKE.

Arrived on Saturday Eve. the 19th inst. per stage, *his Highness, the young prince of Carlton Island.*

"O * * C * * d" and "the Saddle-Bags" cannot have a place in our paper. The charges, if *true*, are too painted.—Truth is our *criterion*. The *lash* will never be applied, until we are satisfied it is deserved.

"Ardent devotion exemplified" is rejected—"Too much of one thing is good for nothing;" besides some obscene illusions are contained in the article. We have no objections, generally speaking, to a *pun*, if it does *smell* a little *Strong* of double entendre, but nothing of this kind is discoverable in the production before us.

What is *said* on the subject of an "English Lady" being a "*desider-a-tum*" we consign to the flames.

The *Lady* who lately went to a neighbor's house, for the purpose of "getting a blowing up," is advised in future, to stay at home and attend to her domestic affairs, or she may possibly hear from Q. Dogberry Esq.

DIABOLICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued.)

DREAD SIRE,—My stay [illegible] much longer than I had [illegible] The *affair* at Navarino did not [illegible] meet my calculations. [illegible] to have set John Bull and [illegible] gether by the ears, as soon as [illegible] flag of Mahomet should [illegible] pled under foot, and the [illegible] a blaze; but the Russ[illegible] had nigh out-witted [illegible] been fortunate in [illegible] Captain Pasha fire into a [illegible] ried a *flag of truce*, I should [illegible] labor for my pains at last [illegible] tal match was applied.—[illegible] rex. I will, however, [illegible] that your Majesty's [illegible] when illuminated in its best [illegible] reception of some great and [illegible] pocrite, never displayed [illegible] pleasing [illegible] Semmuliac eye, [illegible] burning of his [illegible] feet, the [illegible] ter the battle.

My first [illegible] was [illegible]

stroyed, turn their own artillery upon the enemy; but, the Turk had given them rather a *warm collation*, which added to the phlegmatic prudence of the Russien Admiral, my plans are in part frustrated, yet I have so effectually sown the seeds of jealousy among these "dogs of war," that I have but little doubt that a *blow up* will soon take place.

As it respects your Majesty's *business*, at the different courts of Europe, there is little reason to complain. In Portugal, [illegible] succeeded to admiration: Don [illegible] the very prince of *scoundrels*; but notwithstanding his youth, but few can [illegible]able, or play the hypocrite better. Both in this country and Spain, the clergy are generally with us, and your Highness well knows, that where they have the power, they *stoop* at nothing.—France, England, and the petty states of Europe, are doing as well as could be expected, considering that we have had to weaken our force in this quarter, by sending so many of our best managers to North and South America.

On the subject of North America, we have nothing to fear. My last advices [illegible] that all goes well in the "infected [illegible]." We have already enlisted in our [illegible] certain *quandam* "itinerant [illegible]," called in that dark part of the world "anti-masonic apostles." These [illegible] be kept faithful so long as we [illegible] with a plentiful stock of the [illegible] righteousness. They have [illegible] wonders—the fire-brands of [illegible] are thrown with a liberal [illegible] ignorant and unthinking [illegible] serious people—the church [illegible]—infidelity reats its [illegible] and *stalks* the streets in [illegible] cap the climax, as a [illegible] by our friends, to support [illegible] of the mail, on what [illegible] principle.

We would advise Fa[illegible] P[illegible]s [illegible]ot, to take *Green Room* lessons [illegible]fore he again appears in public.—[illegible] to hide of *stupidity* in his [illegible]ntenance [illegible] *seriously*, a [illegible]ot of [illegible]

INFORMATION WANTED.

☞ *Wanted to know*, where those young *sprigs of gentility*, (members of the "Mechanics' Institute,) were *brung up*, who spend their time in giggling and poking fun at one another, during the delivery of Lectures? SAM J——S THE 2D.

☞ *Wanted to know*, if the *learned* Auditor of the M. I. *knows* how silly he renders himself, (particularly to the Ladies,) by his *ostentatious grins* while gentlemen of sense are speaking? GREEN HORN.

☞ *Wanted to know*, which was the *chief* object of a certain "young gentleman's" *chase*, on a late occasion, the *dog* or the ——*mountebank*? LITTLE DUMMY.

☞ *Wanted to know*, whether the stoppage of the mails on Sunday, would most promote the good of Religion, or that of *partizan Priests*? CHURCH & STATE.

☞ *Wanted to know*, if the officers of the M. I. are not under special obligations to the *pretty gosling* who obtrudes himself into the seats appropriated to their use at the Lecture table? TOE IN.

☞ *Wanted to know*, if a man can't indulge a fondness for *Porter* without becoming a *tippler*? DICK BRADY.

☞ *Wanted to know*, whether the threatened *eruption* between the *Sweet* 'Squire and Lawyer S——, about the *old clothes* and the Drum Major's daughters, has ever broken out yet? NEWARK.

☞ *Wanted to know*, the object of the *intimacy* between "Long Jonathan" and "Widow G——ll?" JO BUNKER.

☞ *Wanted to know*, whether those who subscribe for the "Reflector" are *exempt* from the censorial lash of Obediah Dogberry, Esq.? A NON-SUBSCRIBER.

[With regard to the last "wanted to know," we shall briefly state, that as yet, (to our opinion,) even *some* of our subscribers are *no better than they should be*, and strict justice may sometimes dictate that we should give them a little *tickling*; still we are free to acknowledge that we have not as yet arrived at that state of human *perfectibility* so much talked of, that it would not give us twice the pleasure to be always enabled to chastise our enemies, to the entire exclusion of our friends.]

[From Marion.]

Dear Sir.—I am a man who wishes to enjoy the liberty of conscience. My ancestors fought and bled for this precious heritage. I wish to preserve it inviolate, yet I have some foreboding on the subject; I think I can discover something which does not meet the eye in this "Sunday mail" business. How, I would ask, does the simple *act* of conveying the mail on Sunday, disturb our zealous Brethren? would the coaches and other carriages cease to run on *that day* provided Congress had the power and will to stop the mail? I trust not: Congress must stop the carriage, into the bargain, before any thing can be done effectually in this way. I live in a town sir where the mail is transported on horseback, once or twice a week, and always on a *week day*—which I believe is generally the case in towns lying off the *main routes*, yet the consciences of my christian brethren are quite disturbed. Sabbath before last, a petition was circulated and signed by many, *old and young*, after meeting. Many, however, were as ignorant of the contents of the paper on which they made their marks, as they were of the shape of a stage coach—I shall say nothing about the breach of the fourth commandment, in doing this, and much such like business on *Sunday*, as the raising of funds, &c. and barely remark, that I consider the whole as an experiment and should it (I hope it will not,) succeed, it will operate as an *entering wedge* to vast projects.

ARCHIMEDES.

Extraordinary.—It has been asserted by some zealous *Sunday mail* folks, for the purpose of inducing others to sign the petition, that "England stops the mail on Sunday." This by the bye, we doubt—but allowing it to be true, the argument must sound somewhat harsh in republican ears— for few there are among us so ignorant that they do not know that in England, "Church and State" are much *closer* united than man and wife in this country—and that a pensioned and numerous clergy, in that country, have the power of clogging, if not stopping even the wheels of Government.

UNDAY MAILS—VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Palmyra, and the neighboring towns, opposed to any alteration in the law providing for the carriage of the Mail, or to the proposed amendment in the regulation of the Post-Office department, convened at the Eagle Hotel, on the 26th of December, 1829—the Hon. PELEG HOLMES, the oldest inhabitant, and who was among the first settlers of this village, was called to the chair as President of the meeting, and MR. IRA WHITE as Vice-President, and Dr. J. S. EGLESTON was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, the memorial which produced this great assemblage of people was read, when an animated discussion of the principles and motives which actuate the supporters of it, ensued, in which several gentlemen of high respectability took part.

On motion, the preamble and resolutions recently adopted by a large meeting of the citizens of Rochester, were read, and the sentiments contained therein seconded and adopted unanimously, by this meeting.

The Secretary was directed to ascertain the precise number of gentlemen present who sanctioned the proceedings, and forward a certificate of the result to one of the members of congress from this district.

Resolved, That the inhabitants of the several towns in the county of Wayne be invited to co-operate with us, by uniting in the advancement of its object.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Presidents and Secretary, and that the several publishers of newspapers in this county be requested to publish the same, together with the preamble and resolutions of the Rochester meeting.

PELEG HOLMES, *President.*
IRA WHITE, *Vice-President.*
J. S. EGLESTON, *Sec'y.*

[The "preamble and resolutions" adopted at this meeting have already gone the rounds of the newspapers, which is a sufficient apology for not publishing them in full in the number of the Reflector.]

☞ We copy the following article from the "Wayne Sentinel," a sort of *milk and water* paper, published in this village; and although the tone and spirit of the article savors strongly of the *neutrality* which that paper of late has been noted for (especially in matters in regard to which a decided and manly stand might involve the editor's *popularity*,) yet we are free to confess, that it discovers rather an *improving* feature both in the manner and matter of that press.

SUNDAY MAILS.

It is not our intention to meddle with religious matters, or make them a subject of newspaper debate, as we are decidedly of the opinion that *they* should never be united with politics. The framers of our constitution have pretty clearly expressed their opinions on this momentous subject, in keeping the *civil* distinct from the *ecclesiastical* department, and every attempt to unite them, should be deprecated by every friend to civil liberty. The experience of other countries should teach us, that "caution is the parent of security." The maxim among republicans, should be, *vigilance;* they should look with a jealous eye on any attempt at innovation in the established laws of their country.

The *magna charter* of our rights, guarantees to every American citizen civil and religious liberty. This charter has been written in letters of blood, and sealed with the lives and fortunes of thousands. We, as freemen, inherit this incalculable blessing, by birthright, and nothing short of the general "wreck of matter," should compel us to relinquish this inestimable boon.

We are induced to make these remarks, in consequence of an effort that is making by a particular class of our fellow citizens, to stop the transportation of the mail on the *first day of the week*, "commonly called Sunday."—The petition in circulation for that purpose requires congress to "restore" the nation "to the enjoyment of the Sabbath, as when the patriots of '76 guided her councils." This passage appears to us somewhat ambiguous; but most of our readers are well acquainted with the hardships and privations suffered by the then colonies, at, and prior to that period, while under the British yoke—and with the fact that *mails* at that time were scarcely known or needed—and as a recurrence to those times which "tried mens souls," bring up associations unpleasant to the ears of freemen, we shall pursue this part of the subject no further. As we intend to publish the petition itself, we shall make but one more extract.—The petitioners pray "a repeal of so much of the present post-office law, as *requires* postmasters to open their offices on the *first day of the week*, and to instruct the Post-master General to make no contracts requiring the mail to be transported on that day."

We were in hopes that the able and lucid report of the committee of Congress, of which the Hon. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, was chairman, had put this *vexed* question to rest; but its advocates are returning to the charge with redoubled vigor. Yet we hope and trust that the application will be met with all the firmness which has heretofore characterized the representatives of a free and independent people.

☞ In reply to a tolerably well written communication, from a highly respectable source, complaining of "gross imposition upon the public in the manufacture and sale of *candles*," in this village, we have barely room, at present, to remark, that the strictures therein contained are rather too severe, and the allusions too *personal*, for publicity in our *grave* journal, without more mature *reflection* than we have as yet found leisure to bestow on the subject. The statements are of a serious import, and if true, certainly deserve our *censorial lash*.

O. Dogberry, Esq.—On christmas eve, being left alone, my family having gone to church for the purpose (as I suppose) of viewing the abundance of evergreens with which the house of God had been decorated, as well as to show some new clothing just made up in the newest fashion, I fell into the following train of thought.

RELIGION—WHAT IS IT?

'Tis not to go to church to-day,
To look devout and seem to pray,
And ere the morning sun goes down,
Be dealing scandal through the town.

'Tis not for sects and creeds to fight,
And call our zeal the rule of right,
When all we wish is at the bar
To see our church excel the rest.

Not every sanctimonious face,
Denotes the certain sign of grace;
A phiz that *seems* to scowl at sin,
Oft veils hypocricy within.

'Tis not to make our duties wait,
Or of our own good deeds to talk,
And then to practice secret crimes,
By purloining our neighbor's dimes.

"A cartman thanks the [illegible] who was pleased to notice [illegible] observes, that whether the [illegible] was "true or false," it [illegible] mination "to give no more [illegible] hopes his friend "will go after [illegible] wise."

We do not so much blame the [illegible] casms of our facetious correspondent, although we think they take [illegible] much notice of a person entirely [illegible] kind of consequence, unless [illegible] his foppish appearance, and [illegible] *manly* manners, besides [illegible] tion of some importance, [illegible] himself ere long.

"What! be King at Christmas!" [illegible] custom to inform the [illegible] the medium of the [illegible] character has [illegible] Now, [illegible] can we attempt [illegible] character" the [illegible] Village, and [illegible] into "good [illegible] or!!!

CARLTON [illegible]

SATURDAY MAILS.

To the Representatives of the People of the U. S. in Senate and House of Representatives convened:

Your petitioners, for the first time in their lives, beg leave to lay their grievances at your feet, and claim redress, in a language so plain as not to be *misunderstood.*

We belong to a *meek* and *lowly* sect of Christians. Many have been the vile and opprobrious epithets thrown upon us by our *charitable brethren* of other persuasions. We have been called *free will'd*, by some, and by others, *seven day* Baptists. For all this we care but little.

We affirm our sect to be *nearly* as old as the "Roman Church," which is said to have been founded by Peter himself. The *Lollards, Hussites, &c.* who were burnt at the stake in such plentiful numbers, were martyrs in our cause. We can prove that the *seventh* day of the week, most *heathenly* called Saturday, (from Saturn,) is the true Sabbath, the same that Moses made the rebellious Jews observe and keep as holy time. And notwithstanding a *small* chronological mistake that may have crept into our reckoning, as to the *true* day, our tender consciences are *quite alarmed* on account of the gross profanation of *our* legitimate Sabbath, in the transportation and opening of the *Mails* on *Saturday.*

We are perfectly aware that *Infidels* and scoffers will say that we intend to set up a "Christian party in Politics." This is not true; all we do is for *conscience sake*, and that alone.

The first grievance we complain of, is the carrying of the Mail on the seventh day of the week, which we contend to be *Sunday* to all intents and purposes. The rattling of coaches, cracking of whips, and *swearing* of drivers, is enough to scandalise our Nation, in the eyes of any *honest* "British traveller;" and notwithstanding but few of us ever saw a coach or received a letter through the post office, still we are informed that many of our fellow-citizens in the *great* cities, not only see coaches, (except New-York, where the mail is carried in a wheelbarrow,) but are in the habit of receiving letters on the seventh day of the week, whereby the meek and forbearing spirit of our *puritan* ancestors is *degraded*, and we, their meek and humble descendants, put to open shame.

Your honorable body will perceive that our *first demand* is but *trifling*, and you will therefore grant it without hesitation. We simply request your honorable body, not only to prohibit the transportation of the mail on *Saturday*, but to put a final and effectual stop to the running of coaches or other carriages on that "sacred day."—And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

THE BACHELOR'S DREAM.

The music ceas'd, the last quadrille was o'er,
And, one by one, the waning beauties fled;
The garlands vanished from the frescoed floor,
The nodding fiddler hung his weary head.

And I, a melancholy single man,
Retired to mourn my solitary fate—
I slept a while; but o'er my slumbers ran
The sylph-like image of my blooming Kate.

I dream'd of mutual love and Hymen's joys,
Of happy moments and connubial blisses;
And then I thought of little girls and boys,
The mother's glances and the infant's kisses.

I saw them all, in sweet perspective sitting,
In winter's eve around a blazing fire,
The children playing and the mother knitting,
Or fondly gazing on the happy sire.

The scene was changed—in came the baker's bill—
I stared to see the hideous consummation
Of pies and puddings that it took to fill
The bellies of the rising generation.

There was no end to eating: legs of mutton
Were vanquished daily by this little host;—
To see them, you'd have thought each tiny glutton
Had laid a wager who could eat the most.

The massy pudding smoked upon the platter—
The ponderous sirloin reared its head in vain;
The little urchin's kicked up such a clatter,
That scarce a remnant e'er appeared again.

Then came the school-bill—board and education
So much per annum—but the extras 'mounted
To nearly twice the primal stipulation,
And every little bagatell is counted!

To mending tools—a new Webster's Dic—
A pane of glass—repairing coat and breeches;
A slate and pencil—binding old Virgilias—
Drawing a tooth—a box of pills and leeches.

And now I languished for the single state;
The social glass, the horse & chaise on Sunday,
The jaunt to Windsor with my sweet-heart Kate,
And cursed again the weekly bills of Monday.

Here Kate began to scold—I stamped and swore—
The kitt'ns squeak; the childr'n stoutly scream;
And, thus awaking from the wild uproar,
I thanked my stars that it was but a dream.

EAGLE HOTEL PALMYRA

H. CHURCH, informs the public, t this establishment has been fitted up for W ter business,—having been at considerable pense in making his present arrangements being determined to administer to the com as well as pleasure of his guests—hopes to ceive a share of the public patronage.

Sulphur Springs House,

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after pressing his gratitude for past encouragem begs leave to inform the public, that his tablishment is now in fine order for the re tion of company. Sleighing and other pa of pleasure can be accommodated in the style.—*Manchester, Ont. co. N. Y.*

ROCHESTER RECESS.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, informs the p lic, that the "Rochester Recess" has been in order. His *larder* has been replen with all the *dainties* a fertile country can ford. His cook is *imperial*, and while BAR is well supplied, nothing shall be wan to the comfort of his guests.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

K. MILLER, the present occupant this establishment, has put the same in order. All those who favor him with their tom shall receive a *Quid pro quo*, as our vers say.

Palmyra, Sept. 22, 1829.

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. BATTERSON, informs the habitants of this vicinity that he has estab ed the manufacture of marble, in its va branches, in this village. Monuments, To Stones, Fire-Slabs, &c. &c. can be ha short notice, executed in the best manner.

HENRY LUMPKINS,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dres &c. &c. informs the inhabitants of this vil that his "office" is a few rods east of the gle Hotel," where all calls in his *line* of ness will be attended to in good style.

BENJAMIN BROOKS,

(Successor to Dr. Lewis Brooks)

Carries on the business of Sho and *Hair Dressing* at the old stand on *Square* Jerome's Law Office, where formerly he found ready to wait on foes. Mr. Brooks also offers his s FIDDLE for Balls, Levees, Pig-shave Anti-Masonic Meetings. His terms will reasonable.

This paper will be published on in each week, and delivered to scribers through the Post Office, such days as shall best suit our c venience.

Terms.—One dollar per Series, (4 mo payable in advance.

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN .....*Pope.*

BY O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: JANUARY 22, 1830. [NEW SERIES—*EXTRA.*

THIS PAPER

Will be published EVERY WEEK, at our Bower on Wintergreen Hill, (on such days as may suit our own convenience,) and delivered to subscribers through the Post-Office, by which medium also, all letters and communications, subscriptions and remittances, intended for this paper, should be sent, addressed "*Obediah Dogberry, Esquire, Palmyra.*" [Be sure to write the *title* at full length.]

TERMS—One Dollar for the series, (six months,) IN ADVANCE.

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1830.

☞ Sir John Falstaff was extremely opposed to giving a reason through *compulsion*. We are equally opposed to the *apology-making* business—but it is due we owe to our liberal subscribers, as well as to *ourself*, to state, that our *Devil* was despatched to Albany some ten days ago, for a *new font of types*, &c. and is hourly expected to arrive in this flourishing village of *ours*, after which time we intend (extraordinaries excepted) to issue no more *half sheets*.

Much of our scientific and other useful and interesting matter is of course crowded out of this day's paper, which by the by, will not be numbered in the Series, and consequently no charge will be made for it.

O. DOGBERRY.

"*Cease, rude Boreas.*"

To add to our calamity, there was most a "*Devil* of a gale" last night, *about these days*, (as Giddins has it.) We hope our patrons will remember it,——Our Bower was in danger. His *Devilship pied* a *form* for sheer fright.

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.

No *four* words in the English language (three of which are monosylables,) have made more *noise*, or been the general topic of conversation for some years past, or puzzled weak heads, like the ones we have chosen to head this hasty article. They originated, probably, among the *cockneys*, (a shallow-pated set,) on the other side of the Atlantic; and as "far-fetched and little worth," appear to suit the present taste of the American people; they were imported with other *nonsense* at the instance, and for the sole use of the *ladies*; but literary *fops* being amused with the sound, seized upon the *phrase* with an intention to *appropriate* it (not *approximate* as young Obediah once had it,) to their sole benefit and behoof. Our present inquiry, however, is not so much for the purpose of localizing the origin of this *fashionable* sentence, as to find its true meaning. [illegible] is no trifling job. Some have been vain enough to suppose that it meant a regular progression in the arts, sciences, civilization, manners &c.; but this is doubtless a mistake, and we are strongly inclined to think, judging from facts, that it is precisely the reverse of all these.

In order to illustrate, we shall confine our present remarks to the operations of the public *press*, which is allowed on all hands, to be a most potent engine, and capable of doing much good or evil. In this country the press is said to be *free*—not so in many other parts of this benighted world. But how does it assist in "the march of intellect?" Does it not teem and groan at the present day, under a senseless mass of unmeaning, unnatural, and useless as well as unintelligible jargon? Is not one plain practicable man, like COBBETT, worth a thousand *Scotts*? Was not FRANKLIN of more importance, (self-taught as he was,) to the human race, than the whole tribe of *romancers* and *novel-writers*, who have so completely vitiated the taste of the present generation?

Look at the myriads of news-papers daily and weekly circulated through our country—what do they contain, independent of the scanty news of the day, commercial advertisements, and copious notices of bankruptcies and sheriff sales?—Nothing—aye, and worse than nothing. Instead of filling their [illegible] with useful and interesting [illegible] editors [illegible] their papers with crude [illegible] demoralizing *stuff*, [illegible] which had its origin in some distempered brain, like pernicious to *solid* literature and morals.

Baptists, again.—Our Manchester correspondent writes us that [illegible] who recently robbed [illegible] the charge of the degraded and broken down anti-masonic [illegible] *political caucus*] of that town, removed to Brockport, preached once more to his backsliding brethren of that society on Sunday last. He took [illegible] in language too plain to be misunderstood, and in a manner calculated to impress the most obdurate with the truth of his counsel, "that they could not expect their church to prosper so long as its *leading members* continued to entertain in their *hearts* EVIL DESIGNS—that political solicitude and political intriguing should be kept out of the church, or they need never expect again to be restored to that happy state of christian unanimity and brotherly fellowship which should characterize *truly christian churches*."—This, our friend adds, produced a good deal of UNEASINESS in *certain members*, which it is hoped may work for good."

The stock of the "Wayne county Bank" has been subscribed for. It is however much to be regretted that the amount had not been doubled, as many gentlemen have been disappointed in not obtaining shares.

The "Newark Republican" calls Paul, the great Apostle to the Gentiles, an *Apostate.* This is the first time we ever heard this august personage accused of *heresy*—unless by the Ladies.

We have this *instant* received the first number of the "Countryman," alias, *Jo Bunker.* Owing to the absence of the Senior Editor, JO makes his *debut* with his late *valedictory.*

* * The paper *looks*——about as usual! ! * * * * * * *

We fear our Post-Master is about to turn horse *Jockey*, as he already appears to have a great partiality for COLTS.

LOCKPORT HOUSE.

It affords us pleasure to announce to the *travelling* public, that Mr. Philips has taken possession of, and fitted up, this establishment. He is worthy of patronage.

[*From Canandaigua.*]

SIR.—I have had the pleasure of reading a few numbers of your paper, and consider your plan a good one. We have but few among us who will not be pleased with some part of your *medley*;—for my own part I like it as a *whole.*

Your *censorial* department is quite beneficial. "The virtuous have nothing to fear:" it is none but the *guilty* that need to *tremble*, and *reform.* In a village like ours *some thing* is absolutely necessary, where every variety of *bipeds* exist in abundance, from the high-collared stiff Corinthian to the *rustic clown*; and from the Pharisaical hypocrite, to the open contemner of every thing civil or religious.

As I am but little acquainted with writing, (never having taken lessons from the Editor of the Phœnix,) I shall confine myself to one particular evil, which exists to a considerable extent, in our once happy village—I mean a *low* species of tattling, and "mischief-making," in which too many are foud of participating. We have within our *precints* a *clinical professor*, who claims descent from the immortal Æsculapius, (this is some what doubtful,) a personage we some times employ for the purpose of *patching up* our frail bodies, as well as repairing our *shattered* constitutions, together with certain other *offices*, such as were performed by his far-famed predecessor at the *birth* of Tristum Shandy.

Now Sir, although this "knight of the pipe" appears to glory in a state of "single blessedness," he has for some reason or other, taken a great liking to some of our "better halves," and applies himself with such industry and success, that I fear the minds of some of them are already contaminated; and my opinion is, that in case a stop is not put to this *sort* of *gossip*, that some thing of a more serious nature will follow; for true it is, that when the mind is once poisoned, the body soon partakes of its *sympathies.*

Want of time prevents my dwelling longer on this disagreeable subject. Domestic discord has already in some instances, invaded our fire-sides, and, unless a remedy can be found, peace and happiness will soon forsake our mansions. Inclosed is the amount of my subscription. Direct to ——.

A MECHANIC.

[*From Newark.*]

The anties and blue skins in this village have united in the crusade against the Post-Office regulations. At a meeting held here on the 18th inst. after a long, bombastic preamble, (probably *framed* by the chairman,) which I could not comprehend or understand, (and I presume you could not either, 'Squire Dogberry,) the meeting very gravely proceeded to pass the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That so much of the Post-Office law as requires the mail to be distributed on the Christian Sabbath, is, in our opinion, *unconstitutional!*"

MR. DOGBERRY—Will you have the goodness to inform the reading public, that instead of being *defunct* (as a sapient correspondent of yours not long since asserted,) I have quite recovered from my late Illness; and I anticipate, (*baby* accidents excepted) becoming quite a *Hercules* before spring—when, if your citizens are not more decorous, they may expect that their village will be made to *tremble to its very foundation.* Depend upon it, Dogberry, I will assail them, *club in hand.* Let them therefore look out for *knock-down*—arguments. In the mean time, and as some slight reparation of the injury which you have done me individually, by admitting such reports into your paper, I shall expect you to say to the public generally, and to my friends in *particular*, that, having got possession of the *Arks* of *Old Chunky*, and laid them *down* in the bottom of the canal, (like pickled herrings, for better preservation,) I intend, as soon as I can effect their *resurrection*, in the spring, to commence the Forwarding business, by *Arking*, on a *thundering large scale*, and shall be prepared to do a *world of* business. You will please further to say, that any communications addressed to me, as *proprietor* of the *Amphibious Line*, (post paid,) will be promptly attended to.

Yours, as you conduct yourself,

PORT GIBSON.

☞ A WISE woman, belonging to this village, lately informed our worthy Clergyman, that in case he would renounce masonry—she *would hear him preach.*

GEESE & BODKINS.

A correspondent wishes to inquire "whether the practice of a *certain* constable, in speculating on the people's money, should be tolerated"—but agrees to "wait until the first Tuesday of April" for an answer.

We are glad to hear that "Whistling Tom" is doing WELL—He wants nothing but a little touch of "good society," to make a *man* of him.

A southern *Radical* doubts whether "*prudence* is at any time a *virtue.*"

THINGS I DISLIKE.

I dislike a haughty, proud, arrogant, bigotted, and ignorant *Priest*.

I dislike an arrant knave, and sordid, avaricious, hypocrite, in the *guise* of a meek and lowly *christian*.

I dislike a woman who meddles so much with the *affairs* of others, that she has little or no time to attend to her *own*.

I dislike the interference of the *clergy* in *political affairs*.

I dislike the union of church and state, or any attempt at such a *consummation*.

I dislike dandies, dandizetts, monkies, and *tom-cats*.

I dislike coquetry, prudery, and tea-table *scandal*.

I dislike to have my wife gallanted too much by *young men*, especially *Doctors*.

I dislike to have my children forget that their father was a cobler.

I dislike the wretch whose face represents a practical commentary on the book of *lamentations*.

I dislike to see a low bred, *sickish* looking fellow, *sneaking* about a certain place of *resort*, in search of the "Reflector," when he is too *mean* to pay for it.

I dislike to see a "green goose," who sells tape on "the corner," quite so *forward*.

I dislike to see pride and poverty in the same family.

I dislike to be troubled with my poor *relations*.

I dislike hasty promises and slow performances.

I dislike a coxcombical, egotistical *ignoramus*.

And, above all, I dislike to see "young ladies," either at home or abroad, make *fools* of themselves.

Utica, Dec. 29, 1829.

D. DOGBERRY, Esq.

Dear Sir—In answer to the inquiry in one of your late papers, in relation to one "Mr. PUKEE," late of this place, and formerly of your town—I have now only time to say, that sometime during the last fall, (the exact time I do not recollect,) he took his departure from this place for New-York, per the "Pioneer Line." I have since learned that he has actually located himself in "the city"—probably to be at hand to answer to any inquiries that his *creditors* might wish to make. * * * * * * * * It may be a matter of consolation to his friends, who I am told live somewhere up in your country, to know, that for his *comfort* and *convenience*, he took with him from Utica a young *Cyprian* of —— *virtue* [*!*] who had kept —— apartments for several months previous, at a small dwelling in —— street. * * * * * * * It may be worthy of remark, moreover, that he has in all his movements in this neighborhood, fully sustained his hard-earned fame, and proved himself an *honor* and an *ornament* to the Church to which he pretended to belong when he first came to this place. * * * * * As to this "Mr. Pukee's *occupation*," in N. Y. I will give you some information in my next, together with some interesting particulars respecting his career while a resident of this place.

JOHNNY O'ROURKE.

N. B.—There is a story current with the boys here, that on arriving at the sloop wharf in N. York, (he took passage in a sloop,) the "*ungrateful* man" eluded the eye of his *faithful* —— and *scud*—leaving her to pay her own fare, if she could, and to swear about the *inconstancy of* ——

[*From Syracuse.*]

SIR—Our enterprising inhabitants, for the purpose of giving our village a more *healthy* appearance, and to make a show of business, lately formed themselves into a *Bear-baiting* Society, expecting thereby, *probably*, to improve the morals of the people, as well as to raise funds for certain *delicate* purposes. A BEAR, of uncommon strength and *beauty*, was procured, at considerable expense and trouble—the *Canine* tribe had a general invitation to attend and partake of the festivities of the first celebration—tickets were disposed of to good advantage—a large fund soon accumulated—the curtain rose, according to previous arrangement—Bruin "met the enemy, and they were his"—their *Dogships* were completely conquered—the *respectable* audience gave three cheers, in anticipation of future prospects, and were about to retire, in "peace and harmony," when it was discovered that the principal manager—a descendant from the *first martyr* burnt at Smithfield—had *fobbed* the money, and took himself O–P–H!

G.

BOOK OF MORMON.

[Extract from the BOOK of ALMA, Chapter XX.]

* * * * * * * *

Behold, now it came to pass, that they durst not come against the Nephites in the borders of Jershon; therefore they departed out of the land of Antionum, into the wilderness, and took their journey round about in the wilderness, away by the head of the river Sidon, that they might come into the land of Manti, and take possession of the land; for they did not suppose that the armies of Moroni would know whither they had gone. But it came to pass, as soon as they had departed into the wilderness, Moroni sent spies into the wilderness, to watch their camp; and Moroni, also, knowing of the prophecies of Alma, sent certain men unto him, desiring him that he should inquire of the Lord whither the armies of the Nephites should go, to defend themselves against the Lamanites. And it came to pass that the word of the Lord came unto Alma; and Alma informed the messengers of Moroni that the armies of the Lamanites were marching round about in the wilderness, that they might come over into the land of Manti, that they might commence an attack upon the more weak part of the people. And those messengers went and delivered the message unto Moroni.

Now Moroni, leaving a part of his army in the land of Jershon, lest by any means, a part of the Lamanites should come into that land and take possession of the city; and Moroni took the remainder part of his army and marched over into the land of Manti. And he caused that all the people in that quarter of the land, should gather themselves together to battle, against the Lamanites, to defend their lands and their country, their rights and their liberties; therefore they were prepared against the time of the coming of the Lamanites. And it came to pass, that Moroni caused that

his army should be secreted in the valley which was near the bank of the river Sidon which was on the west of the river Sidon, in the wilderness. And Moroni placed spies round about, that he might know when the camp of the Lamanites should come.

And now as Moroni knew the intention of the Lamanites, that it was their intention to destroy their brethren, or to subject them and bring them into bondage, that they might establish a kingdom unto themselves, over all the land; and he also knowing that it was the only desire of the Nephites to preserve their lands and their liberty, and their church, therefore he thought it no sin that he should defend them by stratagem; therefore he found, by his spies, which course the Lamanites were to take. Therefore he divided his army, and brought apart over into the valley, and concealed them on the east, and on the south of the hill Riplah; and the remainder he concealed in the west valley, on the west of the river Sidon, and so down into the borders of the land Manti. And thus having placed his army according to his desire, he was prepared to meet them.

And it came to pass that the Lamanites came up on the north of the hill where a part of the army of Moroni was concealed. And it came to pass that as the Lamanites had passed the hill Riplah, and came into the valley, and began to cross the river Sidon, the army which was concealed on the south of the hill, who was led by a man whose name was Lehi; and he led his army forth and encircled the Lamanites about, on the east, in their rear.

And it came to pass that the Lamanites, when they saw the Nephites coming upon them in their rear, turned them about, and began to contend with the army of Lehi; and the work of death commenced, on both sides; but it was more dreadful on the part of the Lamanites; for their nakedness was exposed to the heavy blows of the Nephites, with their swords and their cimeters, which brought death almost at every stroke; while on the other hand, there was now and then a man fell among the Nephites, by their swords, and the loss of blood; they being shielded from the more vital parts of the body, or the more vital parts of the body being shielded from the strokes of the Lamanites, by their breast-plates, and their arm-shields, and their head-plates; and thus the Nephites did carry on the work of death among the Lamanites. And it came to pass that the Lamanites became frightened, because of the great destruction among them, even until they began to flee towards the river Sidon. And they were pursued by Lehi and his men, and they were driven by Lehi into the waters of Sidon; and they crossed the waters of Sidon. And Lehi retained his armies upon the bank of the river Sidon, that they should not cross.

* * * * * * * * *

[From the Course of Time.]

——————Faith was not found.
Truth was not found, truth always scarce, so scarce
That half the misery which groaned on earth,
In ordinary times, was progeny
Of disappointment, daily coming forth
From broken promises, that might have ne'er
Been made, or, being made, might have been kept;
Justice and mercy, too, were rare, obscured
In cottage garb; before the palace door,
The beggar rotted, starving in his rags;
And on the threshold of luxurious domes,
The orphan child laid down his head, and died.
Nor unamusing was his piteous cry
To women, who had now laid tenderness
Aside, best pleased with sights of cruelty:
Flocking, when fouler lusts would give them time,
To horrid spectacles of blood, where men,
Or guiltless beasts, that seemed to look to heaven,
With eye imploring vengeance on the earth,
Were tortured for the merriment of kings.
The advocate for him who offered most
Pleaded; the scribe, according to the hire,
Worded the lie, adding, for every piece,
An oath of confirmation; judges raised
One hand to intimate the sentence, death,
Imprisonment, or fine, or loss of goods,
And in the other held a lusty bribe,
Which they had taken to give the sentence wrong;
So managing the scale of justice still,
That he was wanting found who poorest seemed.

A bad woman upbraided her husband with his love of money, and said, she believed if she were to die, that he would marry the devil's eldest daughter, if he could have plenty of money with her.—That might be, answered the husband; but the worst of it is, a man dare not marry two sisters.

Not long since a certain Quack was addressed by one of his patients as follows: Doctor, how is it that when we eat and drink, the meat is separated from the drink? Why I'll tell you, (replied the Quack) in the neck there are two pipes, one of them is to receive meat, and the other drink; at the top of these pipes, is a lid or clapper, and when we eat, this clapper shuts up the drink pipe, and when we drink, it turns back upon the meat pipe. But doctor, says the patient, *it seems to me that clapper must play d—l sharp when we eat pudding and milk.*

A poor fellow in Scotland, creeping through the hedge of an orchard, with intention to rob it, was seen by the master, who calling out to him, Sawney I. mon, where are you ganging? Book says Sawney.

Copper.—It is said that the Turkish sultan has proposed to pay a part of the indemnity to Russia in the products of his empire and especially in a quantity of copper, produce of the mines of Batoum, deposited at Trebisond—for which it is said that the house of Rothschild offered 000,000 pounds sterling, some years ago. Copper collected at one place, worth 000,000 sterling! If so, and the Russians had Trebisond, the sultan may easily give up the tribute exacted. But we rather expect its value is less than $700,000, and that there is a "mistake in the figures."

E. J. Roberts & Co. have commenced the publication of a daily paper at Rochester, entitled the Morning Courier—neutral as to party questions.

An Editor of a Pennsylvania paper says that some of his readers doubt whether Sam Patch's leap of 125 feet killed him; he advises those who are sceptical on this point, to jump just that distance, and see if it will not convince them that Sam is dead.

Cinnamon.—In the Island of Ceylon, 25,000 persons are engaged in the cultivation of the Cinnamon tree, and preparing its bark for the market. The exportation of this article frequently amounts to 6600 bales of 80 lbs. each bale.

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN .....*Pope.*

O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: JANUARY 30, 1830. [NEW SERIES—NO. 4.

PROSPECTUS OF "THE REFLECTOR."

n independent paper bearing this , "is being" published in Palmy- N. Y. Its object is to "correct the als and improve the mind"; a e space is devoted to Science the Useful Arts, and the work is nded to form a cheap medium ugh which useful knowledge can conveyed to those classes of our w-citizens, who are deprived of use of, or have not leisure to ex- ne extensive *Libraries.*

n its *Censorial Department*, the ain aim" will be to "shoot folly as ies;" In *Politics*, it will maintain "armed neutrality." It will also port "sound morality," and "the nts of the people." None, there- e, but demagogues, sycophants, aves, hypocrites and fools, will ve any thing to fear.

It is published weekly, in a large avo form, and delivered to subscri- s through the Post-Office, at ONE LLAR per Series, (four months.)

☞ Post-Masters and others who become agents, will be entitled to ry eighth copy.

O. DOGBERRY,
Editor and Proprietor.

ARCHITECTURE.

(*Continued.*)

Throughout the Roman dominions the rinthian was the prevailing order.— e Ionic appears to have been the favo- order in Asia Minor, the Corinthi- in the colonies of Rome, and the sober ric, every where the most ancient and ting of them all.

At Palmyra and Balbec their rectangu- temples are very extraordinary in nt of extent; and the superb style of coration to which their arts were carri- , the immense size of their materials in e temple at Balbec, is perhaps greater an any employed in Egypt. In the quarry without the walls of the city lies a stone 70 feet in length and 14 feet square, in the shape of a parallel opipedon, containing 14,128 cubic feet, and weighing upwards of 1,130 tons.

Although the Romans can claim but little merit of originality in what relates to civil Architecture, the modern world is very much indebted to them for a very important feature in the science of building, that is, the invention of the Arch, which was entirely unknown to Greece previous to the Roman conquest. The utility and grandeur of this important invention is fully demonstrated in the extensive vaults, domes, bridges and acqueducts, with which their most superb edifices were constructed and adorned, the judicious arrangement of which never fails to produce the most pleasing effects, particularly when constructed on an extended space.

The profuse introduction of Arches in the facades of edifices generelly destroys the effect of other features, composed of straight lines. The Romans became so enamored of them as to spring them from [illegible] which were intended solely for perpendicular support, and not to counteract lateral pressure.—From one absurdity to another more gross, their original purity became almost extinct. The orders which had already become over loaded with ornament, were scarcely able to support the unmeaning trappings with which they were disguised; and their ingenuity, being almost without bounds, discovered and added traits to their character not much unlike the Gothic. This anarchy in the state of Architecture was happily relieved by an interregnum in the Gothic style, which branched forth its delicate limbs and beautiful tracery.

A short time previous to the incursions of the Goths and Huns, a decidedly new character appeared in the art. The basilicae of all the great cities in the empire were converted into christian churches, keeping up the same form of rectangular parallelograms, dividing the cell into aisles by two rows of columns, with arches springing from their capitals to support the roof. Wings were added to the flanks of these buildings, forming on the ground plan the Latin cross, which has continued to be the model of most christian churches to this day.

ANATOMY.

(*Continued.*)

Leuenhoeck took up the subject of anatomical inquiry where others had left it. He investigated the minute structure of the body by the help of magnifying glasses, and was the first enabled to demonstrate the circulation of the blood in the pellucid part of living animals. The red globules of the blood, and the animalcula of the semen, were first discovered by this anatomist.

Malpighi also directed his attention to the developement of minute structure, as that of the glands or secretory organs of the body.

About this time anatomy made two great steps, by the invention of injections, and the method of making anatomical preparations. For these we are indebted to the Dutch, particularly Swammerdam and Ruysch.

The anatomists of former ages had no other knowledge of the blood vessels than what they could collect from laborious dissections, and from examining the smaller branches of them upon some thick [illegible] commonly loaded with [illegible] filling the vascular system with [illegible] wax, makes us to trace the large vessels with great ease, renders the smaller more conspicuous, and makes thousands of the very minute ones visible, which from their delicacy, and the transparency of their natural contents, are otherwise imperceptible. The modern art of corroding the fleshy parts with a menstruum, and of leaving the moulded wax entire, is so exceedingly useful, and at the same time so ornamental, that it does great honor to its inventor, Dr. Nichols. The method of casting figures in wax, plaster or lead, is also a great acquisition to anatomy, as it enables us to preserve a very perfect likeness of such subjects, as we but seldom meet with or cannot well preserve in a natural state. The modern improved method of preserving animal bodies or parts of them in spirits, has been of the greatest service, especially in saving the time and labor of the anatomist, in the nicer dissections of the small parts of the body. For now, whenever he has prepared with care, he can preserve, and the object is ready to [illegible] at any time. And in the same manner he can preserve

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THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1830.

THE NEWARK FARCE.

The "Newark Republican" contains the proceedings of a *public* meeting lately held at that place, for the purpose of taking into consideration the *demoralizing* effect of opening the mail, &c. on *Sunday*. G. W. Scott, Esq. was Chairman, and A. Doolittle Sec'y.

After about half a column of *labyrinth*, equal in ambiguity and *hypocritical cant* to Elder H******'s *Sermon*, by way of *preamble*—"Liberty" is made to represent "the tempest of heaven, beating upon the great *ocean* of minds"—[what a *sublime* idea!]—"breaking the *policy* of ages, and bearing upon its *bosom* the civil and religious oppression, and secret combination"———Here we leave it—"the cat is out of the bag"—and Morgan's ghost walks unrevenged among us. We do not wish to commence a verbal criticism on this most sublime production; still we cannot withhold the meed of praise from the *reverend* gentleman whose brain was so long in *labor* with this precious offspring, * * * *. We are then told in *broken English*, that in case the mails are suffered to be opened on Sunday, (being "unconstitutional," as this meeting wisely resolved,) that "the nation will be driven from its *anchorage*." * * * * * * The resolutions are manufactured of the same kind of *fustian*, and bear the *impress* of the author. But why should Doolittle and his worthy compeers in this *holy* crusade against *infidel* legislators and postmasters, have become all at once so alarmed on account of "our national religion," we know not. There is truly something more than meets the eye in this jesuitical farce.———Can it be possible that *Asher* has a distant thought respecting the next *election*? We think it not (*im*-)possible.

INFIDELITY.

We are informed that a *learned* Clergyman, lately discoursing to a *neighboring* congregation, declared from the "sacred desk," that *all* editors of newspapers were INFIDELS. Against this sweeping anathema, we beg leave to enter our most *solemn protest*. Not having been bred to the *law*, (as some of our *divines* have,) we may possibly have *mis*-understood the *inuendoes*, and would like to have this strenuous advocate for "six day mails" appear again, *in print*, and explain himself—if so be he will again venture to appear in *infidel* papers. We are however inclined to think, that our informant was mistaken. An exception was probably made, in favor, at least, of the Rochester and Utica *orthodox* papers—the former of which, fearing the METHODISTS might possibly get *ahead* in the "good cause," has come out in his last number and declared (by way of copying from an English paper,) the whole *connexion* to be a canting, whining set of fanatics, entirely devoid of *charity*, &c.

If it should turn out that *infidelity* consists in an opposition to "the union of church and state," we admit the charge; if it consist in a wish that charity should abound, we plead guilty; if it consist in a wish that *ministers*, of all denominations, should attend to *spiritual* affairs *alone*, we say guilty; if it consist in a wish that harmony might exist among the sons and daughters of Adam—guilty; if it consist in wishing that "pure and undefiled religion" should be taught unsophisticated—guilty; if it consist in a wish that the clouds of ignorance may be dispersed, so that men may judge for themselves—guilty; if it consist in a wish that all men should have the privilege of worshipping their Maker according to the dictates of their own consciences, we say again, *guilty*.

Our brethren of the type may answer for themselves.

UNEASINESS.

We would not for the world get ourselves into *bad odour* with our Baptist brethren, and we are sorry that any of them should suffer their *tender conscience* to be so disturbed by the brief developements of their frowardness which our correspondents have seen fit to make. We can assure them that "the half has not been told." That the B——— C——— in ******* has for the few last years been converted (or *perverted*,) by its *designing leaders*, into an engine of political intrigue, or as a correspondent has it, a "*standing political anti-masonic caucus*," for the furtherance of the political interests and aggrandizement of its favorite demagogues, is, to say the least, as plain as———*the nose on a man's face!* * * * * * * The present state of anarchy and demoralization is attributable alone to their own bigotry, hypocrisy, ignorance, stubbornness and folly; and if they shall continue to turn a deaf ear to such wholesome counsel as that which their late highly respectable and truly pious pastor gave them during his recent visit among them, they will in vain hope to receive approbation in this world, or the smiles of Heaven in the next.

☞ We have heard much said about "the Devil to pay among the Tailors"—but, from the best information we can obtain, all the Tailors in Christendom never had *half* the trouble with *Old Sooty*, that some of our worthy citizens had at Lyons a few evenings since, with a tall, *dark* complexioned messenger, (Constable) sent by the Foreman of the Grand Jury, to invite certain "*trusty* and *well-beloved*" to appear before that honorable body, and give evidence in a certain *hazardous* as well as *bragging* transaction. Our friends, we are informed, like *prudent* men, took themselves OFF, declining the honor of *personal interviews*.

"Jack's Prayer Book," we are however informed, will be explained by an *old practitioner*, before the next General Sessions.

☞ The "tug of war" for Village Officers comes on next Monday. If the Mechanics do as well as they did last year, no body need complain.

☞ The "Second Ward" gentlemen have sold their *speckled prancer*.

[FOR THE REFLECTOR.]

Mr. Editor—

The "*Young Prince*," whose arrival ou not long since announced to the pub- ic, through the columns of your valuable paper, is industriously engaged in endea- voring to propagate the belief in this com- munity and elsewhere, that a foul combi- nation, engendered in malice and revenge, and growing out of the worst feelings of the human heart, has been organised, and is pursuing him with remorseless fury— determined to stamp his name with infa- my and abhorrence—to poison the public mind against him—and thereby to produce his ultimate conviction of a crime, for which he stands indicted by a jury of his country. And he has so far succeeded (with the assistance of his *august sire*,) as to induce many respectable men (wholly ignorant however of the facts,) *really to believe* that such is the case. But every person in this community, at all acquaint- ed with the character of the respectable individual, who thought it his duty to enter the complaint, and with the reluc- tant witnesses who attended the late cir- cuit in Ontario county, knows full well that no such combination exists—that it is merely the creature of his own invent- ive imagination; and that the story had been set afloat for the purpose of operating upon puplic sympathy, and fore stalling public opinion. But let me advise the "*Young Prince*," if he would indeed make sure of so desirable an object, to be guided by truth; otherwise it may so happen that in the result he will realize the reverse of his expectations, and wish- es. Let him no longer repeat the story that "*the complainant refuses to bring the case to trial*;" and that in consequence of such request, he is compelled to endure the odium which ever attaches to those who are accused or suspected of crime, when at the same time, were a fair trial granted him, he could at once show to the world, his entire innocence of the charge resting upon him. I say, let him no longer repeat this story: because the former part of it is *wholly untrue*. But it is true that he himself managed to have the trial put off to a late hour of the sitting of the court; and in the mean time, (for what purpose he can tell,) circulated the report that he should not be tried at that term. Nevertheless, when called upon, the complainant (as well as the district attorney,) declared himself ready; but the presiding judge refused to enter up- on the trial, on account of the lateness of the hour.

I have made these remarks, Mr. Editor, not because of any *real consequence* at- tached to the personage in question; but that justice might be rendered to whom justice is due. With his guilt or inno- cence I have nothing to do, and of course shall say nothing in relation to it. Nei- ther have I any disposition to prejudge his case, or prejudice the public mind against him. If really innocent, I pray heaven that a jury of his country may ac- quit him. If really guilty, let him suffer the punishment which the laws of the land prescribe.

Yours, &c.

CANDIDUS.

[*From Coon Town.*]

Dear Obed—Strolling along one of your streets, the other day, I dropped into our friend 'N***s'—where, after refreshing myself with a gin cocktail, I accidentally observed a file of the Reflector. On look- ing over the first number, I noticed an *obituary* of our lamented friend *Port-Gib- son*. This was shocking news; but my feelings can be better imagined than ex- pressed, when by looking in a subseqnent number I found it was a *mistake*. My friend informed me that the publication probably arose from the following circum- stances: At the birth of *Port-Gibson*, its godfathers looked around with anxiety to find one to whom they should entrust their bantling during its tender years; af- ter much time spent in search of such a *nurse*, a *Field* was opened for nurses of all descriptions. A deacon was selected. He had "cast his bread on the *waters*"— and report says he had lost by a *Le Roy* speculation. His *Hart* was full howev- er—he accepted the "call"—and after having received a "bonus," by way of retainer, became the nurse of Port-Gib- son. The bantling grew—waxed larger and stronger—and seemed to show its keeping. But alas! "*Sic transit gloria mundi!*" at the time when it most requi- red attention, its nurse became *Hart*-less, and the poor thing was left to its fate while yet young and tender!——It re- mained in *statu quo* for a time; but du- ring the fall of '29 it revived, and its ene- mies *fear* it will entirely recover during the coming season. * * * * *

JANUS.

It has been our desire to improve & en- large the small stock of knowledge in the possession of (too many of) our readers. It has been truly remarked by "some- body," that great men have frequently— not to say generally—"come up by acci- dent." Few know "their own strength." The mist that has for ages hung round the temple of science, has discouraged many a genius from attempting to enter.— We hope the delusion is about to be dis- sipated. The use of letters (26 in num- ber) is "worth every thing!" "Learn to read"!—Then by perseverance and industry every obstacle may be surmoun- ted.

The following will express our views on the subject:—

"Learn to read," said Stone the Mathe- matician, "and you will soon know every thing." Stone's father was gardner to the duke of Argyle, who, one day in his garden, observed a Latin copy of Newton's Principia lying on the grass, and, thinking it had been brought from his own library, called some one to carry it back to its place. Young Stone, who was then in his eighteenth year, claimed the book as his own. "Yours," replied the duke. "Do you understand Geome- try, Latin, and Newton?"—"I know a little of them," replied the young man— The duke was surprised; and, having a taste for the sciences, he entered into con- versation with the young mathematician. He asked him several questions, and was astonished at the accuracy of his answers. "But how," said the duke, "did you learn all these things?"—Stone replied, "A servant taught me ten years since to read. Does one need to know more than the twenty-four letters, in order to learn every thing else, that one wishes?" The dukes curiosity redoubled; he sat down on a bank, and requested a detail of the whole process by which he had become so learned. "I first learned to read," said Stone; "the masons were then at work upon your house. I approached them one day, and observed that the architect used a rule and compasses, and made calculations. I inquired what might be the meaning and use of these things,

ROOT CAUSE

forty, rich and respected—he adored her and would thus make her happy. Emily made a *confidante* of her mother, who could not avoid expressing her surprise at the selection. M. de V** had already lost two wives—there was a disparity in their ages, and she felt an invincible repugnance, for which she could not account, to the union. Emily thought so good an opportunity for securing a rich establishment, might not again present—her mother yielded and she was married to M. de V**. Some time after Emily's brother urged her to frankly confess to him, whether she had realised the happiness which she had anticipated from the union. "I have indeed, said she; my husband anticipates my every wish, and would render me fully happy, but for a singular request which he has made, and which as I cannot understand the object, troubles me and I have to refuse it. It must be very serious, said Edward. Oh no, it is very silly, replied his sister—you would never imagine what. Only think of a request to bind myself with linen bandages—in a word to be a living copy of an Egyptian mummy.

So extraordinary a caprice, surprised Edward full as much as it did his sister.

His curiosity was too strongly excited to be spent in imaginations, and he urged his sister to yield, but with the condition that he should, unknown to the husband, be stationed during the operation in an adjoining room.

Thus placed, his sister informed her husband, that she determined to yield to his request. Wild with joy at this information, the husband found not words to express his gratitude, yet promptly commenced his operations. Edward listened attentively.—Profound silence reigned for some minutes in the room, his sister broke it by saying in a trembling tone, "and the arms too?" He involuntarily trembled as if they were to be the last words of his sister. "Yes my dear," replied the husband gaily, "I beg you—head and feet only, free; just like a Mummy, you know." All was again quiet—the silence lasted so long as again to frighten Edward, and he was upon the point of entering the room, when his sister commenced laughing most immoderately—he felt assured and listened. Emily stopped and all was again silent. Again she laughed, and more immoderately than before, and again all was silent. This tomb-like repose broken by loud and immoderate laughter, and succeeding the laughter, was alarming—he knew not what to think of it, and burst into the room. At his appearance M. de V.** fled, and Edward found his unfortunate sister stretched on the floor cold and inanimate. Her husband had bound her, that he might freely *tickle her feet*. Another fit of laughing, and Emily would have followed the two other wives of M. de V**. The best attendance has but re-called her to existence, *a perfect idiot*—the nervous system being entirely destroyed.

This adventure, known to all Paris for some days, is too well proved to be doubted. We suppress the names, solely out of regard to a highly respected family.

CAPSIZING A SAILOR.—As an honest seaman, who had just come into port, was taking a stroll in the country, he saw a bull dashing furiously along the road, directly towards him, and, according to the custom of the animal, when under full speed, with his tail straight out behind him. "Bull ahoy!" roared Jack, making a speaking trumpet of his hand, "ease off your spanker sheet, there, you lubberly son of a cow, or you'll be afoul of me." The bull paid no attention to the warning of the sailor, and the next moment Jack was rolling in the dirt. "There, d——n your eyes!" said the enraged tar, gathering himself up, "I told you, you would run afoul of me!"

P. S.—The "Old Cherub" and neighber J****h were on a "fuddle" again last night. Particulars in our next.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

Thomas Rogers 2d, assignee of J. & L. Thayer, H. & C. Thayer, and J. & L. Thayer & Co. of Palmyra, offers for sale, at the store lately occupied by J. & L. Thayer & Co. a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, which will be sold wholesale or retail—at cost.

EAGLE HOTEL, PALMYRA.

H. CHURCH, informs the public, that this establishment has been fitted up for Winter business,—having been at considerable expense in making his present arrangements, and being determined to administer to the comfort as well as pleasure of his guests—hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

WRITING SCHOOL.

W. J. VAN DORN, proposes to open a writing school, on Monday evening the 18th instant, in the public hall in Sexton & Tucker's block, to be contined four evenings in each week, for one month. Tuition one dollar per term, or sixteen lessons. Jan. 11.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

ALLYN WILLIAMS, Merchant Tailor, most respectully begs leave to inform the public in general, and his old friends in particular, that he continues to carry on business in the "brick block," two doors west of the "stone front" store. He has a grateful remembrance of the liberal patronage received in this village, and hopes to merit its continuance. On hand, Brood—and other Cloths.

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. BATTERSON, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has established the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, in this village. Monuments, Tomb Stones, Fire-Slabs, &c. &c. can be had on short notice, executed in the best manner.

Sulphur Springs House.

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after expressing his gratitude for past encouragement, begs leave to inform the public, that his establishment is now in fine order for the reception of company. Sleighing and other parties of pleasure can be accommodated in the best style.—*Manchester, Ont. co. N. Y.*

ROCHESTER RECESS.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, informs the public, that the "Rochester Recess" has been *in order*. His *larder* has been replenished with all the *dainties* a fertile country can afford. His cook is *imperial*, and while the BAR is well supplied, nothing shall be wanting to the comfort of his guests.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

K. MILLER, the present occupant of this establishment, has put the same in good *order*. All those who favor him with their CUSTOM shall receive a *quid pro quo*, as our Yankees say.

Palmyra, Sept. 22, 1829.

HENRY LUPKINS,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dresser, &c. &c. informs the inhabitants of this village that his "office" is a few rods east of the "Eagle Hotel," where all calls in his *line* of business will be attended to in good style.

BENJAMIN BROOKS,

(Successor to Dr. Lewis Brooks,)

Carries on the business of *Shaving* and *Hair Dressing* at the old stand opposite *Square* Jerome's Law Office, where he will *ginnerly* be found ready to wait on Friends or foes. Mr. Brooks also offers his services as FIDDLE for Balls, Levees, Fig shows, or Anti-Masonic Meetings. His terms will be reasonable.

THIS PAPER

Will be published EVERY WEEK, at our Bower on Wintergreen Hill, (on such days as may suit our own convenience,) and delivered to subscribers through the Post-Office, by which medium, also, all letters and communications, subscriptions and remittances, intended for this paper, should be sent, addressed "*Obediah Dogberry, Esquire, Palmyra.*" [Be sure to write the *title* at full length.]

TERMS—One Dollar for the Series, (4 months,) IN ADVANCE.

*** Complete setts of the REFLECTOR, from the commencement of the present Series, can be had on application as above.

THE REFLECTOR.

...written thyself, presume not God to scan;
The proper study of mankind is MAN. POPE.

O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: FEBRUARY 6, 1830. [NEW SERIES—NO. 5.

PROSPECTUS OF "THE REFLECTOR."

...n independent paper bearing the ... is being published in Palmyra, ...N. Y., its object is to "correct the ...nals and improve the mind"; ... space will be devoted to Science, ...the Useful Arts, and the work is ...nded to form a cheap medium, ...ugh which useful knowledge can ...conveyed to those classes of our ...ow-citizens who are deprived of ...use of, or have not leisure to ex... ...extensive *Libraries*. ...*Editorial Department*, ...ain aim" will be to "shoot folly ... ... In *Politics*, it will maintain ..."armed neutrality." It will also ...port "sound morality," and "the ...rights of the people." None, ...aves, hypocrites and *fools*, will ...ve any thing to fear.

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O. DOGBERRY,
Editor and Proprietor.

ARCHITECTURE.

(Continued from No. 4.)

...t certain that the declension of Ro... ...Architecture, began to make its ap... ...ance in the reign of Constantine, ...ly after his conversion to the Chris... ...religion; but it does not appear that ...favored, or promoted this style in the ...ndation of the city of Constantino... ...

During this period until the 16th cen... ...ry. Gothic architecture continued to ...pplant all other styles, and during a ...centuries was practised through Eu... ...Charlemagne introduced it into ...e, where many magnificent church... ...were erected, which continue to be ...finest specimens of the style to this ...

...Roman style again revived, when ... *Gothic* was applied in derision, ...Italian school of Palladio. The ...ty of features it underwent, in its ...ation to church architecture, has ...rise to many speculations of men of ...and learning, as to its rise and ... ...of the theories, and not an improb... ...one, is, that during the crusade, ...ship was conducted in the groves, and ...order to procure shelter and shade, ...bent the limbs together at the top, ...ded them at the intersection, there... ...

...duction of this method from time to time ...would furnish a complete Gothic ar... ...cade.

The Saxon and Norman Gothic was the first practised, and seems to have been constructed with considerable reference to the Roman style of its time. The pillars were massy, and consisted of several shafts, cylindrical and octagonal, supporting a heavy decorated cornice, ornamented with diamond net-work, and the capitals composed of leaves and flowers. One of the finest features of this style, and which in many instances, form the most striking ornament of a city, is the tall tapering spire. They were first built of wood by the Normans, and since with as much dexterity, by their descendants, of stone: as in Salisbury tower and spire, being 400 feet in height.

The most remarkable property in the Gothic is magnitude—as it never succeeds in producing its characteristic beauties when projected on a small scale, and should always be constructed of stone or wood.

Buildings of a public nature, ought to express, in their design, the uses and purposes to which they are erected, and appropriated, so that strangers, when they behold a church, a bank, a court-house, prison, &c. may understand them to be ... from some ...ternal characters, without the aid ... ...ated sign or inscribed tablet.

...continued).

...

...(Continued from No. 2.)

Hydrogen ... named offered to the ... base of li... air, ... and ... constituent ... parts,) ... base in an ... ...y body, and ... been found ... ... of combustible ... It exists in ... ... nearly in ... gen gas. ... ...

...tudes greater than ... consequence of this, it is ... balloons. On introducing any ... body into this air, without allowing the admission of Oxygen, the fire is instantly extinguished. Animals expire when put into it. It is incapable of supporting combustion or life. All fire be applied to this air, in the presence of ... quickly burns. The bases of the ... unite, and form water; throwing out ... and light.

Many and curious are the experiments made by combining this air with ... and sometimes with atmospheric air, ... set on fire. It is always procured from the decomposition of water. Sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol,) iron, zinc, &c. are generally made use of as agents. It issues from some springs, at the mouths of which it burns when fire is applied. It is known in mines by the name of *fire damps*, and sometimes proves destructive. In large marshes, and other damp places, it is frequently generated, and when set on fire by the electric fluid, ...estable

hibits the phenomena called the *Jack-o'-lantern*. When it escapes to the upper regions and is there burnt, it gives rise to that blazing appearance in the sky called *meteors*.

It is one of the most important elementary bodies, and aids in the formation of many compounds.

LIGHT.

(*Continued from No.* 3.)

The rays of Light, in their passage out of glass into a vacuum, are not only inflected towards the glass, but if they fall too obliquely, they will revert back again to the glass, and be totally reflected.—Now the cause of this reflection cannot be attributed to any resistance of the vacuum, but must be entirely owing to some force or power in the glass, which attracts or draws back the rays as they are passing into the vacuum. And this appears further from hence, that if you wet the back of the surface of the glass in a solution of quicksilver, oil, water or honey, then the rays, which would otherwise have been reflected, will pervade and pass through that liquor; which shows that the rays are not reflected until they come to that back surface of the glass, nor [illegible] for if at [illegible] they [illegible] into any of the aforesaid mediums, they will not then be reflected, but will persist in their former course, the attraction of the glass being in this case, counterbalanced by that of the liquor.

From the mutual attraction between the particles of Light and other bodies, arise too other grand phenomena, besides the inflection of Light, which are called the reflection and refraction of light. It is well known that the determination of bodies in motion, especially elastic ones, are changed by the interposition of other bodies in their way; thus also, light, impinging the surface of bodies, should be turned out of its course, and beaten back or reflected, so as, like other striking bodies, to make the angle of its reflection equal to the angle of its incidence. This it is found by experiment, light also does: and yet the cause of the effect is different from that just now assigned, for the rays of light are not reflected by striking on the very parts of the reflecting bodies, but by some power equally diffused over the whole surface of the body, by which it acts on the light, either attracting or repelling it, without contact; by which same power, in other circumstances, the rays are refracted; and by which also the rays are first emitted from the luminous body, as Newton abundantly proves by a great variety of arguments.

This great author puts it past doubt, that all those rays which are reflected, do not touch the body, though they approach it infinitely near; and that those which strike on the parts of solid bodies, adhere to them, and are as it were, extinguished and lost. Since the reflection of the rays is ascribed to the action of the whole surface of the body without contact, if it be asked how it happens that all the rays are not reflected from every surface, but that while some are reflected, others pass through and are refracted? the answer is, that every ray of light in its passage through any refracting surface, is put into a certain transient state, which in the progress of the ray returns at equal intervals, and disposes the ray at every return to be easily transmitted through the next refracting surface, and between the returns, to be easily reflected by it: which alteration of reflection and transmission, it appears, is propagated from every surface and to all distances.

(To be continued.)

ANATOMY.

(*Continued from No.* 2.)

When anatomy had thus become a clear and distinct science, it was inculcated and taught in the different nations of Europe, by numerous professors, with a zeal and industry highly honorable to themselves, and useful to mankind.

As the prejudices of mankind respecting dissection have in a great measure subsided, the difficulties which formerly obstructed anatomical researches have mostly disappeared, and a sufficient quantity of subjects for anatomical experiments can generally be procured. In most countries of the continent of Europe, the government has provided for the wants of anatomists in this particular.—In England however, it still remains a matter of considerable difficulty and expense to procure the means of instruction in practical anatomy; and accordingly, while foreigners have been enriching science with many splendid works, the name of one Englishman cannot for many years past be recorded in the annals of anatomy. We wish we could announce to our readers any prospect of a change in this respect; but here literature and science are left to themselves, and must advance unaided by the patronage of the government. This remark we think will in a great measure apply to the United States.

It would occupy us too long to detail the labors and discoveries of all the [illegible] nent men who have immortalized [illegible] selves in anaiomy, during the last [illegible] tury. We may state generally, that [illegible] ry part of the human body has been [illegible] thoroughly and minutely examined [illegible] described; and accurate and elegant [illegible] gravings have appeared, of every p[illegible] so that a student in these days, posses[illegible] every facility for the prosecution of [illegible] anatomical labors. The bones and m[illegible] cles have been most elegantly repres[illegible] ed and described by Albinus Chesel[illegible] Sue, and Cooper. The vascular sy[illegible] has been illustrated by a splendid wor[illegible] the immortal Haller. Walker and Mu[illegible] of Berlin, and Scrapa of Pavia, have [illegible] stowed equal or even superior, diligen[illegible] in tracing the distribution of the m[illegible] important, and representing them [illegible] faithful engravings.

Mr. Cruikshank distinguished hi[illegible] by an elegant book on the absorbing [illegible] tem; and Mascagni has given to the p[illegible] lic an amount of the absorbing ves[illegible] with plates. Dr. Hunter, to whom ana[illegible] my owes more in England than any oth[illegible] individual, has published a complete h[illegible] tory of the human ovum, uterus, &c. John Hunter, brother to the former, [illegible] mitted the whole field of animated nat[illegible] He formed one of the most beautiful [illegible] omical cabinets in Europe, [illegible] now in the hands of the royal college [illegible] Surgeons in London. The structure o[illegible] the brains has been represented with u[illegible] rivalled elegance, by a French anatomis[illegible] Some parts of this most important organ has been illustrated by Soemmering, [illegible] Zinn, Cassebohm, Scarpa, Morgagni, D[illegible] Bailie, have respectively contributed [illegible] the advancement of this important scien[illegible] Winslow, Sabatier and Bichat, in France, and Hilddbrant in Germany, are, amo[illegible] ists of approved skill and science.

(*To be continued.*)

ENTOMOLOGY.

History of the WHITE ANTS *in India and Africa, called by Naturalists, the* F[illegible] TALE.

The works of these insects surpa[illegible] those of the bees, wasps, beavers, a[illegible] other animals, as much at least as thos[illegible] of the most polished European nati[illegible] excel those of the least cultivated sava[illegible] ges. And, even with regard to man, his greatest works, the boasted pyramyds fall comparatively far short, even in size alone, of the structures raised by these insects. The laborers among them employed in this service are not a quarter of an inch in length; but the structure

h they erect, arise to ten or twelve and upwards above the surface of the . Supposing the height of a man to ix feet, the author calculates, that the lings of these insects may be consid, relatively to their size and that of n, as being raised to near five times height of the greatest of the Egyptian mids; that is, corresponding with iderably more than half a mile. We add, that, with respect to the interior truction, and the various members dispositions of the part of the build- they appear greatly to exceed that or other work of human construction.

he most striking parts of these struc- s are—the royal apartments, the nur- es, magazines of provisions, arched mbers and galleries, with their vari- communications; the ranges of Goth- haped arches, projected, and not for- d by mere excavation, some of which two or three feet high, but which di- nish rapidly, like the arches of ailes in spectives; the various roads, sloping r-cases, and bridges, consisting of one t arch, and constructed to shorten the tance between the several parts of the lding, which would otherwise commu- ate only by winding passages. These olishing structures are the works only a quarter of an inch lon d 25 of which weigh only one grain— t these, and many other curious in- nces of the great sagacity and powers these insects, cannot be understood thout viewing the plates in which their ble frames, and comparatively stupen- ous works, are delineated.

The economy of these industrious in- cts appears to have been very atten- ely observed by the ingenious author, well as their building. There are three distinct ranks or orders among them, con- ituting a well-regulated community.— hese are, first, the laborers, or working ects; next the soldiers or fighting or- r, who do no kind of labor, and are a- bout twice as long as the former, and e- qual in bulk to about 15 of them; and stly, the winged or perfect insects, who ay be called the *nobility* or *gentry* of the ele; for they neither labor nor fight, be- g scarcely capable even of self de- nce.

These only are capable of being elec- ed *kings* or *queens*; and nature has so or- dered it, that they emigrate within a few weeks after they are elevated to this state, & either establish new kingdoms or perish.

This last mentioned order differs so much from the other two, that they have not hitherto been supposed to belong to the same community. In fact, they are not to be discovered in the nest till just be- fore the commencement of the rainy sea- son; when they undergo the last change, which is preparative to the formation of new colonies. They are equal in bulk to two soldiers and about 30 laborers; and are furnished with four wings, with which they are destined to roam about for a few hours; at the end of which time they lose their wings, and become the prey of innumerable birds, reptiles, and insects: while probably not a pair out of many millions of this unhappy race get into a place of safety, fulfil the first law of na- ture, and lay the foundation of a new community. In this state many fall into the neighboring waters, and are eat with avidity by the Africans. The author found them delicate, nourishing, and wholesome; without sauce or other help from cookery, than merely roasing them in the manner of coffee.

The few fortunate pairs who happen to survive this annual massacre and de- struction, are represented by the author as being casually found by some of the la- borers, that are continually running about on the surface of the ground, and are e- lected kings and queens of the new states. Those who are not so elected and preser- ved certainly perish, and most probably in the course of the following day. By these industrious creatures the king and queen elect are immediately protected from their innumerable enemies, by in- closing them in a chamber of clay; where the business of propagation soon commen- ces. Their voluntary subjects then busy themselves in constructing wooden nurse- ries, or apartments entirely composed of wooden materials, seemingly joined to- gether with gums. Into these they af- terwards carry the eggs produced from the queen—lodging them there as fast as fast as they can obtain them from her.— The author even furnishes us with plau- sible reasons to believe, that they here form a kind of garden for the cultivation of a species of miscroscopical mushroom, which *Mr.* Koing (in an essay on the East Indian termites, read before the So- ciety of Naturalists of Berlin) conjectures to be the food of the young insects.— But perhaps the most wonderful, and at the same time best authenticated part of the history of these singular insects, is that which relates to the queen or mother of the community, in her pregnant state.

[To be continued.]

THE STEAM ENGINE.

It is with great pleasure that we copy from an article, written by no common pen, the following account of the power and usefulness of a steam engine, and as our countryman FULTON was the first that adapted this powerful agent (*steam*) to the purposes of navigation, we most sincerely hope that "the powers that be," will not forget his legal representatives— and may the old maxim, that "Republics are always ungrateful" *never more* have a place in our national *escutcheon.*

The following animated description of the powers of the steam engine is from the pen of Dr. Arnolt, in his works on the elements of Physic:—"In the present perfect state of the steam engine, it appears a thing al- most endowed with intelligence. It regu- lates with perfect accuracy and uniformity the number of its strokes in a given time, and counts or records them, moreover, to tell how much work it has done, as a clock records the beats of its pendulum: regu- lates the quantity of steam admitted to work—the briskness of the fire—the supply of coals to the fire. It opens and shuts its valves with absolute precision as to time and manner; it oils its joints—it tries the any air which may accidentally enter into parts that should be vacuous; and when any thing goes wrong which it cannot set- self recti, it rings its attendant by ring a bell! Not all this, nor all these qualities, and even when possessed of the power of 600 horses, it is obedient to the hand of a child. Its aliment is coal, wood, charcoal or other combustibles; it con- sumes none while idle—it never tires, and wants no sleep—it is not subject to malady when originally well made, and only refuses to work when worn out with age. It is equally active in all climates, and will do work of any kind;—it is a water-pump, a miner, a sailor, a printer, a cotton-spinner, a weaver, a blacksmith, a miller, &c. and a small engine in the character of a 'steam pony,' may be seen dragging after it on a rail road, a hundred tons of merchandize or a regiment of soldiers, with greater speed than that of our fleetest coaches." It is the king of machines, and a permanent realiz- zation of the genii of eastern fable, whose supernatural powers were occasionally at the command of man."

To pickle Meat.—Six pounds of salt, one pound of sugar, and four ounces of saltpe- tre, boiled with four gallons of water, skim- med and allowed to cool, [it is better if poured on hot,] forms a very strong pickle, and which will preserve meat immersed in it. To effect this, either a heavy board or a flat stone must be laid upon the meat.— The same pickle may be used repeatedly, provided it is boiled occasionally, with an addition of the salts. The albumen which would cause the pickle to spoil, is coagula- ted and rises in the form of scum, which must be carefully removed as it

every line. "Their style is barbarous," &c. I will notice only one more of your "phantoms" or *ill timed* assertions, and make it apply with a "double entaundre," for, before you *throw* stones you should calculate the chances of being *hit* yourself; you say, "like the conspirator of France,

"Strike
But hide the hand that gives the blow,"

A sentiment more horrible than the appalling "*than which*," cannot be conceived. You should have said "*than this*," after the word "*appaling*," and you would have escaped from a great and *unpardonable* blunder, especially in quoting, which is really "barbarous;" but I fear, judging from your "*Political Race*," that your "reputation would crumble into atoms at the glance of scrutiny," if your *actions* of a private or public nature were faithfully recorded; especially if a true and short history of a scene where dogs partook of refreshments at the table with their masters, and *who* was *cast* by the *way side*, &c. &c. &c.

PAUL PRY.

Mr. Editor—

Some days since, a "Tract" headed the "Importance of Consideration," was thrust, by some *Squint-eyed* fellow, into my front door. Not feeling very friendly to such sectarian visitors, I neglected picking it up for some time; but at last observing that it had at least one merit—that of being short—I ran it over, and agreeable to the advice of the writer, who it appears is in the pay of the "American Tract Society," I began "to consider," and herewith send you the *Conclusion* of such consideration.

In the first place, I consider the whole of this Tract business as at present conducted, radically wroug. It must not be contended at this day of (pretended) light and knowledge, that FEAR alone can ever fix the affections of the creature on his Creator. Love is an attribute of Deity that should be inculcated, and who can feel a greater disposition to love, honour, and adore the great architect of heaven and earth than *him* who is able to comprehend and understand, the order, glory and magnitude, of all his mighty works.

The Romish clergy in times of old, kept the people as much as possible in ignorance, for the purpose of holding both mind and body in subjection with the greater ease. Now sir, I do not believe that any denomination of the clergy in these United States, *really* intend any such thing, yet it cannot be disguised that from some oversight, probably the course they are taking with regard to Tracts, Sunday Schools &c. have a similer tendency. The managers of our Bible and Tract Societies, from the vast amounts they annually draw from the pockets of the benevolent, might lay posterity, under an everlasting obligation, by altering their course with regard to the subject matter contained in Tracts to be distributed. It cannot be denied that books of science, are rarely met with in the families of our most wealthy farmers and mechanics, and setting aside the expense, the very appearance of a volume of some six hundred pages, is enough to appal the industrious daily labourer.—Let a portion of every Tract be devoted to science—let all the phenomena of nature be explained, in a plain and easy manner—let the Sunday School scholar understand that the wisdom of the creator, in the construction of all his mighty works, is infinite—that even thunder, storm and tempest are agents important and necessary, to the well being of the creature, and where is that worm of the dust who will not feel his bosom warm, and breath pious aspirations to "the great author and finisher of all things.

PHILO.

The number of [illegible] the U. S. is estimated at 2,00[illegible]

P[illegible]

SO[illegible]

Air[illegible]

Write, write, [illegible]
Fill up your [illegible]
Write, write, [illegible] and
Why leave such margin[illegible] the border.

Many a laurel dead flutters around your head,
Many a *lone* is your *memento mori*;
Come from your garrets then, sons of the quill and pen,
Write for the snuff shops if you write not for glory.

Come from your rooms, where the farthing wick's burning,
Come with your tales—speak your gladness or woe.
Come from your small beer to vinegar foaming—
Come where the Port and Burgundy flow.

Fame's trump is sounding, topics abounding,
Leave then each scribbler your high attic story,
Critics shall many [illegible] speak of your book, and say,
He wrote for the snuff shop he wrote not for glory

Write, write, Tourist and Traveller—
Fill up your pages and write in good order;
Write, write, scribbler and driveler;
Why leave such margins? Come nearer the border.

THE REIGNING VICE.

See how each mind, its self repose to keep,
Hath its own way to lull each fear to sleep!
Some, in youth's vigor, take a sort of pride
In sins, to youth and vigor near allied.
Some, restless, find their own excuse at length
In Nature's weakness and in Passion's strength.
Others when pangs of trusive wake within,
Take comfort from the multitude who sin,
And if their errors too notorious glare,
Thank God they are not "worse than others are."
Some mourn the frailties which they never mend,
Those very sorrows with confession end;
They hail rejoice to know their passions' force,
And feel satisfaction in remorse.
Or the [illegible] mind may [illegible] these employ
To lay [illegible] haunts forbidden joy.
[illegible] proud to [illegible] wisdom ask his way,
Ev'n to a [illegible] how
His ignorance [illegible] know,
Preserve me [illegible] from those deliberate fools,
Who measure all things with their lines and rules!
Whose solemn [illegible] self-importance veils
Like empty bo[illegible] "Enquire within!"
Throw wide the door! Let Flora be seen!
The Queen of Beauty, Affection's Queen!
Survey her face, her shape, her dress, her hair,
And say if Nature [illegible] there!
[illegible] senses fail, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] shine,
[illegible] hand [illegible] the [illegible] of her hair;
The tress how [illegible] fair!
A patch gives poignance to her dimpled chin,
[illegible] does that [illegible] relieve her snowy skin
[illegible] fan, an [illegible] of her heart she holds
As light, [illegible] and as full of folds
Like the [illegible] a thousand coxcombs shroud,
[illegible] broken, and as soon repair'd.
[illegible] nymph, how much mistaken thou
What Nature meant for beautiful to spy,
What 'gainest thou? That men exclaim not—oh
how fair,
But—how affected, silly maid, you are!
Ah think the time must come, when youthful grace
Shall fly, yet leave the smirk upon your face,—
The teeth depart, yet still the smile remain
The eye grows dim yet still its roll retain,
All beauty fade, and leave but folly's dress
The *caput mortuum* of silliness.

vourable position, and gave him a terrific fall.

30. Sandy's blows missed, while Simon's told severely. Byrne down.

31. Sandy came up as game as a lion, but from the punishment he had received was rather abroad. Simon jobbed him terrifically in the sore places; and in the close, catching Sandy's head under his arm, he fibbed him in the ribs with his right hand with killing severity. In the struggle both went dow.

32. M'Kay came up a dreadful spectacle, bleeding from every pore, but still his noisy supporters urged him to additional exertions, and a braver fellow never breathed. Byrne, steady and cautious, waited upon his man; and drawing a little back, plunged in with his left, and got away. M'Kay shook his gory nob, but kept his hands well up. Byrne made his right-handed chop, and again drew back. M'Kay went to him as bold as a true Scot, but, as he advanced, Byrne met him with redoubled force with a flush hit on the nose; and, on repeating the dose, turned round with the force of the blow. Mr. M'Kay stood confused; when Byrne, at him again, hitting heavily, and falling rather weak himself, while M'Kay was quite groggy.

33. Byrne jobbed with his left, and put in a body blow with his right. M'Kay caught him a short lunge with his right in the body, and rushed in, when Byrne went down stopping.

34. 6 to 4 on Byrne. Byrne threw in his right-handed chopper. Mac missed a well-intended return, and Byrne went down in avoiding.

35. M'Kay jobbed with his left, but made little impression; again hit short with his right, and received a swinging hit from Byrne's right, who went down.

36. Jobbing hits from Byrne, which M'Kay stopped with his head. In the close, Byrne threw his man, and rolled over him.

37, 38, 39. All of the same character, heavy punishment from Byrne, who went down in every round. M'Kay repeatedly missed his blows, and could do no execution.

40. Simon jobbed his man dreadfully with the left. M'Kay returned, but there was no force in his blows. Simon planted his right on the head and fell; M'Kay bleeding at all points, but still firm in purpose, though evidently with but slight chance of success.

41. A slogging round, tremendous jobs, and weaving hits with the right and left on both sides; both groggy and down side by side.

42. Sandy's hands still well up and his eyes good; many hits missed on each side; Byrne popped in a heavy crack with his right and fell.

43. This was a terrific round; both fought with desperation, but the hits of M'Kay made no impression, while those of Byrne told severely. The round continued till both fell from weakness and exhausted with their exertions.

44. Simon put in his right on the body and fell [shouts of sham—"stand up"—"cur," &c.] Byrne pointed to his left leg and said he could not help it.

45. Sandy came up reeling. Byrne went to work and jobbed him with stunning force right and left; the punishment was terrific. M'Kay was be[illegible] a stand-still. Byrne closed and threw him heavily on his head.

46. Loud cheers for Sandy, who was a dreadful spectacle. Still he came up and stood well to his man. Byrne retreated to the ropes, and M'Kay after him, Byrne jobbing as he came in—a close at the ropes—both weak and incapable of doing much mischief. Both fell exhausted, but Byrne the fresher.

47. And last.—Poor Sandy came up to make a last brave effort; but he was quite abroad. Byrne summoned all his remaining strength, hit away right and left, delivered the upper-cut, and at last put in a heavy left-handed hit on Mac's throat, who dropped not to come again. The unfortunate fellow, on being lifted on his Second's knee, was quite senseless, and on time being called, he slipped down, incapable of stirring. Byrne was, of course, proclaimed the victor, after fighting 53 minutes, and after trying to shake the hands with his game antagonist, left the Ring. A Surgeon immediately attended and bled M'Kay, who exhibited a painful spectacle, with his head supported on a hat, and after fruitless efforts to restore him to consciousness, he was carried to a carriage and from thence back to the Watt's Arms, where every possible attention was paid to him; but unhappily, as will hereafter be seen, without effect *he died.*

[*From the Portland Gazette.*]

USEFUL ADVICE.

To Sundry sorts of persons.

7. When you have become tired of her company, excuse yourself for leaving her, by saying it is so good, that a little answers your purpose.

8. If you are a married man, give short answers to your wife; for the least said is soonest mended.

9. If you are not fond of her, look as cross as you feel.—Nothing charms like sincerity.

10. If you are fond of her, let the world know it, kissing her hand, talking tender to her and looking sweetly at her, in company.

11. When your wife is in a passion, remember and fly into one yourself.—The way to stop a fire in the woods or grass ground, is to kindle another to meet it—and thus extinguish the whole.

12. Always mind and have the last word; because a man of business should never leave it unfinished.

13. Spend your evenings [illegible] and then your wife will be [illegible] to see you on your return.

14. When you walk out with her—keep a few paces before her by the way of eminence.

15. When you ride in a chaise with her, look well to the right and talk principally to your horse—that will preserve family peace.

16. Tell her of her faults before folks; and then they can have the benefit of your advice as well as she.

17. Never praise her for her virtues, lest it make her vain and assuming.

[*Concluded*]

The population of Nova Scotia amounts to 123,000.

Of these 37,000 are	[illegible] Presbyterian Church.
27,659	Episcopalian Church.
20,000	Roman Catholics.
19,000	Baptists.
10,000	Methodists.
4,000	Dissenters.
3,000	All others.

BALTIMORE

This city contains a po[illegible]ation of—

Free White Males,	[illegible] 61,316
do. do. Females,	[illegible]
do. Colored Males,	[illegible]
do. do. Females,	[illegible]
Male Slaves,	[illegible]
Female do.	[illegible]
	[illegible] 80,826

Most men know what they hate, few what they love.

cian. At the age of fourteen he was placed in the band of the Hanoverian regiment of guards, About the year 1758 he proceeded with a detachment of his regiment to England, accompanied by his father, who after a short stay returned to his native country, leaving his son in England. For several years he obtained a subsistence by his musical talents, devoting his leisure hours to the study of English and Italian languages; he made some progress in the Greek and Latin. The bent of this inclination during this period, was however, principally directed to mathematics and astronomy; and frequently after a harrassing day of fourteen or sixteen hours, he would seek relaxation if such it might be termed in extending his knowledge in his favorite pursuits.

Having in the course of extensive reading made some discoveries which awakened his curiosty, he commissioned a friend in London to procure him a telescope of large dimensions, but the price being above his limited means, he resolved to construct one himself. After innumerable disappointments, he completed a five feet Newtonian reflector. The success on his first attempt encouraged him to fresh efforts, and in a short time he made telescopes from seven to twenty feet. As a proof of his perseverance, it is said that in perfecting the object mirror for his seven feet instrument, he finishd two hundred before he produced one that satisfactorily answered his purpose.

As his love for the study of astronomy increased, he gradually lessened his professional engagements, and in 1789 he commenced a regular [illegible] of the heavens, star by star. In the course of eighteen months' observation, he remarked that a star which had been recorded by former astronomers as a fixed star, was gradually changing its position; and after much attention was enabled to ascertain that it was an undiscovered planet. He communicated the fact to the Royal society, who elected him a fellow, and decreed him their annual gold medal. This great discovery he made on the 13th of March, 1781, and bestowed on the planet the name of *Georgium Sidus*, in compliment to the king, who in consequence of his merit settled on him a handsome salary, which enabled him to relinquish his professional occupations, and devote himself wholly to the study of astronomy.

He shortly afterwards fixed his permanent residence at Slough, near Windsor, where, in the hope of facilitating and extending his researches, he undertook to construct a telescopo of forty feet, which was completed in 1807. With the aid of this ponderous instrument, assisted by others of more manageable size, he continued to enrich the stores of astronomical science. In these researches he was materially assisted by his sister, Miss Caroline Herschel, who was equally devoted to the study which has immortalized her brother.

[illegible]98 he announced the discovery of a volcanic mountain in the moon, and four years afterwards communicated the account of two other volcanoes in that orb, which appeared in a state of eruption.—Showing these apparent eruptions at one time to a gentleman, the latter exclaimed that he not only saw the *fire* but the *smoke!*

It would be impossible in a sketch like the present, and perhaps also supefluous to detail the many important discoveries which have been made by this great astronomer; they are well known to the scientific world. By his labors he is justly esteemed as the most celebrated man of his age.—Various public bodies testified their respect for his talents, and his sovereign conferred on him the honor of knighthood.

He was distinguished for great amenity of manners, and a modesty peculiarly becoming an acknowledged genius. He is described as possessing much good humour in bearing with the intrusions of country people in the neighborhood, amongst whom his astronomical studies created a notion that he held mysterious converse with the stars. On one occasion, during a rainy summer, a farmer solicited his advice as to the proper time for cutting hay. The doctor pointed through a window to an adjoining meadow, in which lay a crop of grass utterly swamped, "Look at that field," said he, "and when I tell you it is mine, I think you will not need another proof to convince you that I am no more weatherwise than yourself, or the rest of my neighbours."

Sir William died on the 25th of August, 1822, leaving behind him an unblemished reputation in private life. His name will descend to posterity as one of the greatest astronomers of the age in which he lived.

The most ridiculous of all animals is a proud priest; he cannot use his own tools without cutting his own fingers.

FATAL MILLING.

The Shamrock and the Thistle, or Ireland v. Scotland.

MATCH BETWEEN SIMON BYRNE AND SANDY M'KAY.

17. Time was called during the row, when Simon threw in a heavy right-handed body blow. M'Kay returned, but without effect, with his left, and Byrne went down.

18. Byrne again cautious, and husbanding his strength. M'Kay, thoughtful figure, ready with his hands up. Byrne at last went in, and hits were exchanged. A tug for the followed, when Simon succeeded in ting his lock, and down went San the broad of his back [shouts for Si

19. Simon threw in a terrific job his left between Sandy's eyes, and him to the bone. Sandy's left went ov Byrne's shoulder. Simon planted anot er left-handed jobber on the new wou and went down.

20. Byrne hit short at the body w his right, but planted a muzzler with left. Sandy's blows seemed to fall p arless, and made but little impressio Simon jumped in with his left, [illegible] heavy snorter, and went down. chaff-cutters again at work, but unfair.

21. Byrne now scarce exhibited a save the cut on the left eye, and the sequent puffing. M'Kay missed a h hand job, but caught a dreadful co ter hit. A rally, in which slight were exchanged, and Byrne went dow

22. Some good fighting on both sid but M'Kay's blows seemed feeble. the close M'Kay caught Byrne in his a and actually lifted him up at the rop while he fibbed him over the shoulde at last Byrne got down.

23. Byrne put in two left-handed jo in succession; but in return received flush left-hander on the nose, which dr ped him and drew his cork [again w the Caledonians in uproar, and th Champion was loudly cheered.]

24. Sandy had another chopping v tation to his noddle. Counter-hitting vere for the Scotchman, when B went down, M'Kay upon him.

25, 26, 27, 28. The hitting all in vour of Byrne, who punished and w down, amidst the cries of disapprobat from the Scotchman's friends.

29. Byrne jobbed his man dreadfu with his left, and then went to in-fi ting, when he delivered more pepper. In the close he caught his man in a

THE REFLECTOR.

Know thyself, presume not God to scan;
The proper study of mankind is MAN .....*Pope.*

BY O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: SEPT. 11, 1830. [THIRD SERIES—NO. 10

SCIENTIFIC.

CHEMISTRY—(*Continued.*)

SOAP.—It has been stated, that as one of the properties of the alkalies, that they unite to oil, forming *Soap* an article universally known and used.

SOAP OF AMMONIA.—The volatile alkali, when fully combined with water, so as to form the spirits of hearts-horn of the shops, is capable of uniting to the oils, and forming a kind of Soap.—This combination (volatile liniment) may be effected, by adding the strong spirits of hearts-horn, to olive oil in an equal quantity, and agitating it well.—This is an article chiefly used in applications to joints affected with rheumatism, &c.

SOAP OF SODA.—The hard Soap of commerce is made by a union of fat or oil with soda, as follows:—

A quantity of soda, is pounded and mixed in a wooden vessel, with about a fifth part of its weight in lime, just slacked and sifted. Upon this mixture a quantity of water is poured, more than enough to cover it; and in this state, it is to remain several hours. The lime attracts the carbonic acid of the soda, and the water becomes strongly impregnated with the alkali. This water is drawn off, and is called the *first lie.* Another quantity of water is then poured on the soda, which, after standing as before, is called the *second lie.* A third portion is then added, &c.

A quantity of oil, equal to six times the weight of the soda used, is then put into the boiler, with a portion of the *third lie*, and the mixture is kept constantly boiling, and agitated by the means of a wooden instrument. After the third, the second must be added at intervals. The oil becomes milky, and combines with the alkali, and after some hours it begins to acquire consistence. A little of the *first lie* is then added, not neglecting to agitate the mixture. Add occasionally small quantities of the *first lie*, while the Soapy substance begins to acquire greater consistence, and to seperate from the watery part of the mixture. A quantity of common salt is then added, which renders the seperation much more complete. The boiling is still continued [illegible] hours, and then the fire must be withdrawn, and the liquor no longer agitated. After some hours the Soap completely separates from the watery parts, and swims upon the surface of the liquor.—The watery parts are then drawn off and preserved as they contain some of the soda. The fire is then kindled again and a little *weak lie* is added to facilitate its melting. As soon as it boils, the remainder of the *first lie* is added at intervals.—When the Soap has been brought to a proper consistence which is judged by taking out small portions to cool, it is withdrawn from the fire, and the watery parts seperated as before. It is then to be heated again, and a little water mixed with it, that it may form a propet paste. After this, let it be poured into proper vessels for cooling it, in the bottom of which there should be chalk to keep it from adhering. In a few days the Soap will have acquired a sufficient consistency to be taken out and formed into cakes.

The salt seperates the water from the Soap, having a GREATER affinity for water than Soap.

(*To be continued.*)

HOGARTH'S LAST WORK.

A few months before Hogarth's was seized with the malady which deprived society of one of its brightest ornaments, he proposed to his matchless pencil the work he has entitled the *Tail Piece.*—The first idea of this picture is said to have been started in company, while the convivial glass was circulating round his own table. "My next undertaking," said Hogarth, "shall be the *end of all things.*—"If that is the case," replied one of his friends, your business will be finished, for there will be an end of the painter." "There will be so," answered Hogarth, sighing heavily, "and therefore the sooner my work is done, the better." Accordingly he began the next day, and continued his design with a diligence that seemed to indicate an apprehension he should not live to complete it. This, however, he did, and in the most ingenious manner, by grouping every thing that could denote the end of all things:—a broken bottle; an old broom worn to the stump; the but end of an old musket; a cracked bell; a bow unstrung; a crown tumbled in pieces; towers in ruins; the sign-post of a tavern called the World's End, falling down; the moon in her wane; the map of the globe burning, a gibbet falling, the body gone, and the chains which held it dropping down; Phœbus and his horses lying dead in the clouds; a vessel wrecked; Time with his hour-glass and scythe broken; a tobacco-pipe, with the last whiff of smoke going out; a play-book opened, with [illegible] stamped in the corner; an empty [illegible] and a statute of bankruptcy taken out against nature.—"So far so good," said Hogarth, on reviewing his performance; "nothing remains but this;" taking his pencil, and sketching the resemblance of a painter's palette broken. "Finis," he then exclaimed, "the deed is done—all is over." It is a very remarkable fact, and not generally known, that Hogarth never [illegible] took the palette in his hand, and [illegible] died in about a month after he had finished this Tail Piece.

SIR WILLIAM HERSCHEL.

This eminent astronomer was born at Hanover in 1738. His father was a musi-

POETRY.

THE DOS-A-DOS TETE-A-TETE.

[*From "Three Courses and a Dessert"*]

The following *jeu-d'esprit* is not unworty the facetious Thomas Hood himself:

My wife loathes pickled pork, and I hate ham;
I doat on pancakes—she likes fritters:
And thus, alas! just like my morning dram,
The evening of my life is *dash'd with bitters.*

Old as we are, the ninnyhammer wants
To teach me French—and I won't learn it;
My nightly path, where'er I roam, she haunts,
And grudges me my glass though well I earn it.

The other day, while sitting back to back,
She roused me from my short sweet slumbers,
By taxing me at such a rate, good lack!
And summing up her griefs in these sad numbers;—

"Though you lay your head thus against mine,
You hate me, you brute, and you know it:
But why not in secret repine,
Instead of delighting to show it?—
You question my knowledge of French,
—And won't believe '*rummage*' is cheese;
Why can't you look cool on 'the wench?'
To me you're all *shiver-de-freeze!*

When around you quite fondly I've clung,
You have oftentimes said in a rage,
Such folly may do for the young,
But I take it to be *bad-in-age!*
A reticule bag will I buy,
(A trifle becoming each belle,)
'At Jerico, madam,' you cry,
'I wish you, and your *bag-at-ell!*'

When I had in some cordials, so rich;
With letters all label'd quite handy;
Says you, 'I'll enquire, you old witch,
If O D-Y doesn't mean brandy!'
Whenever I wish to repose,
You rouse me, you wretch! with a sneeze;
And lastly, if I *doze-a-doze,*
To *vex* me you just *wheeze-a-wheeze.*"

☞ WHO WANTS A GUINEA? ☜

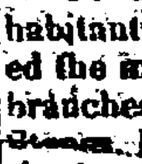
☞ $ 366,880!! ☜

Awake! ye sons of doubt! awake! advance!
DAME FORTUNE'S favorite geddess calls, arise—
And shows not, as of old, her frowning glance.
But shakes her glittering SHINERS in your eyes.

All persons desirous of filling their pockets with the real "*kimikles,*" are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber, at his Lottery Office in Palmyra, who will be pleased to sell them $20,000—10,000—5,000—3,000, or almost any amount they may choose of the above sum, which will be distributed by the New-York Consolidated Lottery, NEXT THURSDAY. 41 Tickets, $10—Shares in proportion. J. H. BORTLES.

Palmyra, September 4, 1830.

FRANKLIN-HOUSE,



CANANDAIGUA.

H. Church respectfully informs the public, that he has taken and fitted up the above establishment, and is ready to entertain company, and hopes that by unremitted attention to his business to merit a share of patronage.

TO BE SOLD ON COMMISSION.

20 POT-ASH KETTLES, unusually low, and on the most accommodating terms.—Inquire of P. GRANDIN.

Also, 20 bales American Sheeting and Shirting, of a superior quality.

The *Palmyra Bathing-House* is now in operation, for showering. Warm and cold baths provided on short notice.

Palmyra, April 29, 1830

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. BATTERSON, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has established the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, in this village. Monuments, Tomb-Stones, Fire-Slabs, &c. &c. can be had on short notice, executed in the best manner.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

H. WHITE has taken a convenient *House*, on Canal-street, a few doors east of the Bunker-Hill Hotel, where genteel Boarders can be accommodated.

200 VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE,

Situate in and about the village of Palmyra, on terms reasonable and accommodating. G. W. CUYLER.

PALMYRA LIVERY STABLE.

M. KINOMAN continues the above establishment in this village, and having made large additions to the same, in *Horses, Coaches, Gigs,* and *Sulkeys,* is enabled to accommodate his customers in a superior style, and on reasonable terms.

A LINE OF POST Coaches will ply daily between this village and Canandaigua—Fare moderate.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

K. MILLER, the present occupant of this establishment, informs his friends and the public at large, that he has fitted up this establishment for summer boarders, and while he acknoledges past favors, solicits such a share of future patronage as his exertions may merit.

☞ A few BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Palmyra, May 22, 1839.

SIGN PAINTING AND GILDING.

John R. Averill has established his above business in Mr. Hyde's brick block, near the canal, where all orders in his line will be executed with elegance and despatch.

PALMYRA BAKERY.

JOSEPH WINSHIP informs the public that he continues the *Baking Business,* in its various branches, at his new establishment on the Canal, a few rods east of the Collector's Office. All orders punctually attended to.

BUNKER HILL HOUSE.

W. P. NOTTINGHAM, informs the public that he will spare no pains to accommodate in the *best* manner, all such as may favor him with their custom—from his location, near the CANAL—packet, stage and other passengers will find it much to their convenience to *call* at *his* house.

Sulphur Springs House.

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after expressing his gratitude for past encouragement, begs leave to inform the public, that his establishment is now in fine order for the reception of company. Parties of pleasure can be accommodated in the best style.

Manchester, Ont. co. N. Y.

GROCERY,

AND PROVISION STORE.

P. GRANDIN informs the public, that he has on hand, at his store, adjoining the Collector's Office, on the Canal, a large assortment of *Groceries, Boat Stores,* &c. which will be sold wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms.

PALMYRA RECESS.

The proprietor of this splendid establishment having realized a *quantum sufficit* of this world's goods, wishes to retire from business. His whole stock in trade will be sold *wholesale* or *retail,* on reasonable terms.

HENRY LUPKINS,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dresser, &c. &c. informs the inhabitants of this village that his "office" is a few rods east of the "Eagle Hotel," where all calls in his *line* of business will be attended to in good style.

"THE REFLECTOR"

Will be published EVERY WEEK, (on such days as may suit our own convenience,) and delivered to subscribers through the Post-Office, by which medium, also, all letters and communications, subscriptions and remittances intended for this paper, should be sent, addressed "*Obediah Dogberry, Esquire, Palmyra.*"

TERMS—One Dollar for the Series, (4 months,) IN ADVANCE.

room;—presumed he came there to make disturbance.

Mr. *Pratt* said no one came there with purer intentions than himself; and that instead of coming there to make disturbance, he came to make peace. But if it was the wish of the meeting that the address be read, he would not object to it. Would like to hear the question put.—*Carried by a small majority.*

Mr. *Roberts* commenced reading the resolutions and address; dwelt FEELINGLY on the part which spoke of Imprisonment for Debt. The meeting learned during the reading that ☞ 12 COUNTIES!!!! represented the state at Salina.

After the address was finished, and the committee having returned, they proceeded to give the result of their deliberations. Mr. Bryant *eidevant* editor of the Examiner, was called upon to read *their* address, because, as they said, it was in his hand writing. He commenced in a very *pathetic* style, nor did that style leave him until he got through.—Had considerable to say about *Fideralists, Inimies*, &c. &c. Denounced all parties but the anti-masonic and his own. Said Throop was a villain, and Jackson a rascal; and that Root was the only decent man in the state. After he had finished, the *Chairman* rose and said that to sit and hear such resolutions, and give his assent to them, he must either be a great hypocrite, or change his political creed altogether; that he had just arrived in the village, and did not understand the object of the meeting at all, but supposed it was to urge the nomination of Gen. Root on the delegates to Herkimer, and that as he now found out it was their object to raise a third party, *he could no longer act as Chairman of the meeting.* [*Clapping from the Throops.*] But said he was in favour of Gen. Root, [*clapping from the Roots*] provided he was nominated at the Herkimer convention. [*Clapping from the Throops, with cries of hear him, hear him, hear him.*] Said that as for denouncing an administration he had always supported, he could not do it. [*Loud clapping for the Throops.*]

Mr. *Barnard* moved that all those in favour of leaving the nomination to the Herkime, convention, withdraw. [*loud clapping from the Throops, and hisses from the Roots.*]

The meeting was then left without a chairman, and on motion of Mr. *Bissell* Mr. *William* Colby [probably thinking his real name *Bill*, was but a nick name,] was nominated.

Mr. *Colby* said that taking all things into consideration, he should decline.

Mr. *Bissell* was then nominated, and put in chairman; the votes of the affirmative only being called for!

The meeting had now got in such a state, that it was impossible to carry a single motion or resolution into effect, if the *ayes* and *noes* was both taken, and the latter was in every instance after this dispensed with.

Mr. *Madison* said he wished to make a few remarks before the meeting adjourned; said that he was a scholar of the old Jefferson School, and did not see what the D***l the workies wanted to denounce the present state administration for; [*clapping from the Throops,*] said they were worse than the anti-masons, and the antis were worse than H**l—The loud clappings from the Throops, and the hisses from the Roots, rendered it impossible that the orator could be any longer heard; and the first distinct voice, which was at least 15 minutes after Mr. M—— had ceased speaking, was that of the Landlord saying to the Chairman and Secretary, "CLEAR OUT OF MY HOUSE G*D D*M YOU, CLEAR OUT; YOU ARE ALL A PACK OF D**D H**s!!!!!!!

The meeting after passing a resolution that the proceedings be published in the Craftsman and Anti-Masonic Enquirer, adjourned *sine die*, quick step, in front of the Landlord and his servants!!!

[*From Geneva.*

Mr. Editor—

Little did I think, that in writing a few hasty lines for your valuable paper, that I should raise such a tempest in a *tea-pot*, or that I should have the whole thunders of the *vitican* poured out upon my own devoted head,—nor did I think that an attempt to check *indecency* or folly, would bring into the field such a man of words as the "Citizen of Geneva," who, in the plenitude of his power, would throw all things into their primeval chaos. How far the *modest* fair will feel themselves obliged to this doubty champion, for his vast display of "wrath and cabbage," is a question I shall not attempt to decide. Himself is the wounded *duck*, and therefore *quackles*.

"A Citizen of Geneva" must be a little more circumspect in his conduct.—To say the least about it, he is dastardly. Why does he not lay his finger on the *tender* spot? You sir, have more than one correspondent in this village. If any one is to blame, let him, and him alone, suffer. And then again, why not apply to the "REFLECTOR" itself, if wrong had been done.

You, Mr. Editor, would have been the first to redress that wrong, and chastise the delinquent; but no—this would not do—this canting hypocrite has ulterior views on this subject—the columns of a *political* journal are loaned for the purpose of disseminating a *state* tyrade on the liberty of the PRESS.

For my own part, sir, I wish this puny whipster, this man of high sounding epithets, this pioneer agent, who appears to have garbled all the articles written on the subject of the press for the last three months, would let us ("Geneva correspondents") know, how and in what manner this mighty offence has come; and I will sir, (in case no other shall appear) take up the *guantlet* this valorous champion of "*individual* vice and folly" has so gallently thrown down, and engage to *pummel* him until his *ass*' ears shall be distinctly seen through his assumed lion's skin. This Knight errant—this Don Quixote—this windmill adventurer, appears in the field without even the covering of a barber's basin, and stands confessed before the public, the advocate of "individual vice and folly." Well may this doubty delinquent, take the alarm—well may he fear to see his own deformity of character portrayed—well may he repeat the much abused phrase that the truth should not at all times be told. Want of time forbids further comment at present, and I must barely remark that if I do not possess a "refined taste" or *literary* acquirements, never having been a "charity scholar," one thing I can boast of, which a "Citizen of Geneva" cannot; that of telling the truth without prevarication.

A Geneva Correspondent.

[*For the Reflector.*

EPIGRAMIC.

B——'s introduction was made frank and free,
Of his friend from New Jersey, young S—, unto me.
These two jolly wights, in pursuit of new fame,
Had thought for to play diabolical games.
B. and S. to the west did make a great show,
Play'd a trick on an old man, and then let him go.
The old man was able to take his own part,
And acquitted himself with considerable art.
Mr. S. keeps his bed in room number seven,
And is answered by A. of number eleven.

Canandaigua.—The population of the village of Canandaigua is 2857. Increase in five years, 550.

COL. STEARNS AT HOME.—Last Evening, "Mine Host" of the "Eagle," met the Citizens of our Village at the social board—the wine "sparkled in the goblet" —the glass went round, while the Colonel's health and prosperity, was drank in a *bumper*. The company separated at an early hour.

ITEMS.—The "Constitutionnel," a Paris daily paper issues 20,000 a day: this is 19,000 more than we issue in a week.

The Journal des Desbats, and Courrier Francais, issues 10,000 each daily.

12,000 slaves have lately been recaptured, by a single British frigate.

From 60 ty 100,000 people were supposed lately to have been present at a public meeting in Birmingham.

A vessel lately arrived in France from Manilla, was found to contain 2,000 rats.

St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is said to be 404 feet in height. The ball is 6 feet diameter.

A poor man in Ireland was lately imprisoned 60 days on suspicion of having stolen *two pence* worth of straw from a magistrate.

The French government have ordered a large supply of *wooden legs* for the benefit of the army before Algiers.

The parish of St. James, London, contains 10 *Hells*, exclusive of all the private playing clubs.

Sir Robert (late secretary) Peel died worth £2,000,000 sterling: his yearly income, exclusive of state emolument, was £30,000 per annum.

The total revenue remitted from Scotland in 1829 was £3,525,114, 10s. 4d.

New potatoes were sold in Liverpool, May 15, at 8d a quart.

The Thames Tunnel has been completed 600 feet, being half the distance.

2500 persons embarked from Liverpool to America in the month of June last.

The marriage and death of an individual lately appeared in the same paper.

A substitute in the French army for 8 years costs £80 sterling, while in England a recruit can be obtained for life for £1 1s.

The "Eternal City" (Rome) contains 33,689 families, 85 Bishops, 1,490 Priests, 1,984 Monks and Friers, and 2,390 Nuns.

Liberia contains 1500 (black) inhabitants.

COMMUNICATIONS.

'REPUBLICAN MEETING THIS EVENING.'

"*State Nomination.*—A state convention assembled at Salina, on the 25th inst. at which Gen. Erastus Root, was unanimously nominated for governor, and the honorable Nathaniel Pitcher for lieutenant Governor of the state of New-York. The citizens of Rochester friendly to the election of the above candidates are requested to assemble at the Clinton House, this evening, at 7 o'clock.

Rochester, Aug. 28, 1830."

MR. EDITOR—

In pursuance of the above notice a meeting was held at the Clinton House, which was organized by appointing Joel Wheeler as chairman, and Robert H. Stevens and Henry B. Williams Secretaries.

The chairman said as he had just arrived in town, he could not state the true object of the meeting, but supposed there were some in the room who could, and wished they would do it.

Mr. *Bissell* said he presumed the *call* for the meeting would state the object sufficiently; had not one with him but would go into the Bar-Room and get one.

The *chairman* read the notice.

Mr. *Madison* said he did not understand it all, and begged it might be read again.

Secretary Stevens said the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the propriety of furthering the nomination made at Salina, and to recommend those nominations to the delegates to Herkimer.

Mr. *Madison* said he really wished the call for the meeting might be read a second time, as he could not understand the Secretary's remarks.

The *Secretary* then read the notice.

Mr. *Bissell* motioned that a committee of five be appointed to draft an address and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. Carried by a *minority!*

Mr. *Bissell* motioned that while the committee for drafting the resolutions and address were absent, the proceedings of the Salina convention be read—the committee retired before the question was put.

Mr. *Pratt* said he came there from seeing a handbill headed "Republican Meeting," and that as it was the avowed object of the workingmen to break down the republican party, he thought the proceedings at Salina should not be read, and would make a motion to that effect.

The *Chairman* said he could see no harm in having them read before the meeting, and that as an individual he should much like to hear them; that it did not follow, if they were read, they were to be adopted.

Mr. *Pratt* said he could not see any more use or propriety in having them read, than those of the Utica convention.

The *Chairman* said that as Mr. Bissel's motion was first in order he should put it if there were no more remarks to make; and then if any gentleman should make a motion to have the proceedings of the anti-masonic convention read, he had no objections.

Mr. *Roberts* said he hoped Mr. Pratt did not wish to convey the idea that workingmen were not republicans.

Mr. *Pratt* said he wished to be distinctly understood, that it was political workingmen he was speaking against; that no man had a higher respect for the Farmer, Mechanic, or the Laborer, than himself. That he considered those who earned a livelihood by their hands, the only democracy of the country:—but that within a few months a new party had arisen in the city of New-York, who styled themselves workingmen, and had merely assumed the name for the purpose of bringing the more honest portion of the inhabitants of the state around their standard: he saw through all their devices;—the party was made up of those who were bankrupts in principle as well as fortune; old administration men and disappointed office seekers; coffin handbill pedlars, and blue light Federalists, and in short, any thing and every thing but real working men. He thought that under these considerations the address should not be read.

Mr. *Roberts* said he did not expect opposition from any one, and more especially from the gentleman who last spoke. He presumed the meeting would understand him.

Mr. *Robinson* moved it be read, in order to see what there was in it so mysterious.

Mr. *Packard* said that inasmuch as the meeting was called for those friendly to the nomination of Gen. Root, he did not see what business Mr. Pratt had in the

› fall in love,—Her passion was returned,—

She laid her lyre upon the *grass*,
Once more her hand the strings did pass.
The moonlight *lied*, or else she wept," &c.

* * * * * * *

'Young Henry's heart I do possess,
'But 'tis the source of restlesness:
'He says he cannot give his hand,
'Until he has his father's land."

Not being able to wait the old man's demise, and rather doubting Harry's *constanoy*, she very *wisely* concludes to *drown* herself, and *end* the matter at once.

"I think I've friends, but if it's so,
"They cannot know the source of wo—
"They cannot feel the smarts I feel,
"Nor oint the wounds I wish to heal.

* * * * * * *

"She rose and looked serene and mild
"Upon the *wavy* tumbling wild."

For the benefit of the lovers of *song*, as the Spectator has not, as yet, an over wide circulation, we should like to give more copious extracts—but our limits will not permit, and we must hasten to the *catastrophe*.

"She looked around, then in the tide
"She plunged—'help, help,' she cried."

The *Hero* of the "tale," (the writer himself,) *pulls* her out. She then says—

"————'I'd live in slavery
"'To recompense you for your bravery;
"'This drowning is no pleasant thing,
"'I've found, henceforth to life I'll cling,
"'Not try again to stop my breath,
"'But shun the old grim tyrant Death."

Here comes the *nub*—"you that have tears, prepare to shed them now"—and if NATURE remains *true* to herself, we are pretty sure that no *fair* reader, on perusing the following lines, can deny the passing tribute of a tear.

"'The water's cold, *my clothes are thin*,
"'I've taken cold, life's hopes are dim,
"'And if from it I ne'er recover,
"'Then you may tell my story over.'"

* * * * * * *

☞ We have mislaid a communication *touching* the "Wayne Sentinel," calling that paper "milk and water"—the editor "egotistical," and recommending "a reform." The charges we cannot deny, and the advice we think wholesome; but the writer will excuse us for not publishing the entire article, as for the soul of us we cannot lay our hands on it.

It is probably no more than justice to say of that paper, that its mora[l] appearance is somewhat improved, since the "MACEDONIAN FARMER" has become a contributor.

HORSEMANSHIP.—From the earliest ages of antiquity, the graceful *manage* of that noble animal the HORSE, was considered an indispensible accomplishment, and even Kings strove to excell in equestrian sports. Alexander gained immortal fame, from the fact of having in his youth tamed the high mettled Busephalus, who in aftertimes, not only bore his warlike master through the waves of the Granacus, but in despite of death or danger coursed the plains of Asia and Hindostan, until no enemy was found to face the nodding plumes of the Macedonion Hero.

Knights and other military men, considered good horsemanship, their only dependence in the field of battle, and even at this day the "booted Pole—the Cossac of the Don &c. may be considered a component part of the noble animal who emphatically shares in all his fatiegues, dangers and privations.

The seat of the rider should be firm in the sadle—the stirrup so short, that the knee should form an angle of about 30°, which would enable the rider to rise with ease above his saddle—the toes placed lightly in the stirrup, while the foot should be kept parallel to the horses side, with the knees pressing gently against the skirts.

Our military officers would do well to attend to this subject, it should be the first lesson taught the *Mounted Men*.

A LARGE PLUM.—A plum measuring six and a half inches in diameter, was lately plucked from a tree in the garden of F. Smith, esq. in this village.

☞ We have received a long communication on the subject of the late brutal treatment of the "Deaf Butcher" to his infant brother. Will not the proper authorities inquire into this matter? are they not already guilty of a palpable neglect?

☞ Much valuable *matter*, (as some of our cotemporaries would say,) has been crowded out of this day's paper, to make room for the proceedings of the Rochester meeting.

POLITICAL VOCABULARY.

"*Republican-Party*"—Any party, but more particularly *our* party.

"*Working-men*," *or* "*Workies*"—Political wire-pullers—a set of *lazy* men who *work* for office.

"*Anti-masonry*"—Federalism.—[Vide the Albany Argus.]

"*Reform*"—A transposition of the *ins* and the *outs*.

"*American-System*"—An ingenius discovery, *patented* for the benefit of office-seekers.

"*Nullification*"—Judge Cooper's system of political economy.

"*Albany Regency*"—A Hobgoblin.

"*King Caucus*"—Obsolete.

"*Republican-State-Convention*"—A congregation of men and boys from different parts of the state, of any particular political faith.

"*Patriot*"—A public defaulter.

"*Democracy*"—Definition not accurately known.

[To be continued.]

☞ Wanted to know, what a *certain* tavern keeper, who resides in a *certain* neighboring village, has done with his *fair cousin?* Dont start.

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, SEPT. 4, 1830.

OUR CLOSET.

"What wretched creature, of what wretched kind,
Than man, more weak, calamitous and blind."

All reformers since the days of St. Stephen, (who, it may be recollected, was stoned to death by the self-righteous Pharisees,) have met with more or less opposition. Paul, the great apostle of truth was sent in bonds to Rome. Servetus was burnt with *green* wood, simply because he ventured to think for himself, and differed in some slight matters of opinion from a majority of his christian brethren. The Lollards and Wickliffe's were given to the flames by thousands, and our own pious ancestors waged a war of extermination against witches, Quakers, and Anabaptists.

The public press, even in this country, is far from independent—the prejudice of education is hard to conquer—mankind are in general so strongly wedded to their vices and follies, that to divorce them is too often impracticable. The face of Cataline even in death, gave strong indications of the rebellious passions which had driven his restless spirit to perdition. The thunders of the pulpit, we fear in too many instances, instead of awakening wretched, short-sighted mortals, to a true sense of those blessed precepts contained in the Gospel, has completely blunted their finer feelings, and made man the mortal enemy of his brother worm.

All great and good men have come to the conclusion that pure republicanism can only exist in a community where knowledge and virtue abound, and that ignorance, vice, and immorality are the sure precursors of despotism. The periodical press, if properly managed, may do much towards restraining the march of vice and folly, which strongly threatens to level us with the most degraded nations of Europe. Self-conceit—the love of dress, added to the want of a proper education and employment among too many of the rising generation, are generating receptacles of vice which the philanthropist must contemplate with horror.

Corruption and vice originate with *the few* and extend to the many.—The first dereliction from the path of rectitude, should in all instances be severely censured. Make vice once familiar and her deformity vanishes, for nothing is more certain, than that the grossest profligacy has its birth in trifling follies.

Much good or ill will always result from the manners, customs and examples of the DIVINE SEX—if the sources from which we draw our earliest nourishment and instruction becomes corrupt, the consequences will be direful—the life and conversation of "Heaven's first best gift to man" should be as spotless as the robes they wear—like Caesar's wife, they should be above suspicion—the least deviation from the path of virtue will lead to misery.—Cleopatra was once young, and Millwood was once virtuous—the mind may be contaminated while the body remains undefiled.

We have been led to these reflections, by reading the remarks of some anonymous scribbler in the "GENEVA GAZETTE" of last week, who under a false pretence, belabors one of our "Geneva Correspondents," with high sounding words and harsh epithets, and occasionally attempts to throw his dirt in our own fair face.

"Women alone, when in the streets they jar,
Perhaps excel him in this wordy war."

That a wounded pigeon flutters is quite evident. We should not however, spend more time on an individual, of this description, was not the subject fraught with instruction, while the insinutions of this modern Thersites so far as they relate to ourselves are "as *false as Hell.*" We shall endeavor however while we chastise the hypocrite, to the make the subject as interesting as posible, to Geneva readers in particular.

(*To be continued.*)

PROSE RUN MAD.

Every thing that has a tendency to improve the human mind, correct existing evils, and benefit the world at large, should receive the support of the philanthropist. NEWSPAPERS, if conducted with independence, talent, and literary taste, are mediums thro' which much USEFUL knowledge can be conveyed to the reading part of community. Much judgement and care, however, is required in a printer, who, for want of time or talent, cannot write himself, that he does not impose on his readers the garbled *nonsense* of others.

In running over the columns of the "*Western Spectator*" of Wednesday last, we discovered in the Poet's Corner, a long article in the *guise* of POETRY. Did not the Spectator *assume* a LITERARY cast, we should never notice so senseless a production. The sentiments are low, and immoral in their tendency. It beats Fessenden's "Terrible Tractoration"—and, to cap the climax, this votary of Parnassus has attempted to *morganize* a number of the British poets: Collins' beautiful "Ode to the Passions" has suffered violence "most foul."

"'Twas sad by fits, by starts 'twas wild."

Our poetaster has copied this line verbatim, with the exception of substituting "were" for "'twas."

The plot on which this mighty doggerel is founded, is truly *sublime*: A girl in her *teens* takes it into her head

4. Byrne again planted a right-handed chopper on M'Kay's nob, and stopped his left. He then broke away, and retreated. M'Kay followed him up, and forced him towards the corner of the ring. Simon broke ground, and got away; but M'Kay would not be denied, and went in to work, when he was met with a left handed job, which he returned but slightly. Byrne was again busy with his right at the nob, when M'Kay closed for the fall. Byrne, who seemed powerless in his grasp, fibbed, and M'Kay played the same game. At last, Byrne finding he could not get the throw, broke away, jobbed with his left and went down.

5. Byrne on the out-fighting system, kept his distance, and retreated before his man. At last, retreating to the ropes, M'Kay rushed to a close, caught him in his arms, and slightly fibbed him. Byrne, finding he had no chance to extricate himself from this state of peril, went down amidst loud *chaffing* from Sampson, Sam, and others, who called him *cur*, and other opprobrious epithets, and cheered Sandy on.

6. Byrne showed symptoms of weakness, and piped, while Sandy, in whose favour the *flash* side was uproarious, was as strong as a horse. Byrne made play with his left, and received a slight bit in return. Sandy rattled in to a rally, and in an interchange of hits, Byrne received a right-handed slap on his left eye, which drew blood, and raised a slight swelling. A short rally, and exchange of hits, when Byrne again went down to avoid, amidst cries of disapprobation from M'Kay's friends. Byrne was evidently fighting the "old soldier," from a consciousness of the weakness and inability to cope with the strength of his opponent.

7. At the commencement of this round, George Cooper offered to bet 10 to 5 on M'Kay, but no takers. Byrne kept up, was anxious for the affray, and followed his man as he retreated. Byrne at length plunged in, popped his right-handed chop on Sandy's pimple, and retreated. He again watched for an opening, and put in a slashing left handed job on the Scotchman's *ogle*. Good counter hits, when Sandy again caught Simon at the ropes. Byrne clung close to him, and though Sandy kept hitting with his right over his shoulder, he was unable to make any impression. After a short struggle, Byrne, finding he could do nothing, dropped from danger, and Sandy fell with his knee upon him, amidst the cheers of his *chaffers*, and loud shouts in prejudice to Byrne.

8. Byrne cautious, and still on the pipe. He kept away, but M'Kay would not be denied. He rushed in, delivered a slight left-handed job, and closed. A sharp tustle for the fall, which Sandy got, and fell heavily on Simon. The Thistle the favourite.

9. The blood was now seen flowing from Sandy's scalp, giving evidence of some of Simon's right-handed choppers. Byrne, on the out-fighting system, followed by Sandy, who on receiving a muzzler, closed at the ropes, meaning mischief; but Byrne went down. Sandy slightly upon him. Byrne fell out of the ring, and was again loudly "chaffed," called cur and coward by some of the old pugilists.

10. Byrne, cool and collected, waited his opportunity, and delivered a terrific left handed job on the cheek; this he repeated with additional severity, when Sandy closed, and a fine struggle took place for the fall. Sandy was immoveable, and kept well from Byrne's crook, when Byrne went down—Sandy upon him.

11. Byrne, after an out-manœuvring, put in a chopping hit on Sandy's head with his right, and visited his ribs with the same hand. On M'Kay rushing to return, Byrne went down on the cautious lay.

12. Byrne ready, but on the defensive, stopped Sand's left, and jobbed him in return. A rally, in which hits were exchanged—both down.

13. Simon jobbed prettily with his left, and broke away; Sandy Rushed to him, but missed his right-hauded blow, which went over Simon's shoulder. Simon, by way of return, hit him tremendously with his left, and cut a gaping wound in his cheek. This dose he repeated, and closed, when, after a stout struggle, he succeeded in throwing Sandy, and falling heavy upon him. [Simon's friends again all jollity, and the magsmen a little down ou their luck.]

14. Simon popped in a right-handed blow, and broke away. In retreating M'Kay followed him up, and caught him at the ropes, when there was mutual fibbing. After a severe struggle Byrne down, M'Kay full upon him. [Here Reynolds seized M'Kay by the drawers, and pulled him off his man, amidst loud cries of disapprobation.]

15. Simon jobbed his man, dreadfully cut his right cheek, as well as his left, which bled profusely. He then fell, as if from the force of his own blow [more chaffing.]

16. Byrne retreated before his man, and drew him towards the corner of the ring, when suddenly springing forward, he jobbed him dreadfully with his left, drawing more claret. Sandy bored in, and caught him in his powerful grasp against the ropes—as if in a vice. Tom Reynolds here threw himself on the ropes, and thus forming a sort of inclined line, Byrne slipped down, amidst more shouts from Sandy's friends—many of whom rushed to the side of the ring, and great confusion prevailed. Among others, the persons intrusted with the whips were most active in *rowing*, and they were with difficulty forced back.

(*To be continued.*)

GENERAL FITZPATRICK.

General Fitzpatrick being at a country play, the entertainment happened to be the *Stage Coach*, which was acted so wretchedly, that it was impossible to make head or tail of it. As soon as the curtain closed, and one of the performers came to give out the next play, the General begged leave to ask the name of the entertainment just finished. "The Stage Coach," sir, says Buskin, bowing very respectfully. "O, then, sir," says the General, "will you be so good as to let me know when you perform this again, that I might be an *outside* passenger."

[*From the Portland Gazette.*]

USEFUL ADVICE.

To Sundry sorts of persons.

1. When you are introduced to a stranger, be sure to ask and find out all his business, and pump as much out of him as you can; because questions are the very keys of Knowledge.

2. You should always look ahead: therefore, never do that to-day, which you can do to-morrow.

3. Always avoid selfishness; and therefore, never do that yourself, which you can procure any body else to do.

4. If a secret be communicated to you, be very careful to keep it; and to make sure work of it, get two or three ladies to *help you*.

5. If you are an unmarried man, and in love, take to writing verses [illegible] sooner gives a patient in [illegible] ces relief and comfort.

6. If your mistress be cruel, make some more verses, and ask her pardon on your knees, and kiss her hand through her glove.

[*Concluded in our next*].

fifty-one or two years old, a full-blooded Kentuckian, that is, a man generous warm hearted, brave, and ambitious, and supplying the defects of education by perseverance, hardihood, and fearlessness. He was sent early in life as Representative in Congress and at once took an active part; and quite a high minded one, all things considered. Among the memorials of his life, it should not be forgotten, that he had the magnanimity to espouse the cause of Mrs. Hamilton, on a petition for pay for the service of her husband, for many years in the revolutionary war. This pay Col. Hamilton had relinquished, in order that his motives should not be questioned, in the course he was about to recommend to Congress, in regard to his funding system. He had made a noble sacrifice on the altar of Patriotism, and he was now no more. The great man when living, had asked nothing. He was dead; and it was right that the nation should remember the wisdom of one so generous. Col. Johnson never gave up the point until it was accomplished. Story and others came to the aid of Johnson in this cause of justice, and the bill was passed, although prejudice and party strove against it. In this case, as in many others, Johnson acted above party.

Col. Johnson was a zealous advocate for the war of 1812, and after voting for it, went home and assisted his brother to raise a regiment of mounted volunteers; took a Lieut. Colonel's commission, and marched to join Gen. Harrison, and was foremost in the battle of Thames river. To this regiment, commanded by his brother and himself, then divided in the fight, much of the glory of that victory is due. He took his course among the Indians, and it is said that in this conflict he shot the celebrated chief, Brigadier General Tecumseh, the most renowned savage since the days of King Philip.

His own account of the deed is plain and modest. The Indian shot at him, and wounded him in the arm, when Col. Johnson fired his horse pistol at him with six or eight yards, and brought him to the dust. Johnson was then ignorant of his rank, but at once surmised it from the instant retreat of the whole body of Indians, and the terrible howl that accompanied it. They who deny that this savage was the fierce Tecumseh never refused to Johnson the palm of gallantry and success in battle.

Johnson is a plain, unaffected man, a warm and persevering friend, a strong partizan, and both friends and enemies know where to find him. He has not a particle of hypocrisy in his nature; he speaks of men in or out of office with great freedom; and poising himself at all times on his own magnanimity never becomes the slave of any body, or set of men. He is honest, fluent, and open in debate, and *speaks right on, what he does think*, whether it be politic or otherwise for party; though he has very good party tact, having been nurtured in it. There is nothing in his speeches either remarkable for eloquence or learning; but abundance of directness and honesty.—Every body is pleased with the sentiments of the man, if they do not think him a first rate orator, it must however be acknowledged that there are those who think him remarkably eloquent. Something of his popularity arises from his having been A CONSTANT ADVOCATE FOR THE ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. In season, and out of season, he has never deserted his cause; but has gone on to call the attention of the philosophic and the wise to the sufferings of the unfortunate debtors through the country.

Col. Johnson is an invalid from the wounds he received in the battles in which he was engaged, and looks pale in his seat in the Senate or house, and is seldom seen at the convivial board or the evening party. He is careful of his health; but notwithstanding the feeble state of it, he manages to get through a great mass of business in the course of the day. The western members have an enormous correspondence with their constituents. It is any thing but a sinecure to be a member of Congress from the other side of Allegany. Col. Johnson is a popular man, and has many friends in various parts of the Union, who speak of him as Vice President of the U. States at the next election. With politics I have nothing to do; there are a great many politicians and philanthropists who would be gratified to see him elevated to the second office in the nation.

FATAL MILLING.

The Shamrock and the Thistle, or Ireland v. Scotland.

MATCH BETWEEN SIMON BYRNE AND SANDY M'KAY.

(*Continued.*)

Round I. According to the Articles the moment the men were brought to the "scratch" the seconds and bottle-holders retired to their respective corners.—Sandy stood with his hands well up waiting for attack, when Byrne made a slight feint with his left to draw him, but it would not do. Sandy was steady. Byrne now played round him *at the distance*, but at last went in and hit slightly with his left; Sandy countered as slightly with him. Byrne, all anxious for work, went in and jobbed with his left. Sandy returned the compliment; and after a rambling rally, in which no mischief was done, Byrne fell, Sandy falling over him. shouts for the Scotchman, and cries of "He'll win it-"

2. Both to the scratch steady. Byrne again played round his gigantic antagonist, and watched for an openjug.—Slight counter hits with the left, Byrne on the retreat, and M'Kay attacking. Byrne popped in a job with his left and got away; he then put in a right-handed body-blow and jumped back. Sandy followed him manfully, when Byrne delivered a right-handed chopping hit on the side of his head. Sandy hit short, but in the next effort countered with the left, receiving a slashing job on his *crowdy-trap*, which drew first blood [shouts for Byrne.] Sandy then rushed in and caught Byrne in his arms with giant force; a severe struggle took place for the fall, which Byrne got, and threw his man a beautiful cross buttock. Byrne the favourite.

3. Byrne kept out, and tried to draw his opponent; at last he went in, and again jobbed Sandy with his left. Sandy rushed to in-fighting, but his right hand delivery passed over Byrne's shoulder, while his left was stopped. In close there was a desperate struggle for the fall, but Byrne was unable to get the lock, and, after mutual fibbing, Byrne dropped to save further trouble.

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN .....*Pope.*

BY O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: SEPT. 4, 1830. [THIRD SERIES—NO. 15.

SCIENTIFIC.

CHEMISTRY--(*Continued.*)

Nitrate of Soda.—This substance is sometimes called cubic nitre, and is a salt of little value. It may be distinguished from common nitre, by its burning on coals with a yellow flame, whereas the flame of the other is white.

Sulphate of Soda.—Soda united to the sulphuric acid, forms *glauber salts*, or more properly, the sulphate of soda, as it is called by the chemists. This salt may be formed by the direct combination of the acid with the alkali; but it is generally prepared by pouring the sulphuric acid on common salt, and applying a gentle heat. The sulphuric acid unites to the salt, forming this sulphate, while the muriatic acid is disengaged in the form of air absorbed by water, and is used for other purposes. This salt is found in Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, and Siberia, and always in the neighborhood of Mineral springs. It occurs, usually in the state of a powder, of a greyish or yellow white appearance. One hundred parts of this neutral salt are composed of 14 acid, 22 alkali, and 64 water. Where it is exposed to the air, it parts with its water of crystalization, and appears as a white powder. It has a bitter taste, and one part is solable in two of water. It swells up on heated coals, and appears to boil from the dissipation of its water. It is used as purgative, in doses of from one to three ounces; but after it has parted with its water of crystalization, half the quantity is sufficient. To render it palatable to the patient, lemon acid and sugar are some times added.

Phosphate of Soda.—Soda also unites with phosphoric acid, forming the neutral salt, called phosphate of soda, which is an agreeable cathartic, of a some what late introduction. This salt may be prepared by combination of its constituent parts, but generally by adding the carbonate of soda to a solution of the phosphate of lime, obtained by decomposing burnt bones with sulphuric acid.—The phosphoric acid then unites to the soda, and is dissolved in water, while the carbonic acid unites to the lime, forming chalk, which is insolable.

Borax.—Soda unites to the boracic acid, forming borax, or borate of Soda, a compound generally brought from India, where it is procured from the bottom of lakes. It is generally met with in an impure state. It may be purified by dissolving it in boiling water once or twice, and then evaporating the water. When pure, it is white, transparent, and has a greasy appearance when broken. It was formerly much used in medicine. When borax is heated, it swells up: the water of crystalization flies off, and the salt becomes a light, porous, and opaque mass.—If this is exposed to a strong heat, it is melted into a transparent glass, of a greenish color, and is soluble in water. Borax is used in several of the arts, connected with the metals. It is very generally employed in soldering and welding them. Soda unites to all the rest of the acids, forming neutral salts of no great importance. They are to be named after the acid, uniting with the alkali.

(*To be continued.*)

COLOSSUS.—This celebrated, brazen image which was called one of the wonderers of the world, was erected on the island of Rhodes in the Archipelago. Its feet were placed upon the two moles, which formed the entrance of the harbor, and ships passed full sail between its legs. It was 70 cubits or 105 feet high, and every thing in equal proportion, and few men could clasp around its thumb.—It was the work of Chares, the deciple of Lysippus, and the artist was 12 years in making it. It was began 300 years before Christ; and after it had remained unhurt about 80 years, it was partly demolished by an earthquake. A winding staircase ran to the top, from which could easily be discovered the shores of Syria, & the ships that sailed on the coast of Egypt, by the help of glasses, which were hung on the neck of the statue. It remained in ruins for the space of 894 years; and the Rhodians who had received several large contributions to repair it, divided the money among themselves, and frustrated the expectation of the donors, by saying that the oracle at Delphi forbid them to raise it up again from its ruins. In A. D. 672 it was sold by the Saracens, who were masters of the island to a merchant of Edessa, who loaded 90 Camels with the brass, whose valoe has been estimated at £36,000 sterling

Commodus.—This wretch (Aurelius Antonius) was the son of the Roman Emperor M. Antonius, and succeeded his father to the Roman Empire. He was naturally cruel, and fond of indulging his licentious passions and propensities, and regardless of the instruction of philosophers, and the decencies of nature, he corrupted his own sisters, and kept 300 women and as many boys for his illicit pleasures. Desirous to be called Hercules, like that hero, he adorned his shoulders with a lion's skin, & armed his hand with a knotted club. He showed himself naked in public, and fought with the Gladiators, and boasted of his dexterity in killing wild beasts in the amphitheatre. He required divine honors from the senate, and they were granted; he was wont to put such an immense quantity of gold dust in his hair, that when he appeared bareheaded in the sunshine, his head glittered as if serrounded with sun-beams. Martia, one of his concubines, whose death he had prepared, poisoned him, but as the poison did not quickly work, he was strangled by a wrestler. He died in the 31st year of his age, and the 13th of his reign, A. D. 192. It has been observed that he never trusted himself to a barber, but always burnt his beard in imitation of the tyrant Dyonicius.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Col. R. M. Johnson, a member of the late House of Representatives, is about

POETRY.

[*From the Course of Time*]

THE UNFAITHFUL MINISTER.

I sing the unfaithful Minister. He swore
in sight of God,
And man, to preach his master, Jesus
Christ;
Yet preached himself: he swore that love
of souls
Alone, had drawn him to the church; yet
strewed
The path that led to hell, with tempting flow-
ers,
And in the ear of sinners, as they took
The way of death, he whispered peace: he
swore
Away all love of lucre, all desire
Of earthly pomp, and yet a princely seat
He liked, and to the clink of Mammon's
box
Gave most rapacious ear; his prophecies,
He swore, were from the Lord; and yet
taught lies
For gain: with quacksh ointment healed
the wounds
And bruises of the soul, outside, but left
Within the pestilent matter unobserved,
To sap the moral constitution quite,
And soon to burst again, incurable.
He with untempered mortar daubed the
walls
Of Zion, saying, Peace, when there was
none.
The man who came with thirsty soul to
hear
Of Jesus, went away unsatisfied:
For he another gospel preached than
Paul,
And one that had no Saviour in't. And
yet
His life was worse: Faith, charity, and
love,
Humility, forgiveness, holiness,
Were words well lettered in his sabbath
creed;
But with his life he wrote as plain: Re-
venge,
Pride, tyranny, and lust of wealth and
power
Inordinate, and lewdness unashamed.
He was a wolf in clothing of the lamb,
That stole into the fold of God, and on
The blood of souls which he did sell to
death,
Grew fat: and yet when any one would have
turned
Him out he cried:—Touch not the priest
of God.
And that he was annointed, fools believed:
But knew that day, he was the devil's priest:
Appointed by the hands of Sin and Death,
And set particularly apart to ill,—
While on him smoked the vials of perdi-
tion.
Poor fools measureless.

TO ELIZA, WITH A DOVE

ACCEPT, dear maid, the most delightful
bird,
That ever Venus to her chariot bound:
By love adopted, and by Peace preferr'd,
For meekness valu'd, and for faith re-
nown'd.

A bird, in which such rare perfections meet
Alone is worthy to be counted thine:
His beauty fair one, is, like your's com-
plete,
And his fidelity resembles mine."

JULIUS.

"TO JULIA, WITH A GOOSE."

SWAIN, I accept your all-accomplished
Dove,
With rapture listen to his plaintive moan,
And vow with constancy the bird to love,
Whose beauty thus reminds *me of my
own*.

I cannot prove my gratitude too soon,
For such a mark of tenderness conferr'd;
So song for song be thine, and boon for
boon,
Kindness, for kindness, swain and bird
for bird.

Lo, the best fowl that —— can produce,
My choice has singled from a *tuneful*
group;
Accept, *sweet Bard* from me, as *great a
Goose*,
As e'er was fattened in a poult'rer's coop.

Your verse the merit of the Dove displays;
The compliments I pay my bird are few;
Yet 'tis, methinks, no niggard share of
praise,
To say how strongly he resembles *you*.

ELIZA.

TO BE SOLD ON COMMISSION.

20 POT-ASH KETTLES, unusually low, and on the most accommodating terms.—inquire of P. GRANDIN.

As above, 20 bales American Sheeting and Shirting, of a superior quality.

The *Palmyra Bathing-House* is now in operation, for showering. Warm and cold baths provided on short notice.

Palmyra, April 29, 1830

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. BATTERSON, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has established the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, in this village. Monuments, Tomb-Stones, Fire-Slabs, &c. &c. can be had on short notice, executed in the best manner.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

H. WHITE has taken a convenient *House*, on Canal-street, a few doors east of the Bunker-Hill Hotel, where genteel Boarders can be accommodated.

200 VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE,

Situate in and about the village of Palmyra.—Terms reasonable and accommodating. G. W. CUYLER.

SIGN PAINTING AND GILDING.

John R. Averill has established the above business in Mr. Hyde's brick block, near the canal, where all orders in his line will be executed with elegance and despatch.

PALMYRA BAKERY.

JOSEPH WINSHIP informs the public that he continues the *Baking Business*, in its various branches, at his new establishment on the Canal, a few rods east of the Collector's Office. All orders punctually attended to.

BUNKER HILL HOUSE.

W. P. NOTTINGHAM, informs the public that he will spare no pains to accommodate in the *best* manner, all such as may favor him with their custom—from his location, near the CANAL—packet, stage and other passengers will find it much to their convenience to *call* at *his* house.

Sulphur Springs House.

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after expressing his gratitude for past encouragement, begs leave to inform the public, that his establishment is now in fine order for the reception of company. Parties of pleasure can be accommodated in the best style.

Manchester, Ont. co. N. Y.

GROCERY,

AND PROVISION STORE.

P. GRANDIN informs the public, that he has on hand, at his store, adjoining the Collector's Office, on the Canal, a large assortment of *Groceries, Boat Stores, &c.*, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms.

PALMYRA RECESS.

The proprietor of this splendid establishment having realized a *quantum sufficit* of this world's goods, wishes to retire from business. His whole stock in trade will be sold *wholesale* or *retail*, on reasonable terms.

HENRY LUPKINS,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dresser, &c. &c. informs the inhabitants of this village that his "office" is a few rods east of the "Eagle Hotel," where all calls in his *line* of business will be attended to in good style.

"THE REFLECTOR"

Will be published EVERY WEEK, (on such days as may suit our own convenience,) and delivered to subscribers through the Post-Office, by which medium, also, all letters and communications, subscriptions and remittances intended for this paper, should be sent addressed "*Obediah Dogberry, Esquire, Palmyra.*"

TERMS—One Dollar for the Series, (4 months,) IN ADVANCE.

l the acquirement easy—set about it—
ite both theory and practice, for neither
n *see well* without the assistance of the
er. Let the working-men come for-
rd, and fill the sphere designed them
he GOD of nature; not as a tumult-
and disorganizing faction, but as en-
tened freemen. Let them assert in a
stitutional manner, their dear-bought
ts; and then, and not till then, the
on of discord and party-spirit will be
shed from a happy land.

TO THE GIRL OF MY HEART.

You are the girl, and only maid,
That has my tender *heart* betray'd:

I have *one* HEART, and that is true;
And that I here present to you.
If yours is true, and is not *gone*,
Let our *two* HEARTS be joined in *one!*

W****** R*****.

o Miss M—— A—— S——.
August 18, 1830.

Love-Letter from a Girl in Bangall; to her Sweet-heart in Albany, dated

Bangall, june 3th, 1830.

DEER LUV—These lines is to inform
u that I me wel—i hope yu wil rite to
e every time yu can, i long to here From
, Ime cobsarnd bout yu, i was frade yu
s ded caus I Dremt Bad dremes bout
last week, But i hope yu wil behave
el, I heerd them are sitty fellers was
eeked—that tha would aware and git
unk.—And that thare was A grate meny
d gals in the sitty; dont forgit yu have
sole to save—I me frade yuvs most for-
t me; you must trost in him who is abel
save yu as he did when yu was water-
flax and slipt clene in over your hed!
ther says she hopes yu wont leve me,
yu dont cum and Se me—Jon cum tu
me wonce, mother thinx I better sta
th Him, caus yu dont cum and se me
yu told me you wo'd'nt go and se an
ddy els. I alwus thott we shood hav
n nother, else i wod'nt let yu smugi
menny kises, &c. as yu used to somu-
—ime frade yu'l forgit [illegible] yu pro-
ced when yu fust [illegible] ace—yu
st cum as soon as yourservice is out,
i wil stay With jon next time he
os. next winter i shall ly alone—
t for massy sakes let enny boddy ce
s letter—i hav not got enny nuse tu
rite, uoly our cowcumbers and squashis
are ete up with the buggs—ime agoin tu
kaid for mr F—— tumorror, fokes thinks
that Jeftenant R——'s Boy wil bee a fole
—systar mime has bin livin at D—m bove
A month; shee has had 5 nashun hansum
sparx sence shee has bin thare, but she
phinds sheel hav tu go an leve em al
in the fal of the yere—mother sez she
must beehave wel, and sheel git marred
fust, now yaure gon ime frade she wil.
i wish yu wood rite to me what yu phine
tu du aboute—i kan git Redy bi the fal—
Ive got A pare ov s****s and 5tene goz-
lins amost grone op! i remane you luvin
Gairl til deth. S—n B—ll.

THE BOSTON MISER'S PRAYER.

O Lord, thou knowest I have nine houses and stores in State-street, Cornhill, and Long Wharf; and likewise a small farm in Cambridge. Lord, I beseech thee to save State-street, Cornhill, and Long Wharf from fire, and the county of Middlesex from earthquakes; and, as I have a mortgage in Essex, I beg of thee to have compassion on that county; and Lord, for the rest of the streets, wharves, and counties, thou mayest deal with them as thou art pleased. O Lord! enable the banks to answer their bills; lessen the number of bankrupts among those who owe me, and make all my debtors good men. Give prosperous voyages to the Industry, Mermaid, and, indeed, all the vessels which I have ensured; and, Lord, thou hast said that the days of the wicked are but short. I trust in thee, O Lord, that thou wilt not forget thy promise, having lately purchased several estates in reversion of profligate young men. Lord, preserve peace in Europe, that the American stocks may keep rising; and, if it be thy will, let there be no sinking funds. Keep my son Caleb out of evil company and gaming-houses; and sanctify, O Lord, this night to me, by preserving me from thieves, and fire, and make my servants honest and careful, whilst I, thy faithful servant, lie down in thee, O Lord. Amen!

Poland.—The number of manufactories in Poland, in 1815, was 100; it is now 6000. Among other articles they produce 7,000,000 ells of cloth per annum. In the end of 1829, the population of the kingdom was 4,088,289, being an increase of 383,953 since 1828.

We publish the following as an *Advertisement*, and have received pay for it.

Le Roy, Aug. 20.

The antimasons and seceders in this quarter, [*honest* souls!] are waxing rather *envious* towards one another—on account of there being a great many more *candidates* than *vacant offices!* The fact is, the "real Simon Pures," those who took the field against the wicked masons, at the first start, have no idea of standing back to make room for the **Seceders**, (who by the by are looked upon by all parties, here in the "infected district," as not being worthy to be trusted.) The *repulsed* author of the memorable Le Roy Antimasonic Declaration of Independence is becoming quite impatient for the reward of *his* perfidy, and is astonished that *his* claims are not more duly appreciated! * * * * In yesterday's Gazette, he complains of the "*manner* of placing candidates" before the public by the *secret operation of a few individuals!*" [infallible dicta!!!] and recommends the sending of a representative to congress, in the place of P. L. TRACY, (whose term is about to expire,) "who *thoroughly understands* the *principles* of antimasonry, and has the *ability* and *courage* to defend them, and who is *capable* of clearly pointing out the *necessity* and *propriety* of the existence of the *anti-masonic party in politics!*" [Rather a cold compliment to poor *Rhin*.] * * * * * * "In accordance with the views above expressed," he very *modestly* recommends (under the cloak of the fictitious signature of "Investigator,") "HERBERT A. READ, as *one* of the most suitable persons for the suffrages of the antimasonic electors in this district, as representative to congress!!!"——It wont do, Herbert, it wont do; if you have betrayed your *old* friends, you *might* your *new* ones: we like your *services* well enough, but we cant *serve you* until our other friends are provided for. Besides, it would *look* and *sound* better, to stand back a little, and not manifest such [illegible] *anxiety* to get yourself before the electors—*in advance.*

ALLEN'S CREEK.

Report says that *neither* of the Editors of the "Kuntryman" got the nomination for Congress, supposed to be due to this county. The *junior*, it is said, labored hard for *himself*, but the *senior* relied more on his *popularity*. Both, however, were disappointed. William H. Adams, of Lyons, has offered himself as a candidate for the "office of Congressman."

☞ Our patrons will observe that the present series of this paper, is drawing near its close. Two more numbers will complete it, which will also end our first volume; and altho' our terms are "PAY IN ADVANCE," we have [illegible] due to us, and when the expense of our establishment is taken into consideration,—we are satisfied that but few of our patrons can be found, who will willingly withhold from us the "*sconis pittance*."

Col Stone of the Commercial has hoisted the flag of the "workies"—a full affiliation! WE shall soon have the whole Hartford convention. They have again made their appearance in the N. Y. Postoffice, and have eaten, torn and carried away, a great many papers issued from the office of the Commercial. The Col. [illegible] to have them "reformed out."

More than one half the emigrants arrived in Canada the present season from Great Britian, are said to be *paupers*, and are mostly destined for the United States.

Gen. Root and Nathaniel Pitcher have been nominated by the "*Workies*" for Governor and Lieutenant.

☞ As our paper was gowing to press, a friend handed us the "Geneva Gazette," and in running over its close columns, we discovered a "long yarn" spun out, to an interminable length, by a learned Theban, under the signature of a 'Citizen of Geneva.' The writer is already known—his [illegible]—duties which involve the thirst for notoriety, may, or may not be gratified. His dictatorial and self-sufficient manner may receive a passing notice—the malignant feelings attributed to our "Geneva correspondent," are probably phantoms, which for some years past appear to have haunted the *brain* of this *wordy* champion. More anon.

"*Pot calls Kettle Black.*"—A tremendous "jar" has broke out in the "*republican family*"—The principal combatants are the *Albany Argus* and the *Rochester Craftsman*. The Argus calls the Craftsman an *anti-mason!* and the Craftsman says the Argus is a *federalist!* Perhaps both guess right.

Col. Stone has avowed his full and entire belief in *Sea-Serpents!*

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Farmers, Mechanics, and other Working-Men of the County of Wayne.

Fellow-Citizens—

Self-government is a fundamental principle in a republic, and that all power should of right, emanate from the people, is a maxim founded in immutable truth and justice. In all despotic governments, the subject is relieved from the trouble of *thinking* for himself: his whole duty consists in an implicit obedience to the will of his liege-lord. Subjects of this description, need no intellectual acquirements. To them ignorance may be considered the greatest of blessings. A firm belief in the *divine* right of kings, enables them to bug their chains, and drag out a miserable existence with apparent satisfaction, and finally leave the scenes of their earthly degradation, without casting one longing, lingering, look behind.

A higher destiny, however, awaits the enlightened, free-born citizen of a great republic, where by the great CHARTER of our liberties, all are declared equal—where every individual in this great community, have high and responsible duties to perform—duties which involve the peace, harmony and well-being of the whole body politic and corporate—duties the performance of which require vigilance, integrity, and high mental qualifications.

That your rights, liberties, privileges, and immunities have been invaded, encroached upon, and in some instances trampled under foot, by the ambitious and reckless aspirant, admits of not a solitary doubt; and that your confidence has been abused and betrayed by the party demagogue, is equally certain; and that you have too often fallen victims to your own credulity, is abundantly proven, from the injudicious use you too frequently make, of the elective franchise, in giving your suffrages to heartless, ignorant, and inefficient *office-hunters*, who are willing to concentrate within their own selfish grasp, all the functions and power belonging unalienably to the *sovereign people* themselves.

A crisis is fast approaching, when every true friend to his country should be at his post. The enemy is seeking out every device to rob you of your birth-right—that you may swallow it with the less reluctance, the *pill*, though bitter, is always *gilded*. Let "the producers"—the bone and muscle of the country, stand out from the *ground*—let them assume the grand prerogative of freemen—of thinking for themselves—let them throw off the torpid *pall* that has so long enshrouded them—break down the separating wall of aristocratic usurpation—let there be no distinction, but that of *merit*—let the pass-word to posts of honor and profit be *capability*. Let all inqure into the eternal fitness of things, and read—pause—ponder, and reflect.

Who is so fit to enact good and wholesome laws as a practical man? Franklin was a law-giver, and Franklin was truly a practical man—a mechanic—a printer. But it is said that the "working-men" have no theory—that they are *unlettered*, & but little skilled in the sublime science of legislation! If so, let them inform themselves on this all important subject. The door is open—the path is a plain one,

neighbours, becomes obscured when applied to ourselves; yet should we by accident, or otherwise, for a moment turn them inward, without the help of some other medium, we can discover nothing, but perfection.—The heathen philosophers were loud in the praise of truth, so much so, that *she* was worshipped as a Deity. In modern times, this Divinity appears to be more feared than loved, especially so far as *self* is concerned, and we seldom listen to her with greater pleasure than when she developes the spots and blemishes, in the characters of those we consider our rivals or superiors, and in default of truth, even falsehood when applied to enemies frequently yields to the darkened mind, pleasure and satisfaction.

This picture, although a faithful one, is certainly disgusting; and few probably, can be found in this age of cant and hypocrisy, who will see its application to themselves, but most charitably conclude that without much modification it will do for at least nine tenths of the neighbourhood.

We can hardly believe, in a state of human perfectability, for the evident reason, that the world is daily growing worse that vice and crime hourly increases—that the knowledge, now so scantily diffused, is superficial, and that without the intervention of some unexpected providence in our favour that times more gloomy and portentous than those of the *dark ages*, must ere long overtake us.

It has of late been quite fashionable for some editors of late to puff themselves, and boast of their unparalleled success; this we think is a great folly, and often resorted to by such, as are "catching at straws." We should however, consider ourselves guilty of a gross impropriety, if we did not acknowledge the receipt of $12 from as many new subscribers, from the single village of Syracuse during the present week, without counting many respectable names from other quarters.

Another excitement.—A kind of a morgan affair took place on Wednesday last on the canal near the collector's office in this village. A brace of constables in company with some ten or more worthy citizens who sometimes have an abundance of leisure on their hands, stepped on board a salt boat belonging to Col. Knapp of Salina for the purpose it is supposed of *kidnapping* the captain, who it is said was suspected of owing some body eight or ten dollars, when an interesting scene took place.

We have not as yet been informed of all the particulars. A scratch however ensued—a number of the *posse* were *floored—dunder blixim* and murder was cried, while one of our respectable citizens was immersed (dipped) in the turbid waters of the Erie Canal. This gentleman is said to be the only *real* "cold water" man in our village.

How far this excitement will extend, we cannot at present determine. The captain, however, scorning to be held in "durance vile," jumped thro' a window—forded the canal, and took himself off, leaving his hands to act as his representatives.

A pioneer boat (Boston) discharged its loading, consisting of pot-ash kettles and other light articles early on Sunday evening last, for the sole purpose of *starting* precisely at 12 o'clock.

We commenced publishing in our last paper from a foreign journal the article headed "Fatal Milling," being an account of a scratch, between Mc Kay & Byrne which proved fatal to the former, "poor Sandy having been floored."

We publish this article to make out our variety, and as few of our readers are aware, that the beastly practice of *boxing* has gained such celebrity in the "mother country," where church and state, pride and humility are firmly united, that we shall offer no apology for giving it further publicity. No less than four cases since the above has occurred in that country which have proved fatal. Byrne and backers have been indicted for *manslaughter*.

Bolivar has allowed a congress of his own creating to divest him of his military power and has voluntarily thrown up his commission. In what *mighty* particulars does all this differ from the course pursued by Oliver Cromwell on a like occasion? *Cucullus non facit monachum.*

First let the self-immolated martyr die, before we attempt to canonize him.

The Hon. John Crary of Washington co. sometimes called "FLAT FOOT," and heretofore one of the firmest pillars of anti-[illegible] received only *seventeen* votes in the late [illegible] convention for the office of Lt. gover'r—when Alderman Stevens of New-York, whose *faith* is as yet quite *green*, received EIGHTY-SIX!!! Can we have better evidence of "the ingratitude of republics? Solomon Southwick esq. has turned *missionary*—his first attempt is upon the TROJANS. Should he succeed in the conversion of this "stiff-necked generation," he will beat St Francis Xavier, the great apostle to the Indies, all *hollow*. "Gov. Frank," is to receive according to col. Stone, "a large support from those who belong to NO PARTY."

A number of young *Clerks* in Boston, have lately been detected in *embezzling* the effects of their principals to a large amount.

Cotton canvass for sails, is fast coming into notice. It is said to be cheaper and more lasting than hemp.

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, AUG. 28, 1830.

TO THE YOUNG—NO. 9.

Under the persecuting reigns of the Romans Pontiffs, when the flaming sword of the inquisition, aided with fire and faggot, was purging the states of christendom from heresy, every means was resorted to by the hierarchy and its subordinate dignitaries, to banish every thing in the shape of useful knowledge from the land. Ignorance, who is the mother of superstition, was nursed by a licentious Clergy—All books of useful learning were consigned to the flames, as being displeasing in the eyes of the Creator, while the Bible, whose doctrines had become corrupted, was held by those pious *zealots*, too sacred for vulgar gaze.

In times like those we have been describing, when all knowledge was derived from the lips of a bigotted and designing priesthood, who grew rich and powerful, from the sale and traffic of *indulgencies*—when the blackest crime was absolved for money, when Kings held the stirrup for the Pope to mount his horse, it is not in the least surprizing, that a night of mental darkness should overshadow the land, and it is yet problematical whom, during the dark ages, the world should most detest—the deciples of Islamism or the pretended or misguided followers of the CROSS.

Notwithstanding the attempts made by the misguided zealots in the west, seconded, by the Caliphs in the east, to distroy every vestige of rational learning, the torch of science was not completely extinguished: Gallilio, Descartes and many others, whose names are blazoned on the historic page, continued to offer inscence on the altar of GENIUS.

The reformation which commenced at the close of the 15th century, opened a new field for investigation. The sciences were taught, even to the laity, while the Philosopher could promulgate his theories without fear of being broke upon the wheel for starting an hypothosis which ignorance could not comprehend—Notwithstanding however, the march of mind was slow and tardy, and learning, although more generally diffused, was still monopolized by the few.

The American revolution has introduced a new order of things; the power has shifted from the prince to the people, a strange anomoly in government, when viewed comparatively. That a people should rule its rulers, would have sounded quite paradoxical a few centuries ago, but such is the fact in the United States, at least for the present; how long it will continue depends on the people themselves.

We are inclined to think that a large proportion of our fellow citizens are ignorant of the high destinies, to which they are called; too many we fear are already willing to sell their birth rights for ease and plenty—they appear unwilling to bring their mental powers into action, and resign the privilege of thinking for themselves.—We however hope and trust the rising generation, to whom we would more particularly address ourselves, will investigate this all important subject, before they tamely give up their prerogative: Let them study the science of government—let them examine the principles of political economy—let them search into every branch of useful knowledge, and they will soon be able to fill that station for which the God of nature has designed them—that of SELF LEGISLATORS.

"Every thing in this world, is big with jest,—and has wit and instruction too, if we can but find it out."

It cannot be otherwise, than amusing to the reflecting mind, to observe all the "whims and fancies" which at times predominate in the human breast, and frequently reign triumphant, in spite of both precept and example. Few men are so guilty in their own eyes, but that according to self estimation, they are on the whole, better than their neighbours; and let their lives be ever so depraved, an *unction* is found, which opperates as an healing balsom to the soul.

In ancient days, when the Pope was in the plenitude of his power, the hardened wretch who had amassed wealth, by the oppression of his fellow men, whose hands were red with the blood of murdered innocence, and whose very soul was black with every crime; by leaving to the church a "good round sum," could have his dying pillow smoothed, and leave this wicked world, under the safe conduct of St. Peters Victor, while the miserable victim of his cupidity, who had lived virtuous, (possibly from necessity,) and unable to pay the *bonus* was consigned by the remorseless Clergy to everlasting flames.

The reformation has in some respects altered the face of things in this particular; yet so long as cash shall be considered virtue, the rich man, although in contradiction to the old rule, may consider himself some degrees nearer heaven, than an *indivent*.

Although there may appear much of *jest*, in the self-conceits of our fellow mortals, it frequently has the faculty to impress upon our minds, a melencholy *tinge*; still the vices and follies of others, if rightly appreciated are full of instruction, & we only require JO SMITH'S Magic Spectacles, or some other powerful optical instrument to turn them to our own advantage. Our power of vision, although keen enough to discover the minutest error in the conduct or creed of our

some of which had been kindly administered by Byrne in their first battle. From his demeanour, victory was already in his grasp; and such was the effect produced by his appearance, that the friends of Byrne seemed to be almost paralysed, and those who would previously have betted 5 and 6 to 4 on their favourite, now became silent. Little betting in consequence took place, and that little at even. This state of doubt was further confirmed by the unpromising features of Byrne, whose countenance was pale and somewhat agitated, whose weight was scarcely 13 stone, and the colour of whose flesh wanted that clearness and freshness which are the true indications of good training. Little time was left for these comparisons before the seconds tossed for choice of position, and Reynolds was the winner. The Ring was then well beaten out by ten pugilists, to be paid by the F. P. C., and two Umpires and a Referee having been chosen, operations commenced.

(*To be continued.*)

[*For the Reflector.*]

Extract from Mr. Brown's Lectures on Astronomy.

Before we procede any further, an explanation of a few technical terms, which will be made use of in the course of the Lecture will be attempted. First—Aphelion, is the point of planet's orbit the most distant from the sun. Peribelion, the nearest to the sun. Ecliptic is a great citele, in which the earth describes its annual revolution. Node, are two points at which a planets orbit crosses the plane of the ecliptic. Right assenion of a heaveuly body, is its distance from the first of Aries reckoned on the Equator. Geocentric, having the earth for a center. Heliocentric, always spoken in relation to the sun. Taugent is a line touching the circumference of a circle, perpendicular to the radius. Zenith and Nadir are the pole of the horizen. Conjunction is when any two planets are in the same longitude, without any regard to their latitude. Opposition when 180° in the celestial heaven asunder. Thus the planet Venus, when moving from the superior conjunction, to the inferior, sets after the sun;—but when moving from the inferiour to the superior conjunction, it rises before the sun; and is from hence called the morning star. The planets Venus and Mercury sometimes make transits across the sun's disk. The next transit of Mercury will happen on the 4th day of May in the year 1832. The next transit of Venus will not happen until the year 1874. By means of these transits, their distances from the sun are accurately calculated. The mean distances of all the planets are determined by that wonderful law of nature, which has exactly proportioned the cubes of their distances, to the squares of their periodical revolutions. There the square of the periodical revolution of Saturn, is precisely the same as the cube of its distance; and the same is true also of all the planetary worlds. This law was first discovered by the celebrated Kepter in or about the year 1805. This law was demonstrated by Sir Isaac Newton.

LOVE LIKES NOT PHYSIC!

The following ludicrous circumstance is the general topic of conversation in this neighbourhood. Not a hundred miles from Lynn lived two gentleman, one of whom is a pill-maker, *alias* druggist, the other an ironmonger, and each fixed his affections on a young lady who resided nearly opposite to them, in the same street, and whos charms they had therefore frequent opportunities of observing, Cupid having lighted his torch in each of their bosoms, they both made overtures to their fair maid, who, in accepting one, was placed under the disagreeable necessity of refusing the other. In short, Iron was successful, whilst poor Rhubarb was obliged to sigh in secret, and mix his moans with his medicines.—Such a prize, however, could not be given up tamely, and being a valiant youth, he immediately sent his rival a *challenge*, forgetting the sage counsel—

"What evils do environ
The man that meddles with cold iron."

This rather posed Iron, who was not cold, but hot. He thought that the most prudent as well as philosophic course was to treat it with silent contempt, fearful lest he should fall a sacrifice to the fury of his competitor. Young Esculapius, therefore, found himself placed in a difficult dilemma—his pistols were ready, and he was himself willing to die in so glorious a conflict, if such should prove the issue; but his antagonist gave him no opportunity to display the grandeur of his heroic soul, or the strength of his unconquerable affection. He was advised to post him as a coward, and in his distressing, heart-fluttering extremity, he wrote to London for the sage advice of the learned editor of *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, who, in the plenitude of his oracular wisdom, pronounced it "*more valiant to live for a lady than to die for one.*" Here, therefore, the matter stands at present.—*Boston Champion.*

Price of Wool.—There appears to be a simultaneous rise of the price of this great staple, both in this country and England.—The improvement in price in England is not in consequence of any increased demand for woolen fabrics, but from the actual deficiency of the raw material, and the consequent deficiency for the consumption of the present year.

The population of Newfoundland is between 80 and 90,000 persons. It employs from 8 to 10,000 seamen.

Slaves.—The N. Y. Evening Journal says, the number of slaves in the United States, men, women and children, is about *two millions*, valued at $250 each, making five hundred millions of dollars. Quite a property in human flesh.

ANNUAL ELECTIONS.

Massachusetts	March.
Maine	Second Monday in Sept.
New-Hampshire	March.
Rhode Island	
Connecticut	First Monday in April.
Vermont	First Tuesday in Sept.
New-York	First Monday in Nov.
New Jersey	Second Tuesday in Oct.
Pennsylvania	Second do. do.
Delnware	First do. do.
Maryland	First Monday do.
Virginia	April.
North Carolina	
South Carolina	Second Monday in Oct.
Georgia	First Monday in Nov.
Ohio	Second Tuesday in Oct.
Kentucky	First Monday in Aug.
Tennesee	First Thursday in Aug.
Alabama	First Monday in Aug.
Mississippi	First Monday in Aug.
Louisiana	First Monday in July.
Indiana	First Monday in Aug.
Illinois	First Monday in Aug.
Missouri	First Monday in Aug.

ting and sculpture—should not this instance of patriotism and bravery be held in everlasting remembrance? If he

'That struck the foremost man in all this world,' was hailed as the first of freemen, what honors are not due to him, who undismayed, branded the British lion, to show the world what his countrymen dared to do in the cause of liberty? If the statue of Brutus was placed among those of the gods, who were the preservers of Roman freedom, should not that of Warren fill a lofty niche in the temple reared to perpetuate the remembrance of our birth as a nation?

It was he, who on the evening before the battle of Lexington obtained information of the intended expedition against Concord, and at 10 o'clock at night despatched an express to Messrs. Hancock and Adams, who were at Lexington, to warn them of their danger.

On the next day he hastened to the field of action in the full ardour of his soul, and shared the dangers of the day. The people were delighted with his bravery, already considered him as a leader, whose gallentry they were to admire, and in whose talents they were to confide.

On the 14th of June, 1775, the provincial congress of Massachusetts, appointed him a Major-General of their forces. He was at this time president of the provincial congress, having been elected the preceding year a member from the town of Boston. In this body he discovered his extraordinary powers of mind, and his peculiar fitness for responsible offices at such a juncture.

On the 16th, when the intrenchments were made at Bunker's Hill, he to encourage the men within the lines, went down from Cambridge, and acted as a volunteer. Just as the retreat commenced, a ball struck him on the head, and he died in the trenches, aged 35 years.—He was the first victim of rank that fell in the struggle of Great Britian. In the requiem over those who have fallen in the cause of their country, which

"Time with his own eternal lips shall sing, The praises of Warren shall be distinctly heard.

His mind was vigorous, his disposition humane, and his manners affable and engaging. In his integrity and patriotism entire confidence was placed. To the most undaunted bravery he added the virtues of domestic life, the eloquence of an accomplished orator, and the wisdom an able statesman.

FATAL MILLING.

The Shamrock and the Thistle, or Ireland v. Scotland.

MATCH BETWEEN SIMON BYRNE AND SANDY M'KAY.

(*Continued.*)

In the midst of general belief that "all would go on well," and without interruption, the sudden arrival of Mr. White, the chief Constable of Newport Pagnell, and several assistants, excited some apprehensions, which were still further increased when they avowed their intention, under Magisterial authority, to *grab* the Scotch Champion on his way to the battle, for which purpose they stationed themselves at the foot of the stairs leading to his chamber, and at the front and back door. This was indeed a poser; but still a hope we entertained that the *cute* backers of Sandy would on their arrival make "all right."

In the interim, Byrne, to avoid similar kind intentions, was conducted by his friends, along a back road, to the appointed spot in safety, where he awaited the approach of his antagonist.

During the interval, inquiries were made as to the inducement to "Magisterial interference," when it was discovered that a letter had been sent off from Stoney Stratford in the dead of Tuesday night to Newport Pagnell, either to a Magistrate or to the High Constable, and suspicions naturally turned on persons known to have been at Stoney Stratford, who had not only indulged in threats, but had proved themselves decided enemies to the "sport of the Ring." Whether these suspicions were well founded, we had no means of ascertaining; but they were evidently indulged not without "good and probable cause."

At 12 o'clock the expected 'Nobs' reached the Watt's Arms, and were as much surprised as mortified at the threatened interruption. Their eloquence was, of course, exercised to "stall off" the *traps*; but it was all in vain—these persons had their instructions, and expressed their determination to perform their duty. As it was known that the power of these *inexorables* did not extend beyond the country of Bucks, it now became a question for consultation how their vigilance was to be defeated so as to get M'Kay into Northamptonshire; and after due arrangement the following *ruse* was practised:—A stranger was dressed up in a Scotch cap and rough coat, with instructions to make a rush through the phalanx of officers, and thus occupy their attention, while the real "Simon Pure" bolted through a back window, down a ladder into an adjoining meadow, and thence to a carriage at a little distance, in which he was borne from pursuit. This masterly move was admirably effected throughout, and thereby the Caledonian and his friends reached the ring without further interruption, having no longer the fear of the *beaks* before their eyes.

The hour of one had now nearly arrived, and M'Kay, accompanied by [illegible] Cribb and George Cooper, approached the arena, into which M'Kay flung a blue Kilmarnock cap, ornamented with an eagle's feather and orange tassel, which had adorned his perietanium. Simon Byrne at the same moment threw in his *caster* from the opposite side, and both on entering the ring, shook hands with great good humour. M'Kay again mounting his cap with conscious pride, and a small self-consequence. The colors sported were green and yellow for [illegible] and blue bird's eye for Sandy, which their partisans ostentatiously displayed.

The seconds and bottle-holders then busied themselves in preparing the principals for action, Tom. Reynolds and Reuben Martin for Byrne; and Tom Cribb and George Cooper for M'Kay. The moment the men were stripped their disproportion in point of size was visible to the spectators. M'Kay, though not above five feet ten in height, exhibited a frame of the most gigantic dimensions. His weight was allowed to be fourteen stone* ten pounds, while his bone and muscle seemed, like those of Atlas, sufficient to bear the [illegible]. His legs and arms were of prodigious bulk, the former encased in white [illegible] hose, and his hands looked like a pair of sledge hammers. His chest was expansive, while his shoulders bore a hump like that of a dromedary, although not quite so protrusive. In his countenance there was a blended cast of Scotch bumptiousness which however, was intermingled with a fierceness of aspect rendered more imposing by divers deep scars and gashes, the effects of former rencounters in the Ring.

* A weight containing 14 pounds.

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN .....*Pope.*

Y O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: AUG. 28. 1830. [THIRD SERIES—NO. 14.

SCIENTIFIC.

CHEMISTRY.—(*Continued.*)

Muriate of Soda.—The acid with which Soda is most generally found united, is the muriatic, forming the muriate of So-a, called common or sea SALT. This compound exists in immense quantities in nature. It is diffused throughout the wa-ers of the ocean. Many mineral springs containing it are found in various parts of the world. There are in several coun-ries mountains of immense size formed entirely of this article. It is said to a-bound in Louisania. In Switzerland, Hungary &c, it is met with in abundance, in Poland, where the richest mines ex-t. In Cardova in Spain there is said be a mountain of Salt, of considerable eight, and nearly three miles in circum-rence. When obtained from the earth is called *Rock Salt*. Rock Salt is hard, sometimes transparent, and at others col-ed from the presence of iron. It is dug t of the mines, pulverized, and sold for ble use in small baskets. The princi-l part of the Salt used, is obtained from waters of the Sea, and is called Sea marine Salt. Sea Salt is obtained m the water in various ways.

1. In some parts, the Salt sand of the coast are washed with the least quan-of water, which is afterwards evapo-ed.

2. In extreme cold countries, the Salt ter is allowed to freeze, the ice is then moved, and the remaining water is then porated.

3. At the Salt Springs in some places, water is pumped up and suffered to on heaps of thorns which divide it causes a part to evaporate. The her evaporation is carried on by boi-.

4. In the southern countries, the ex-tion is begun by seperating certain ntities of water from the general mass of the Sea, which is suffered to remain in large square places, and allowed to evap-orate. In other places it is pumped into large shallow vats from the springs, and allowed to evaporate, as at Syracuse &c. In most instances, however, the water is put at once into large boilers, and boiled away.

Salt has an agreeable, penetrating, but not bitter taste. It is soluble in rather less than three times its weight in water at a temperature of 70°. One hundred grains of it, are composed of 34 muriatic acid, 50 of Soda, and 16 of water, of which last by heat, it may be freed. In a strong heat, Salt may be evaporated en-tirely without decomposition.

Most people know that large quanti-ties of Salt, resist and prevent the putre-faction of animal and some vegetable bo-dies. A small quantity of it is found, however, to increase putrefaction. The manner by which it opperates in such in-stances air unknown.

From the great demand for Soda in the manufacture of soap and glass, its price has become considerable. In conse-quence of which it has become an object to separate the Soda from the muriatic acid. Various methods have been pro-posed, but they are not sufficiently eco-nomical to justify the expense, on a large scale. In England the alkali is extrac-ted, by the means of litharge which is an oxide of lead, with advantage. The me-thod is to mix the litharge with the Salt, so as to form a part. The litharge grad-ually unites to the muriatic acid and turns white; the Soda is then washed out with water. Others pour nitric acid on the Salt which unites to the Soda, forming nitrate of Soda, when the muriatic acid is disengaged. This nitrate of Soda is then mixed with charcoal and burnt, when the nitric acid is disengaged, lea-ving the Soda behind.

(*To be continued.*)

JOSEPH WARREN. (*Concluded*).

Some of the British officers of the ar-my then in Boston had publickly declared that it should be at the price of the life of any man to speak of the event of March 5, 1770, on that anniversary. Warren's soul took fire at such a threat, so openly made and he wished for the hour of throw-ing it. The day came, and the weather was remarkably fine. The old south meeting house was crowded at an early hour. The British officers occupied the isles, the flight of steps to the pulpit, and several of them were in it. The orator, with the assistance of his friends, made his entrance at the pulpit window by a ladder. The officers seeing his coolness and intrepidity, made way for him to ad-vance and address the audience. An awful stillness preceded his exordium. Each man felt the palpitations of his own heart, and saw the pale but determined face of his neighbour. The speaker be-gan his oration in a firm tone of voice and proceeded with great energy and pa-thos.

The scene was sublime; a patriot in whom the flush of youth, and the grace and dignity of manhood were combined, stood armed in the sanctuary of God, to animate and encourage the sons of liber-ty, and to hurl defiance at their oppres-sors.

Such another hour has seldom been ed in the history of man, and is not sur-passed in the records of nations.

The thunders of Demosthenes rolled at a distance from Philip and his host— and Tully poured the fiercest torrent of his invective when Catiline was at a dis-tance, and his dagger no longer to be feared; but Warren's speech was made to proud oppressors resting on their arms, whose errand it was to overawe, and whose business it was to fight.

If the deed of Brutus deserved to be commemorated by history, poetry, pain-

POETRY.

THE LITERARY FOP.

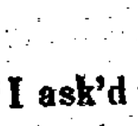
Pyrrho for penetration claims renown,
And reads all characters—except his own.
Once in the Senate he essay'd his skill,
And all the politician haunts him still.
With what keen intellect, what vigorous thought,
He sees & guesses every thing—that's not!
How well he knows—a goslin from a hen,
And baffles all the plots—of honest men!
Great power in logic he reveals, in sooth,
And reasons well without a grain of truth!
Still on his guard the villain's veriest tool,
Despising folly, duped by every fool;
Sad without sorrow, poor without expense,
From very wisdom lost to common sense.
O, Pyrrho, cease to weave with toil and pain
These fine-spun cobwebs of the subtle brain!
Be all thyself! defeat not Nature's plan!
Step forth a simple, plain, good natured man!

[*For the Reflector.*]

A FRAGMENT.

"I ask'd the Heavens,—What foe to God has done
This unexampled deed?—The Heavens exclaim
"'Twas man;—and we in horror snatch'd the sun
From such a spectacle of guilt and shame.'
I ask'd the sea;—the sea in fury boil'd,
And answer'd with his voice of storms—'twas man;
My wave in panic at his crime recoil'd,
Disclos'd the abyss, and from the centre run.
I ask'd the earth;—the earth replied aghast,
"'Twas man;—and such strange pangs my bosom rent,
That still I groan and shudder at the past!
To man, gay, smiling, thoughtless man, I went,
And ask'd him next:—He turn'd a scornful eye,
Shook his proud head, and deign'd me no reply.

TO LET,



That convenient and new finished DWELLING HOUSE, with a Wash House adjoining—situate on Cuyler street, and near the centre of business. Inquire of

G. W. CUYLER.

PALMYRA LIVERY STABLE.

M. KINGMAN continues the above establishment in this village, and having made large additions to the same, in *Horses, Coaches, Gigs,* and *Sulkeys,* is enabled to accommodate his customers in a superior style, and on reasonable terms.

A LINE OF POST Coaches will ply daily between this village and Canandaigua—Fare moderate.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

K. MILLER, the present occupant of this establishment, informs his friends and the public at large, that he has fitted up this establishment for summer business, and while he acknoledges past favors, solicits such *share* of future patronage as his exertions may merit.

☞ A few BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Palmyra, May 22, 1839.

The *Palmyra Bathing-House* is now in operation, for showering. Warm and cold baths provided on short notice.

Palmyra, April 29, 1830

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. BATTERSON, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has established the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, in this village. Monuments, Tomb-Stones, Fire-Slabs, &c. &c. can be had on short notice, executed in the best manner.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

H. WHITE has taken a convenient *House*, on Canal-street, a few doors east of the Bunker-Hill Hotel, where genteel Boarders can be accommodated.

GROCERY,

AND PROVISION STORE.

P. GRANDIN informs the public, that he has on hand, at his store, adjoining the Collector's Office, on the Canal, a large assortment of *Groceries, Boat Stores,* &c., which will be sold wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms.

PALMYRA RECESS.

The proprietor of this splendid establishment having realized a *quantum sufficit* of this world's goods, wishes to retire from business. His whole stock in trade will be sold *wholesale* or *retail*, on reasonable terms.

☞ HEAR YE! HEAR YE!!

Extra Class No. 19, draws in the city of New-York, on Thursday the 5th of August next. It is a Splendid scheme. Six prizes of 5000 dollars—one of 4,750—5 1000 —60 number Lottery—9 drawn ballots —

☞ TICKETS and Shares will be received and for sale next week, by the subscriber.

J. H. BORTLES.

Palmyra, July 27, 1839.

SIGN PAINTING AND GILDING

John R. Averill has established himself above business in Mr. Hyde's brick block near the canal, where all orders in his line will be executed with elegance and despatch.

PALMYRA BAKERY.

JOSEPH WINSHIP informs the public that he continues the *Baking Business,* in its various branches, at his new establishment on the Canal, a few rods east of the Collector's Office. All orders punctually attended to.

BUNKER HILL HOUSE.

W. P. NOTTINGHAM, informs the public that he will spare no pains to accommodate in the *best* manner, all such as may favor him with their custom—from his location, near the CANAL—packet, stage and other passengers will find it much to their convenience to *call* at *his* house.

EAGLE HOTEL, PALMYRA.

H. CHURCH, informs the public, that this establishment has been fitted up for Winter business,—having been at considerable expense in making his present arrangements, and being determined to administer to the comfort as well as pleasure of his guests—hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

ROCHESTER RECESS.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, informs the public, that the "Rochester Recess" has been put *in order*. His *larder* has been replenished with all the *dainties* a fertile country can afford. His cook is *imperial*, and while his BAR is well supplied, nothing shall be wanting to the comfort of his guests.

Sulphur Springs House.

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after expressing his gratitude for past encouragement begs leave to inform the public, that his establishment is now in fine order for the reception of company. Parties of pleasure can be accommodated in the best style.

Manchester, Ont. co. N. Y.

HENRY LUPKINS,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dresser, &c, &c., informs the inhabitants of this village that his "office" is a few rods east of the "Eagle Hotel," where all calls in his *line* of business will be attended to in good style.

"THE REFLECTOR"

Will be published EVERY WEEK, (on such days as may suit our own convenience,) and delivered to subscribers through the Post-Office, by which medium, also, all letters and communications, subscriptions and remittances intended for this paper, should be sent addressed "*Obediah Dogberry, Esquire, Palmyra.*"

TERMS—One Dollar for the Series, (4 months,) IN ADVANCE.

tern New-York," is considered more congenial to the health and constitution of such as have heretofore become residents.

By a singular coincidence, we find this village situated nearly equidistant from the south bank of Lake Ontario, and the foot of the Canandaigua, on a line nearly north and south, and distant from either about fourteen miles. The same may be said in relation to its central location, on the east and western routs, between the Genesee River, and the lowlands or marshes in the town of Galen, near the foot of the Cayuga--being distant from either point, something more than twenty miles. On either of the above routs, there is the greatest facilities for good roads.

The Erie Canal passes through this village longitudingly, and affords every advantage for internal navigation. Few places are to be met with, where the approaches from the various points of the surrounding country are easier,—in truth this village appears to form a *focus*, from whence rays must eventually be diffused to every point of the Compass. On the North to the shore of the Lake, the country is populous, and highly cultivated.—Northwest, at from 6 to 16 miles distant lie the flourishing towns of Walworth and Ontario. On the West, the towns of Macedon and Perinton, known to modern travellers by the appellation of the "infected district." On the Southwest, the old and fertile town of Farmington, the principal village of which is "Pumpkin Hook"—named as we are informed, in *honor* of some of its present or former inhabitants, who belonged to "Capt. Hookers Company" on the frontiers, during the late war. On the South is the town of Manchester, some six miles distant, with a village of the same name--designed by nature for manufacturing purposes. In travelling Southeast, you pass a well cultivated district, to the village of Vienna; distant something more than ten miles. Eastward on the Canal, you pass Port-Gibson, (which will be bigger when it grows larger,) when you arrive at Newark and Lockville, places of considerable business, and distant about nine miles. In a Northeast direction we pas Marion, and Williamson, both well settled and highly Cultivated Towhships. Statistics will be given hereafter.

A disappointed suitor.— A certain titled gentleman, Sir E—— D——, is said to have lately refused a young lady (his junior by about 24 years) under the following circumstances:—His proposals having been accepted, he inquired of the father the amount of the young lady's fortune? "Ten thousand pounds now," replied the gentleman, "and ten thousand more upon my demise." "Is *that* all?" cried the elderly *inamarato*, with a look in which astonishment and disappointment struggled strongly for pre-eminence. "All—I assure you," said the father, "I can give no more." "Well, then," replied Sir E——, "*that* being the case, I have only to say, that we can proceed no further in this affair; for a girl with only 20,000*l.* will never suit *me*." The friends of the young lady inveigh bitterly against the *disappointed* gentleman, who, it is said, recriminates by wondering," amongst his male acquaintance, "how the girl could presume to encourage him, knowing her fortune to be no more 20,000*l.* & his own—*nothing*."

Fahrenheit's Thermometer.—The division most in use in this country is that of Fahrenheit, which places 180 degrees between the melting point of ice and the boiling point of water. The former is marked 32 deg., which was estimated by degrees of the same magnitude counted from the greatest degree of cold which Fahrenheit could produce; this he called 0. The advantage of this scale consists in the degree being of a very convenient magnatude, for common purposes, neither too large nor too small. The disadvantage which strikes us most forcibly in calculation, consists in the Zero point being placed arbitrary with reference to our present knowledge. In this respect the scales which place Zero at the melting point of ice seemed to possess a decided advantage. The boiling point of water in this scale is marked 212 deg. namely, 32 deg. added to 180 deg. are equal to 212 deg.

Reaumer's Thermometer.—In Reaumer's Thermometer the melting point of ice is 0, and that of boiling water 80 degrees.—The peculiarity of this seems to have arisen from the principle upon which it was constructed. He supposed the liquid in the bulb (weak spirits of wine) equal to 1,000 parts of the temperature of freezing water, and the increase of volume to be 80 parts when heated to the point at which water boils. Hence the latter temperature was denoted by this number.

The Centigrade Division.—This scale has been probosed by Celsius, a Swede. It has been adobted in France by the name of the Centigrade Scale. Zero is placed at the melting point of ice, and 100 deg. at the point of boiling water. This scale is particularly convenient for calculation, but has some disadvantage in the great size of each degree, from which it is frequently necessary to employ fractional or decimal parts.

A manufacturer of carpets on Birmingham (Eng.) converts carpets into maps of different countries, so that chileren may study Geography on the floor.

A Nurse's Advice.—"'Mind thy Kittychism, child, and reverence old age.—Never steal, specially when any one be in the way. Never go snacks with them as be older than you,—'causes why? the older a cove be, the more he cares for himself, and the less for his partner. At twenty, we diddle the public—at forty, we diddles our cronies! Be modest, Paul, and stick to your sitivation in life. Go not with fine tobymen, who burn out like a candle wot as a thief in it,—all flare, and gone in a whiffy! Leave licker to the aged, who caut do without it. *Tape* often proves a halter; and there be no ruin like blue ruin! If you wants what is not your own, try and do without it; and if you cannot do without it, take it away by insinivation, not bluster; and if you cheat toppingly you may lagh at the topping cheat:—and now go to play.' Paul seized his hat, but lingered; and the dame guessing at the signification of the pause, drew forth, and placd in the boy's hand, the sum of five halfpence and one farthing. 'There, boy,' quoth she, and she stroked his hand fondly when she spoke, 'You does right not to play for nothing; it's loss of time!—but play with those as be less than yourself, and then you can go for to beat 'em, if they says you go for to cheat!'"—*Paul Clifford.*

To know exactly how much mischief may be ventured upon with impunity, is knowledge sufficient for a *little* great man.

ITEMS.—There are 500,000 persons in Ireland who cannot speak the English language, and 1,500,000 who speak it imperfectly.

The expenses of the U. S. government from 1789 to 1829 was $753,-188,120 94—Receipts during the same period amounted to $753,992,-634 78.—156,000,000 of which were loans.

There are 334 newspapers printed in Great Britian and Ireland, of which 20 are daily. There are more than 800 in the U. S. of which 50 are daily. There are upwards of 220 in the state of New-York alone.

A negro was lately *roasted* in Abbeville District, S. C. under the auspices of the Magistrates, for an assault, with a supposed design to commit murder. A large concourse of people attended to witness this interesting and edifying spectacle.

The astrologer [illegible], who lately died at Vienna, (Austria) left a pension to his owl of 300 florins for life; the owl is 55 years old.

Washington city contains 19,500 inhabitants.

Great Britian contains 253,085 dogs, including 69 packs of hounds.—The amount of tax in 1829 on these animals amounted to £137,581 Sterling.

England has 342 Steam Boats, of 3,108 tonage, and navigated by 2745 men.

Imprisonment for debt has been abolised in the state of Illinois.

The village of Cooperstown N. Y., cotains a population of 1,118 souls.

170 miles of the Ohio Canal, from Cleavland to Newark, has been completed.

Salem Mass. contains 13,866 inhabitants.

The population of Rio Janeiro in South America amounts to 150,000, two-thirds of whom are black.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[*For the Reflector.*]

MR. EDITOR—

It is more than five years since I have visited your beautiful village, and feel highly gratified at its apparent prosperous condition. My surprise however, is equally excited, when I observe the filthy condition of many of the streets, where mud and filth are allowed to accumulate, much to the disgust of the traveller, and noxious to the more *tidy* citizen.

I sincerely hope, that ere long the many nuisances now to be met with, may be removed, as in my opinion, it will redound much to the credit & less endanger the health of your villagers.

A TRAVELLER.

Why Obed,—

Did you see the "cold water" resolutions in our village papers? Now do, Oh Obed, fix themere silly *fellows* out!!!!!! Publish their resolutions entire (with the amendment of *fictitious* names for the *real* ones) as the resolutions of a "cold water society" somewhere in the "infected district, and any body would take them to be good *quizzes* enough. No body would believe them *real bona fide factorum* resolutions passed by a grave assemblage of old men and *boys*, in the midst of an enlightened population !!!!

Now dont let this subject pass untouched. Give "Five Points" a hearing.—He deserves it.

Your friend, S. F.

[*From Williamson.*]

A wretch in human shape, who resides in this town, lately *horsewhiped* a servent girl of ten years old in a most barbarous manner, for some trifling inadvertence in the *washing* department. The wretched father of this much abused offspring instead of bringing this canting hypocrite to justice, took his lacerated child home, and settled with the monster for a *few bushels of wheat.*

For further particulars inquire of

HEWETTE.

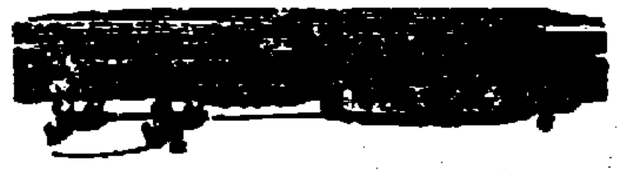
[*For the Reflector.*]

Syracuse, August 7, 1830.

MR. EDITOR—

I wish you to insert in your vauluable Reflector, the following

ADVERTISEMENT.



ECONOMY AND EXPEDITION.

Worthy the attention of PIONEERS, not to be disregarded by others—

FOR UTICA.

Citizen's Dispatch Packet, *Nigger, of Albany, P. Ogden Master*, will leave tomorrow morning at 7 o'clock, through in 24 hours—for freight or passage apply to the capt. on Board, or to the first Martyr at fortune's six day residence, No. 461, Elliot Square.

For further particulars inquire of Messrs Dot and Go One, and E. P. Honeaty Esqr. agents at the nine-pin alley, No. 11. Haze street, near Veracity Corners, Syracuse.

Dot & go-one,
Hip & go-forward, &
Freckled ——, } *Proprietors.*

[*For the Reflector.*]

THE VILLAGE OF PALMYRA.

This flourishing village, is beautifully situated on the table land immediately in the vicinity, and on the left bank of Mud Creek, whose fertility, if exceeded at all, can only be done, by the far famed *Nilus*, whose fecundating waters, were held in great veneration by the ancient Egyptians. The surrounding region, if equalled by any, is surpassed by none of a like extent, in its agricultural products, of which, wheat is the staple. The water in this vicinity is of a good quality, and although saturated in a small degree, like most other to be met with in limestone countries, with that substance, a small quantity of the vegetable alkali, will immediately divest it of its impurities, and render it equal to rain water for all culinary purposes. No section of it wes-

The complaint against the "Quack mountain Doctor," has come to hand. We hope a certain young female may have no further cause to complain of "impudence" or we may possibly have something to say in the matter.

"A Subscriber" has been received —he complains of the conduct of a "Physician, Surgeon &c." who sometimes wears a uniform and lives not a "thousand miles from the N. W. corner of Main-street." As the charges if true would militate against the character of a *married* man, and as the writer has given us no *clue* to the *real* state of the facts, we must forber publication.

Steam Mill.—We are glad to see this subject agitated with a spirit becoming its importance. The wheat growers doubtless, have the greatest direct interest, and there can be no class in the community, but that will be more or less benefitted. We hope that no sordid pecuniary miscalculation will retard its progress.

The Devil to Pay among the Tailors.—A riot was lately raised in the Montreal Circus—the performance, was "Billy Button's Journey," &c.—The journeymen tailors, armed with "brick bats" &c. took possession of the *ring* and held it. The same performance was announced for the next evening, when these *fractions* of humanity, again appeared full of wrath and *Cabbage*, but had not proceeded far in their meritorious undertaking, before the *police* arrived, when the ring leaders" were sent to take lodgings in the "cold hold," where they can both *baste* and *backstitch* at their leisure.

A friend from Rochester wishes to inquire how Mr. E. W. B. settled the ********* affair between Mr. S. and himself, and whether the former is on terms of ********* with Mrs. ——.

And likewise whether the fact that a note of $160 being protested was the *only reason* that caused S. O. B. "to shut up the shop."

We have received sundry communications respecting the conduct of the "TALL MECHANIC" on Sunday last, "OVER SOUTH," which we have not at present time to attend to, and must barely remark, that an attempt to personate a respectable ministerial officer for so *foul* a purpose is highly reprehensible. Has he paid us for the last series of this paper?

SALT.—This article manufactured at Salina, appears to be taking its *old channel* for transportation. A large quantity has been discovered passing up the "Seneca River," and a boat belonging to a Pioneer gentleman at Montezuma we are informed was lately detected in this *free trade.*

The *person* who lately behaved so ungenteel at the Palmyra Bathing house in ********* is informed that if he calls and makes immediate reparation his name will be withheld from the public.

The latitude of Algiers is 36deg., 48min., 16sec. North. Its longitude is 3d. 1m. 19s. east from Greenwich.

The first ship that appeard in Greece, 1485 years B. C. was brought from Egypt by Danaus, who arrived at Rhodes with his 50 daughters.

Money was first made of Gold at Argos, (Greece) B. C. 894 years.

We have received sundry communications respecting a beardless son of Sangrado, who reside not 20 miles from Marion corners, who acts as a TELLER in more particulars than one. We shall endeavor to bestow a little *pains* upon him hereafter—in the mean time we recommend to his notice the study of "Clinical Surgery," and in future never leave a *patient* in distress, (although the act might save its life,) merely for the sake of *hunting* one more able to pay.

We learn from the "Western Spectator," that the "Wayne County Bank," as well as the editors of that paper, "have been much perplexed" in their business, on account of the *non-reception* of "Canfield's Argus"—O! what a pity!!!

Look at this!—The *reverend* editor of the "Washington Spectator," (a *pioneer* paper printed at Washington city) who is a joint laborer in the vineyard with Dr. Ely, has the following:

"The rage to intrust important and ar-
"duous public employments, with men who
"have spent their whole lives at the *Press*
"the awl, the anvil, the cornfield, is one
"of the MOST VICIOUS DISEASES OF OUR GROW-
"ING COUNTRY."

Comment is unnecessary on this subject; the passage is plain enough in all conscience. We will however hint to this *aristocratic* editor, the propriety of having a little patience until such times as Dr. Ely's Sunday School children shall have become voters, when the *disease* will be radically cured.

A marriage was lately about to be celebrated at the church of St. Lewis, (France,) when it was discovered that the parties were both *women*. The priest refused to proceed.

The clerks in the public offices at Washington, are said to import their clothing ready made from London. Why not import *clerks* and all?

Detroit contains a population of 8,
222 inhabitants.

THE REFLECTOR.

PLYMPTON, AUG. 21, 1830.

TO THE YOUNG—NO. 8.

In order to reason correctly on any subject, it is highly necessary and important, that we should distinctly understand all the points and bearings, in any way appertaining to the question under discussion. It would be laughable indeed, to see a body of illiterate savages, congregated together for the sole purpose of digesting a plan of political economy—to determine on subtle points connected with civil or municipal law, to settle a uniform system of education, to discuss the utility of a system of bankruptcy, &c. &c.—Yet what mighty difference can there in truth exist, between the unlettered red man of the forest, and a white man, who peradventure can read, but who from indolence or some other cause, has never improved this inestimable faculty. The mechanic who possesses a good trade would be considered an idiot, who for a moment should suppose, that his trade alone would support him, without personal industry.

Once learn to read, and the book of knowledge lies open to your observation, and with a proper degree of enterprize and perseverance, you can easily take a retrospective view of all that has gone before us, and nothing can be more certain than that it is only from the past, that we can form any judgement of the future. If this doctrine be true, and true it undoubtedly is, how important then, must be the study of *history* and science.

By the observance of the faults of others, we are the better enabled to correct our own, so by examining the laws, institutions, rise, progress and decline, of the nations that have lived & flourished in bygone ages, we are enabled to detect and avoid their errors, both in public matters and private life, and thus avoid the shoals and quicksands, on which ignorance and indiscretion have to often wrecked the bark of both public and private safety.

We have more than once had occasion to remark, that ancient events, had been so completely enveloped in fabulous and superstitious darkness, that it has been a matter of no common difficulty to discover truth from falsehood. A few men of learning among moderns, have made, and as we believe, a pretty successful attempt to dispel these clouds, so far as to leave, comparatively speaking, but little to conjecture—among whom, Edward Gibbon and David Hume, stand conspicuous.

It is to Edward Gibbon, that we are indebted for a clear and impartial account of the decline & fall of imperial Rome. The elegance of his style few can surpass—his erudition if not superior was equal to any of his cotemporaries—in a laborious and bold attempt, he has succeeded in seperating truth from fiction, and has left a name which will go down to posterity with increasing admiration.

"Poets were sultans, if they had their will,
For every Poet would his brother kill."

Either from nature or habit, we imbibe a spirit of intoleration. The little school *Miss*, who is entirely, as yet, unacquainted with her own frailties, declares open war against all who shall have the temerity to enter the lists with her in the tournement of petty vice or folly.

The litterary fopling who possesses too little knowledge to discover his own ignorance, or want of common sense, turns critic, and exposes the shallow condition of his intellect by undertaking to discuss, and find fault, on subjects too sublime for his comprehension, or from a want of application, he is unable to understand.

In age, this unhallowed principle does not entirely forsake us—the matron looks with envy on the devoted wretch who presumes to wear a better cap, bonnet or gown than herself, and inveighs loudly against the profligacy of the world, and wonders how "poor folks" can support such unbounded extravagance.

The farmer, who, from paying too much attention to *party* politics or some other unprofitable business, has suffered his crops to be neglected or destroyed, feels many a pang, with disagreeable heart burnings, at the success of his more prudent as well as industrious neighbour.

This evil however, does not stop here. Professional men of all descriptions, are more or less tainted with this pernicious principle; the artist, the jurist, the mechanic, the Divine, the quack as well as the legitimate son of Æsculapius, would banish all their brothers "from the throne."

It gives us but little pleasure, to be obliged to dwell so long and often, on the dark side of weak human nature; we had much rather, could we do it with equal truth, sing praises to the great and good—the disentrusted benefactors of mankind—true Israelites, in whom is no guile—but where are they? Do their departed shades dance before us in the moon beams? Do their pure spirits still continue to hover around us, as if mindful of our destiny? We trust not! They have disappeared from our "dirty planet, like the last of the *Romans*.

There is still however, a redeeming spirit remaining—let it be cherished—let us become better acquainted with our own infirmities—let us become more intellectual—let us spend more time in the investigation of our own foibles and vices, and less in the canvassing of the failings of others; by so doing, our frail nature, by being divested of impurities, may soon approximate its CREATOR.

every thing was conducted with perfect order and regularity.

All now looked well for the sport, and the Watt's Arms, where Sandy M'Kay was stationed, became the centre of attraction. Sandy was in company with George Coopor and Tom Cribb, and held a sort of levee, which was attended by his friends, and the friends of the Ring who could obtain admission. He was in the most buoyant temper, and his colossal statutes and determined aspect produced a strong prejudice in his favour. The throng now gradually thickened in the village, while others proceeded to the field of action.

(*To be continued.*)

[*For the Reflector.*]

Extract from Mr. Brown's Lecture on Astronomy.

The constellated canopy of heaven, presented to the view of the Babylonian Shepards a sublime spectacle for their contemplation. In that delightful region did the eastern patriarchs, first begin to class the stars into different figures of men, beasts and reptiles. They little thought in those ages of simplicity, that they were laying the foundation stones of a science, the superstructure of which would one day be the admiration and astonishment of the world. From Babylon this star of intellectual glory inclined westward, until Egypt, with her Ptolemy, in the reign of Adrian and Antonius, published the first system of Astronomy to the world. This system pre-supposed the earth to be at rest in the centre of the universe; and that the sun, the moon, the planets and the stars revolved around it, once in twenty-four hours. But the different phases of Mercury and Venus, and the apparent retrograde motion of all the planets, together with the method of calculating eclipses, prove at once this system to be absurd. However, this system is not altogether unlike the ignorant fooleries of some at the present day. It is said that Pythagorus, five hundred years before the birth of Christ, privately taught his disciples the true Solar System. Aristotle and Plutarch say likewise, that the earth revolves around the sun. It is also said that Nicetas, according to Cicero, makes the earth revolve on its axis; and thus freed the celestial sphere from its inconceivable velocity.

* * * * * *

These ideas being caught by Copernicus, and assisted by the powerful contemplations of his own mind, led him to the conclusion of a theory which has been tested, and found to be correct.—Copernicus published a work on Astronomy and dedicated it to Pope Paul the III. He presented it to him under the form of an hypothesis. He said:—Astronomers being permitted to imagine circles, to explain the motions of the stars; I thought myself equally entitled to examine if the supposition of the motion of the earth, would render the theory of these appearances more exact and simple. Thus did he lay the foundation of his fame, (modestly it must be confessed,) which will continue till the revolving spheres of Heaven and Earth shall have done numbering days, months and years to the sons of men!

* * * * * *

Tycho Brahe formed a system of Astronomy, bearing a resemblance to the Ptolemaic and Copernician. Numerous philosophical theories have been agitated not only in astronomy but in many other branches of science. These all pass in review before the learned world, and are closely examined by scientific critics.—Truth only will stand.

* * * * * *

However pleasing and useful as are the various sciences usually taught in our primary & higher schools, still a great deficiency is very apparent, even to a superficial observer, in the selection of all those branches of education, the best calculated to expand the mind. True the course pursued at the present day is clothed with more flattering propects, and promises in this age of improvement, much to the aspiring hopes of the parents and guardians of children. But without presumption we believe, nothing is hazarded when we say, that the sublime science of Astronomy has been, is now, and likely in future to be, too much neglected. It will be the object of the speaker, in the course of the present lecture, to present to the mind a few of those great and truly ennobling principles on which this science is founded. (*To be continued.*)

The following humorous argument was advanced by a canal stockholder, for the purpose of putting down railways.

"He saw what would be the effect of it; that it would set all the world a gadding—twenty miles an hour, sir! Why, you will not be able to keep an apprentice boy at his work, every saturday evening he must take a trip to Ohio, to spend the Sabbath with his sweetheart. Grave plodding citizens will be flying about like comets. All local attachments must be at an end. It will encourage flightiness of intellect. Various people will turn into the most immeasurable liars; all their conceptions will be exaggerated by their magnificent notions of distance, only a hundred miles off! Tut, nonsense, I'll step across, madam, and bring your fan! 'Pray sir, will you dine with me to-day at my little box on the Allegheny?'—'Why, indeed, I don't know, I shall be in town until 12, well, I shall be there, but you must let me off in time for the theatre.' And then' sir there will be barrels of pork, and cargoes of flour, and chaldrons of coal, and even lead and whiskey, and such like sober things, that have always been used to sober travelling, whisking away like a set of sky rockets. It will upset all the gravity of the nation. If a couple of gentlemen have an affair of honour, it is only to steal off to the rocky mountains, and there no jurisdiction can touch them. And then, sir, think of flying for debt! A set of bailiffs, mounted on bomb shells, would not overtake an absconded debtor, only give him a fair start. Upon the whole, sir, it is a pestilential topsey-turvey, harum-scarum whirligig. Give me the old, solemn, straight-forward, regular Dutch canal, three miles an hour for expresses, and two for jog or trot journeys with a yoke of oxen for a heavy load! I go for beasts of burden; it is more primitive and scriptural and suits a moral and religious people better. None of your hop skip and jump whimsies for me.

pelled to call on the people to gain what they had never enjoyed, an independent rank and standing among the nations of the world.

From the year 1758, he was a principal member of a secret meeting or caucus in Boston, which had great influence on the concerns of the country. With all his boldness, and decision, and zeal, he was circumspect and wise.

His next oration was delivered March 6, 1775. It was at his solicitation that he was appointed to this duty a second time. This fact is illustrative of his character and worthy of remembrance.

(*To be continued.*)

FATAL MILLING.

The Shamrock and the Thistle, or Ireland v. Scotland.

MATCH BETWEEN SIMON BYRNE AND SANDY M'KAY.

The long pending match between Simon Byrne, "the tight Irish Boy," and Sandy M'Kay, the Champion of "the Land o'Cakes," for two hundred pounds a-side, was decided on June 2d, without the most distant suspicion of the integrity of either of the men, and without interruption, although some alarm was excited on the morning of the mill. Fame has already recorded the merits of the men, and it will be recollected they once before entered the pugilistic lists together, when Byrne was victorious, although the prejudices of the "gude men o' the North" led them to think that Sandy, had the battle been prolonged, would have produced a contrary result. This feeling, added to Sandy's additional experience, led his friends to gratify him by giving him another chance, and thus the new match was made, both men being backed by *Corinthians* of the first order, whose only object was to preserve the sports of the Ring, and to give encouragement to athletic exercises. Sandy was kindly taken in hand by the celebrated Captain Barclay, whose patronage and hard training of Tom Cribb will long live in the pages of Boxiana. He was invited to Ury, the seat of the gymnastic hero, and there underwent that strict discipline which was calculated to improve his stamina, and render him fully competent, as far as constitution went, to the task he had in contemplation. It was impossible, in fact for a man to have been brought into better condition, or to have felt more perfect confidence in success. Byrne, who was backed by the *swells* of the "Sooth," trained at Brighton, in company with his old friend, Tom Reynolds, and up to Friday three weeks, was all his friends could wish. Unfortunately, however, on that day, while playing ball with Reynolds in the barrack-yard, he sprained his ancle, and ever after, almost to the eve of the all-important struggle, was under surgical advice. To the sprain was added a slight cold, which rendered it necessary to apply a warm plaster to his chest, but notwithstanding these disadvantages, such was his personal confidence, that he withheld the secret from the greater part of his friends, and "stole away" towards the scene of action without subjecting himself to close observation, although rumours were afloat that he was not exactly up to the mark.

The match, we have said, was made among the *Nobs*, and a gentleman was appointed to name the place of meeting, whose knowledge of localities, it was thought, would enable him to select a spot free from objection. Various spots were mentioned, and at length the "office" was given in for Salcey Forest, on the borders of Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire, about sixty miles from London. This fixture was kept a secret among a select few till the Monday before fighting, from a design to defeat the machinations of certain *Honorable Members* of the Ring, who had repeatedly threatened to spoil the sport; and this plan had the desired effect, although an attempt of a very suspicious nature was actually made as we shall hereafter describe, to *grab* Sandy M'Kay on his way to the scene of action.

About a week before the appointed day, M'Kay set out from his training quarters to the seat of one of his backers in the South, and on the road was greeted by the good wishes of his countrymen.—He was accompanied by George Cooper, who quitted Edinburgh for the purpose, and on Tuesday morning he was seated comfortably at the Watt's Arms, in the village of Hanslope, Bucks, close to the field of battle, where he was joined by the veteran, Tom Cribb. On Monday Simon Byrne and Tom Reynolds set out from London in the same direction, making their first rest at the Star, at Hockliffe, and proceeding the next day to the Cock, at Stony Stratford, where they were joined by several of their friends, and all was pleasing anticipation of the forth-coming sports. At Stoney Stratford, as well as elsewhere, the secret was kept, and thus the muster of ordinary ringgoers was extremely thin, the arrivals principally constituting of a few fours, and pairs, and an occasional *Atmane* "set out" of "three in a gig," in which it may be supposed the poor hired nags had the worst of the amusement. Phil Sampson and Young Dutch Sam arrived together at Stoney Stratfard on Tuesday night, where they remained till the next morning. Bob Avery, from Glasgow, who had been defeated by Byrne, was also among the arrivals, as well as Ned Neal, Reuben Marten, Harry Holt, Peter Crawley, Arthur Marthewson, Dick Curtis, Perkins, the Oxford Pet, Jem Ward, Jack Carter, and other members of the London Ring.

At ten o'clock on Wednesday morning Byrne started for Hanslope in a post chaise, with some of his backers, and took up his temporary residence at the Green Man, and was there relieved with some difficulty from his warm plaister-after which he lay down to wait the signal for his march to action. He was in tolerable spirits, but his conscious deficiency in condition seemed to pray a little on his mind, and had a similar effect on the feelings of those who wished his success. We have already stated the Salcey Forest was named for the point of rendezvous; this, we believe, belongs partly to the Duke of Grafton, and also comprises a considerable portion of Crown Lands; but it turned out that this was "sacred soil," for the Noble Duke having heard of the honor intended for his estate, his son, Lord Euston, sent a letter to Mr. Kent, the officer who had charge of the Crown Lands, requesting him to prevent the affair from taking place either on the Grafton Estate or the Lands of the Crown, for which purpose he was desired to obtain the attendance of the constables in the neighbourhood, and such further assistance, Ledbetter, the active and intelligent officer of Bow-street, was sent down by Sir Richard Birnie to give all the aid necessary. No orders were given, however, to prevent the meeting in any other place. Mr. Kent, Ledbetter, and the *posse comitatis* were accordingly early on the alert, and having had an interview with the Commissary, Chief and his Deputy, an understanding was immediately come to that the most perfect obedience should be paid to their directions, and under proper guidance a ring was formed on the "poor lands" of the parish of Hartwell, on the edge of the county of Northampton, for which purpose abundance of waggons were obtained from the surrounding farmers,

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN .....*Pope.*

BY O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: AUG. 21, 1830. [THIRD SERIES—NO. 13.

SCIENTIFIC.

CHEMISTRY—(*Continued.*)

The Mineral Alkali.—This last Alkali that remains to be considered, is called *Soda.* Its properties greatly resemble potash. It is found in large quantities in nature; united to muriatic acid, it forms salt which gives the saltish taste to the ocean. It is found united to the carbonic, Sulphuric, and boracic acids, and exists in plants growing on the sea shore. It is deposited in large impure masses, under the surface of the earth, from which it is extracted by running waters. It is found after the evaporation of the water, mixed with sand in the bottom of lakes in Hungary, Bohemia, Tripoli, Egypt, India, &c. It frequeutly oozes out of walls, and crystalizes on their surface.

Soda has not as yet been decomposed, and is therefore considered an elementary substance. The method of obtaining it pure, is the same as used in obtaining potash. For the purpose of commerce, it is usually obtained from the ashes of plants, growing on the shores of the sea.

The properties of Soda differ but little from potash. It is more fusible than potash in the fire. It has not so strong an attraction for the acids. Exposed to the atmosphere, it attracts moisture and carbonic acid, but does not liquify like potash, but only acquires a pasty consistence, and crumbles into powder. Its evaporation in a high heat, its great causticity, solubility, &c. are those of potash. United with oil it forms a solid soap, whereas that formed by potash and oil, is fluid or soft. With silicious earth it forms glass.

Carbonate of Soda.—The acid with which the Soda of the shops is united is carbonic, forming *mild Mineral Alkali*, which is more properly termed *carbonate of Soda.* It is usually procured by decomposing plants growing on the sea shore. It is found on the surface of the earth, and on the margin of certain lakes which become dry in summer. It has often the appearance of a dry dusty powder, of a grey color, alkaline taste.—When pure it is white. It is used as a medicine in the affection of the kidnies. It would be well before exhibiting, to saturate it with carbonic acid, by dissolving it in water, and causing a stream of the air to pass through it.

In our next we shall take up the subject of common salt or the muriate of Soda.

(*To be continued.*)

JOSEPH WARREN—A general in the American army, and a distinguished patriot, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in the year 1741. At the age of 15 he entered Harvard college, and received the honours of that seminary in 1759, and 1762. On leaving college he directed his attention to the study of medicine, and in a few years became one of the most eminent physicians in Boston.—But he lived at a period, when greater objects claimed his attention, than those which related particularly to his profession. The calls of a distracted country were paramount to every consideration of his own interests; and he entered the vortex of politics, never to return to the peaceful course of professional labour.

The change in public opinion had been gradually preparing the minds of most men for a revolution. This was not openly avowed amelioration of treatment for the present, and assurances of kindness in future, were all that the colonies asked from Great Britian; but these they did not receive.

The mother country mistook the spirit of her children, and used threats when kindness would have been the best policy. When Britian declared her right to direct govern and tax us in any form, and at all times, the colonies reasoned, remonstrated, and entreated for a while; and when these means did not answer, they defied and resisted. The political writers of the province had been active and busy, but they were generally screened by fictitious names, or sent their productions anonymously into the world; but the time had arrived when speakers of nerve and boldness were wanted to raise their voices against oppression in every shape. Warren possessed first-rate qualities for an orator, and had early declared in the strongest terms his political sentiments, which were somewhat in advance of public opinion; for he held as tyranny all taxation, which could be imposed by the British parliament upon the colonies.

His first object was to enlighten the people; and then he felt sure of engaging their feelings in the general cause. He knew when once they began it would be impossible to tread back, independence only would satisfy the country.

He embraced every opportunity to assert and defend the most bold and undisguised principles of liberty, and defying in their very teeth the agents of the crown.

Twice he was elected to deliver the oration on the 5th of March, in commemoration of the *massacre;* and his orations are among the most distinguished productions by that splendid list of speakers who addressed their fellow-citizens on this subject; so interesting to them all.—These occasions gave the orator a fine field of remark, and a fair opportunity for effect. The great orators of antiquity, in their speeches attempted only to rouse the people to retain what they possessed. Invective, entreaty, and pride, had their effect in assisting these mighty masters to influence the people. They were ashamed to lose what their fathers left them, won by their blood, and so long preserved by their wisdom, their virtues and their courage. Our [illegible] a harder task to perform, for the

POETRY.

NORA'S VOW.—BY WALTER SCOTT.

Hear what highland Nora said :
"The carlie's son I winna wed :
"Should a' the race o' nature dee,
"And nane be left but I and he.
"For a' the gould, for a' the gear,
"And a' the lands, baith far and near,
"That ever valor lost or won,
"I wdana wed the carlie's son."

"A maiden's vows," auld Callum spoke,
"Are lightly made, and lightly broke.
"The heather on the mountain's height
"Begins to bloom on purple light;
"The frost-wind soon shall sweep away
"That lustre deep frae glen and brae;
"Yet Nora, ere its bloom be gone,
"May blithely wed the carlie's son."

"The swan, she said, "the loch's clear breast
"May barter for the eagle's nest;
"The Awe's fierce stream may backward turn.
"Ben—Cruachan fa" and crush Kilcburn:
"Our hilted clans, when blude is high,
"Before their foes may turn and fly;
"But I, war' a' these marvels done,
"Wad never wed the carlie's son."

Still in the water lily's shade
Her wonted nest the wild swan made;
Ben-Cruachan stands as fast as ever;
Still downward foams the Awe's fierce river;
To shun the clash o' freman's steel,
No highland brouge has turned the heel;
But Nora's heart is lost and won—
She's wedded to the carlie's son!

ARGUMENT.

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes
Error a fault, and truth discourtesy.
Why should I feel another man's mistakes
More than his sickness or poverty?
In love I should; but anger is not love,
Nor wisdom neither; therefore gently move.
Calmness is great advantage: He that lets
Another chafe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings and enjoy his frets,
As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire.
Truth dwells not in the clouds: The bow that's there,
Doth often aim at, never hit the sphere.

HERBERT.

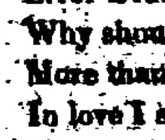
[*For the Reflector.*]

That ——'s a good doctor, in spite of your gibes,
My friends, I shall ever maintain,
For we know all the patients for whom he prescribes,
He quickly puts out of their pain.

200 VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE,

Situate in and about the village of Palmyra.—Terms reasonable and accommodating. G. W. CUYLER.

TO LET,



That convenient and newly finished DWELLING HOUSE, with Wood House adjoining—situate on Cuyler street, and near the centre of business. Inquire of

G. W. CUYLER.

PALMYRA LIVERY STABLE.

M. KINOMAN continues the above establishment in this village, and having made large additions to the same, in *Horses, Coaches, Gigs,* and *Sulkeys*, is enabled to accommodate his customers in a superior style, and on reasonable terms.

A LINE OF POST Coaches will ply daily between this village and Canandaigua—Fare moderate.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

K. MILLER, the present occupant of this establishment, informs his friends and the public at large, that he has fitted up this establishment for summer business, and while he acknoledges past favors, solicits such *share* of future patronage as his exertions may merit.

☞ A few BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Palmyra, May 22, 1839.

The *Palmyra Bathing-House* is now in operation, for showering. Warm and cold baths provided on short notice.

Palmyra, April 29, 1830

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. BATTERSON, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has established the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, in this village. Monuments, Tomb Stones, Fire Slabs, &c. &c. can be had on short notice, executed in the best manner.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

H. WHITE has taken a convenient *House*, on Canal-street, a few doors east of the Bunker-Hill Hotel, where genteel Boarders can be accommodated.

GROCERY,

AND PROVISION STORE.

P. GRANDIN informs the public, that he has on hand, at his store, adjoining the Collector's Office, on the Canal, a large assortment of *Groceries, Boat Stores,* &c., which will be sold wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms.

PALMYRA RECESS.

The proprietor of this splendid establishment having realized a *quantum sufficit* of this world's goods, wishes to retire from business. His whole stock in trade will be sold *wholesale or retail*, on reasonable terms.

☞ HEAR YE! HEAR YE!!

Extra Class No. 19, draws in the City of New-York, on Thursday the 5th of August next. It is a Splendid scheme. Six prizes of 5000 dollars—one of 4,750—5 1000 —60 number Lottery—9 drawn ballots.—

☞ TICKETS and Shares will be received and for sale next week, by the subscriber.

J. H. BORTLES.

Palmyra, July 27, 1830.

SIGN PAINTING AND GILDING.

John R. Averill has established the above business in Mr. Hyde's brick block, near the canal, where all orders in his line will be executed with elegance and despatch.

PALMYRA BAKERY.

JOSEPH WINSHIP informs the public that he continues the *Baking Business*, in its various branches, at his new establishment on the Canal, a few rods east of the Collector's Office. All orders punctually attended to.

BUNKER HILL HOUSE.

W. P. NOTTINGHAM, informs the public that he will spare no pains to accommodate in the *best* manner, all such as may favor him with their custom—*from his* location, near the CANAL—packet, stage and other passengers will find it much to their convenience to *call* at *his* house.

EAGLE HOTEL, PALMYRA.

H. CHURCH, informs the public, that this establishment has been fitted up for Winter business,—having been at considerable expense in making his present arrangements, and being determined to administer to the comfort as well as pleasure of his guests—hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

ROCHESTER RECESS.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, informs the public, that the "Rochester Recess" has been put *in order*. His *larder* has been replenished with all the *dainties* a fertile country can afford. His cook is *imperial*, and while the BAR is well supplied, nothing shall be wanting to the comfort of his guests.

Sulphur Springs House.

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after expressing his gratitude for past encouragement begs leave to inform the public, that his establishment is now in fine order for the reception of company. Parties of pleasure can be accommodated in the best style.

Manchester, Ont. co. N. Y.

HENRY LUPKINS,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dresser, &c. &c. informs the inhabitants of this village that his "office" is a few rods east of the "Eagle Hotel," where all calls in his *line* of business will be attended to in good style.

"THE REFLECTOR"

Will be published EVERY WEEK, (on such days as may suit our own convenience,) and delivered to subscribers through the Post-Office, by which medium, also, all letters and communications, subscriptions and remittances intended for this paper, should be sent addressed "*Obediah Dogberry, Esquire, Palmyra.*"

TERMS—One Dollar for the Series, (4 months,) IN ADVANCE.

buttons money, that he had better remove to some uninhabited country; in this way trouble may be avoided, as I am informed that a man who sometime since lost a watch,&c. proposes to visit the place on *business* of importance. Auburn —— —— will afford a comfortable winter residence, where *Syntax* can be taught according to the letter.

A Friend to Pelican the Grammarian.

Mr. Dogberry—

Sir—Through the medium of your paper I would advise certain members of the Temperance society, that if they cannot withstand the solicitation of a neighbor, to drink whiskey while passing through his harvest field, they had better withdraw their names. *One of the committee.*

[*For the Reflector.*]

MR. EDITOR—

I send you a faint outline from Mr. Brown's introduction to his most excellent lecture on astronomy, from notes taken at the time of delivery; the sketch is doubtles an imperfect one. Mr. Brown's capability of diffusing useful knowledge is beyond a doubt. I hope he may receive encouragement. A.

A knowledge of the sciences is useful, and absolutely necessary. There is a *kind* of knowledge, which by some, has been supposed to be the only knowledge, truly indespensible, which is, the means of preserving our own existence. Be this as it may, all kinds of virtuous knowledge, help to lay a good foundation for happiness. We all know that happiness is the anxious principle, or thirst of our imperishable natures. Profitable knowledge teaches us the art of agriculture, of clothing—of building—restoring health—keeping up social order—national and individual independence &c. &c. Knowledge, *which embellishes*, embraces subjects of *taste*; such as drawing—painting ---poetry---grammar----geography--eloquence--history—music—dancing—dramatic representation and the living languages.—That kdowledge called *luxuriant*. or *exuberant*, embraces many abstract enquiries;—among which, are physics--metaphysics--experimental philosophy—heraldry—antiquities and the dead langoages. Experimental Philosoph includes the *science* of *astronomy*, of which we shall soon speak; and also comprises the mechanics, hydraulics, pneumatics, optics and electricity &c. Experimental Philosophy brings to our view a scene of such vast magnificence, that, were our natures deprived of immortality, our belief would never be commensurate with actual discovery. Look at *man* for a moment; standing on this inferior *Island* of *earth*, floating in the shoreless ocean of immensity! What but his imperishable nature has prompted *him* to the solution of those laws which govern its motion, and which are identified with *all* the works of a God? What but a sense of his exalted *destiny* could produce such longings for disclosures? Look at the child, when first introduced to a common school;—follow him in his attainments—see what a variety of changes in his intellectual character. From an enquirer, into the nature of the most simple of *sciences*, in a few brief years you may behold the same individual, solving the most difficult problems, and bringing to light mysteries, which, for ages were enveloped in darkness. Again, this Newtonian Scholar is, perhaps, originating *new* theories, and astonishing the world with positive demonstration! * * * * * * * Pleasure and usefulness are combined, and closely associated, and also identified in researches of moral grandeur and sublimity. Were those shackles once broken, which confine man to earth; and could he in the vigor of immortality climb the star-studded empire of creation, and afterwards revisit earth to enrich our schools with the actual survey of philosophical principles, no positive necessity would compel, or moral obligation dictate the never ending theories, to the investigation of our exalted powers, in such perplexing enquiries and experiments. But this *not* being the case we feel justified in all our attempts to the attainment of *that* knowledge, which the ALL WISE CREATOR intended, for the improvement of our minds. The mind of men in a savage state is a wonderful phenomenon. He possess all those natural powers which characterize him, in social and civilized societies;—and where education has identified "wealth, ornament and order." Where the torch of knowledge has enkindled a flame of inquisitive delight—warming satisfaction, which supercedes the poverty of freezing forever, by the side of the dim and gloomy tapers of ignorance and superstition. * * * * * * * * * * * *

Rochester Fashions for the month of July.

MORNING DRESS.—Pantaloons thin, and *a la Turque*, short stockings, slippers and shirt—the frill decorated by a few dead musquetoes.

WALKING DRESS.—The former, *minus* slippers, with the addition of a pair of boots and a roundabout jacket, striped, or a bobtail coat, a cravat thick enough to choke a horse, a straw hat, surrounded by a green ribbon, face shaved and washed, and an umbrella. The *tout ensemble* surrounded by a body guard of flies.

EVENING DRESS.—Shirt.—*Craftsman.*

Living heirs to the British Throne.—Class I.—William Henry, Duke of Clarence. 2 Victoria Alexander, of Kent. 3. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. 4. Geo· Fred. Alex. Ch. Ern. Aug. of Cumberland. 5. Augustus Frederic, Duke of Sussex.—6. Adolphus Frederic, Duke of Cambridge. 7. George William, of Cambridge. 8.—Augusta Caroline, of Cambridge. 9. Augusta Sophia, of England. 10. Elizabeth, Landgr. of Hesse Hamburgh. 11. Mary, Duchess of Gloucester. 12. Sophia, of ———. *Class II.*—13 William Frederic, Duke of Gloucester. 14. Sophia Matilda, of Gloucester. 15. Charles Fred. Aug. W. Duke of Brunswick. 18. Frederic Wm. King of Wertemberg. 19. Charles Frederic Alexander Prince Royal of Wertemberg. 20. Maria Freda. Chara. of Wertemberg. 21, Sophia Freda. Matilda. 22 Catharine. 23. Paul. 24. Frederic Charles. 25.—Frederic Augustus. 26 Frederica. 27.—Paulina, wife of Grand Duke Michael, of Russia. 28 *Frederica Catharine, wife of Jerome Bonaparte.* 29 JEROME NAPOLEAN. 30 Frederic VI King of Denmark. After the preseut Royal family of Denmark come in succession *Class III.* The family of the King of the Netherlands. The family of the Elector of Hesse Cassel. The numerous descendants of Louisa of England, Queen of Denmark, grandmother of Frederic IV. and the present Duchess of Holstein, and also of the dethroned King of Sweden, (Gustavus Adolphus) of the Elector of Hesse Cassel, &c. so that the family of the last named claim from Louisa of England, Queen of Denmark, as well as from her sister Mary, Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.—*Class IV.* The very numerous descendants of Sophia of England, Queen of Prussia, mother of Frederic the Great, &c. She was the great grandmother to the present King and Queen of the Netherlands, &c.—She was also grandmother to Charles XIII. of Sweden, Princess Radzivil, to Sophia, Abbess of Quedlenberg, &c.—*London Court Journal.*

The only kind office performed for us by our friends, of which we never complain, is our funeral; and the only thing which we are sure to want, happens to be the only thing which we never purchase--our coffin!

with our pioneer brethren on this side the water, we shall decline publishing this quite interesting document for the present.

ITEMS.—The common "dunghill" Fowl is a native of India, and was introduced through Persia, into Asia Minor, and obtained by the Greeks, by whom it was called the *Persian bird.* It was not known in the days of Homer. The Cock however, appears as a symbol on Grecian coins so early as the 6th century before Christ.

A woman living in Contendas, (Brazil) aged about 50, has 204 living decendants. A woman of 70 in the same neighborhood had 3 children at a birth, who lived and *did well.* It is not uncommon to see a mother of 20, with 8 or 10 children in that country.

The city of Bahia (St. Salvador) in Brazil, contains 200,000 inhabitants, and is the capital.

Its imports amount to £1,160,000.
Its exports to 1,610,000.

Batavia (Cape of Good Hope) contains 100,000 Chinese emigrants.

Trees are common in the forests of Brazil, measruing from 10 to 15 feet in diameter.

In many parts of South America, the circulating medium (paper) is 15 for 1 compared with silver.

The population of Baltimore amounts to about 80,000. Boston, 61,000.—Albany, 26,000. Norfolk, 9,800.—New London, 4,440. Newark, N. J. 10,000.

It is stated that Frederick county in Maryland, will yield wheat enough the present season to make 100,000 bbls. of flour.

The British army for 1830, contains

rank and file	95,786
Officers &c.	13,217
Total	109,003

The annual expense of which is estimated at £6,830,119 17*s* 1*d*, about thirty millions of dollars.

The whole number of Lawyers in the United States is estimated at 9,-000. England contains 12,896.

New-York contains 56 fire engines, 13,786 feet of hose, 196 fire buckets; and 1,454 firemen.

670,262 bbls. of wheat, and 24,522 of rye flour was inspected at N. York in 1829.

Total in the United States same year 2,255,132 of wheat,& 77,945 rye.

In 1821, 1,056,119 bbls. of wheat flour alone, was exported.

In 1825 Great Britian and Ireland received 27,272, and France 102. In 1829 Great Britian and Ireland 221,-176 and France 6,265 bbls.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[*From Syracuse.*

THE FIRST BOOK OF JOHN.

1. AND it came to pass in the days of Joseph the prophet, that a man whose sir name was John, a descendant of the *martyrs*, established himself near unto a place called vefneity corner.

2. Now John was a man who dealt abundantly in lotteries, and sought to become great in the sight of the world.

3. Moreover, he was well versed in poetry, and wearied the people with his words, insomuch that he was avoided by all the wise men of the city.

4. And after these things, there came unto him Orlando, the inn-keeper, and Silas the scribe, saying: Hast thou not heard, most assuredly, that the pioneers are building themselves boats, that they may come and trade with our city.

5. And furthermore, we are told that they are to appoint deputies, who are cunning and active men, and who can use all manner of deceit, for the purpose of obtaining money to carry on their craft, that thereby the church may get gain.

6. And now we pray thee, listen unto the words which we say unto thee, and thou mayest do well: for behold! thou art one of the royal family of the martyrs, and comely in appearance.

7. And now we beseech thee to go and fall before the *Elders* of the pioneers and pray unto them to confer the office of high (deputy) runner upon thee, and we will also use our influence in thy behalf.

8. For by so doing, we shall get much gain in taking the advantage of the traveller, and stranger, when they stop to spend the Lord's day with us.

9. Then answered John and said Lo! I am bone of your bone, and flesh of your flesh, and whatsoever seemeth good unto you, that will I do.

10. Now behold, the rest of the acts of John, and how he pioneered his way to veracity corners, and likewise Orlando and Silas—how they went after strange flesh! * * * * * behold! will they not be written in the book of O. DOGBERRY, ESQ. by SILAS *the Scribe.*

[*For the Reflector.*

[*From Rochester.*]

No spot on this dirty sphere, exhibits our weak humanity in a greater variety of shapes, than this city of Mud; but like the wares exhibited for show or sale in many of the shops, the most abundant are of an inferior quality. It is probably an incontrovertible fact that our village contains, at least, all the *vices* of a great city, and since it has pleased the WAR department, to send capt. Nasseltwang among us, (who appears to possess an utter contempt for any thing in the shape of decency,) our dandies have made rapid progress in every thing ridiculous.

C. W. B. (of cowhide memory,) appears to have profited much, from the examples of the above named minion in government livery; and in immitation of other cowards, carries pistols in his pocket by way I suppose of supplying a deficiency in his occiput, with the most unbounded impudence. This coxcomical Jacdaw however, was lately near the goal of his cowardly presumption, and had not a trembling of his nerves deranged his aim *Jack Ketch* would most assuredly have been called upon to perform in the closing scene of vice and folly. The boatman escaped—the ball struck a boy—the culprit awaits his trial.

[*For the Reflector.*]

Mr. EDITOR—

Please inform a man, who walks in the evening, and occasionally in the day time and who thinks it a mere trifle to *hand*

OBITUARY.

"The King is Dead!!!"

Died at Winsor Castle at a quarter past three, on the morning of the 26th of June last, GEORGE the IV., Sovereign Lord and King of the United Kingdoms of England, Ireland, and Scotland, including the principality of Wales &c.—defender, of the faith, and head of the established English Church.

His late majesty was born August 12th, 1762; ascended the Throne Jan. 29th, 1820; was crowned July 19th, 1821; and died June 26th, 1830.

"Sic transit gloria mundi!"

This is the first time, we have ever dressed our columns in **MOURNING** nor should we have done it now, did we not write more particularly for posterity,—as in after *ages*, the precise moments of the Kings demise may become important. We therefore record it as we do any other historical *data*, for in truth, we know of no difference, between the ashes of a King or *hog*.

Goldsmith thinks the doctrine of transmigration is whimsical, but is quite certain of the transmigration of bodies: as the spoils of the meanest reptile may go to the formation of a PRINCE, and *vise versa*.

A society is being formed, for the purpose of diffusing "moral and *religious* instruction" to our inland seamen, and as might be expected, funds are to be raised, *agents* appointed, and in all probability, Sunday School tracts will be liberally distributed.—Under such auspices there is but little doubt but that the moral condition of these *step* sons of Neptune, will be *vastly* improved.

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204 persons died in New-York during the week ending 24th July. In Philidelphia 196. In Baltimore 82.

FLANDERS DYKE.

This miscreant owes us nothing; his intellect was never sufficiently cultivated to comprehend the truth, as detailed in our paper. It is due to the community, and to them alone, that we should place so degraded a name, "hung up" in **BLACK** capitals, in our columns.

This *fellow* has resided in this vicinity for a number of years—married the daughter of a respectable farmer, of whose bounty he liberally sharred. His conduct for some time past had been somewhat suspicious—yet none were alarmed—none thought him so great a *swindler*—he purchased property, borrowed money, run in debt to a considerable extent beyond his ability to pay, and on *Sunday* last "TOOK HIMSELF OFF"—carrying with him the principal part of his *booty*—was pursued, most of the property reclaimed near Buffalo—the *rogue* escaped; his destiny is Michigan.

DYKE is about 30 years old—5 feet and about 10 inches high, slender made, stoops a little and is nigh-sighted.

***Biography of the **Dyke** family hereafter.

"A subscriber" has been received. His article contains some good, and just ideas, yet it has a polemical character. It is not our intention to admit the discussion of religious subjects into our columns unconnected with political *bearings*, as it is our firm belief, that it is unconstitutional, for the *civil* government, to interfere in matters of religion, any further than to guarantee to every sect and denomination the liberty of *conscience*. We however, observe that superstition, usually envelopes the mind of her votaries in deep gloom.—All nations yet discovered, appear to have some idea of a Supreme Intelligence, who governs the world—the most savage, are found to adore the whirlwind, the storm, and birds, and beasts of prey, while the worship of the great luminaries of heaven, fire &c. have been found to exist among the more civilized,—all however, suppose their Deities, (as was the case in the polytheism of Greece and Rome,) to possess vices and passions like themselves, and that they delighted in the blood of human victims, and even since the worship of the true God has been introduced, the same idea has prevailed to a greater or less extent—hence fire and faggot, persecutions, anathemas, excommunication, &c. &c.

☞ *SUNDAY MAIL.*—Since Col. Johnson has put a *quietus* on the Sunday Mail question *for the present*, it seems that our friends of the "church and state" party are turning their eyes to the King of Great Britian, who is by law emphatically styled "defender of the faith and head of the church on earth,"—wearing a double crown, and girded at his coronation with the ecclesiastical, as well as civil SWORD.

We have received a petition (in verse) signed Josiah B——— and addressed to his "royal majesty George the IV."—most humbly beseeching the King, in conjunction with the "Holy alliance," to assist the "meek and lowly" in these *benighted* states, in "stopping the transportation of the mail on Sunday." Out of what particular *fund*, the expense of "the fleet and army," (should their friendly services be required) is to be paid, we are not advised, and as his "most glorious majesty George the IV," has ceased to reign, and as the style of the address of the aforesaid petition, is unappropriate and inapplicable to his present Majesty William IV, and as we are not quite certain that the Duke of Clarence, is on good terms

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, AUG. 14, 1830.

THE WORKINGMEN.—The political gossips of the city of New-York, and elsewhere, are attempting to raise a "hue and cry," and commence a *crusade* against "power machinery, prison labor," &c. In front of these champions of *nulification*, stands W. Slater, who appears to have an itching for notoriety, and will probably gain as distinguished a *niche* in the temple of fame, as his worthy cotemporary Dr. B———. This learned Theban, whose hallucinations, smack somewhat of the cockney accent, has become greatly alarmed at the rapid march of improvement in this country, and very charitably proposes to set us back to the halcyon days of the pious King John of England, so that we might be partakers in the rural sports of that quintessence of chivalry, his friend Robinhood, and prates loudly on the benevolence of his Catholic majesty in allowing his half starved Spanish subjects, to dig in the bed of one of his rivers, for their scanty pittance of bread. We profess the greatest devotion to the cause of the productive laborer—we feel much anxiety on the subject of education, and while we fervently hope that some better plan than the one at present pursued, may be adopted for the more general and effectual instruction of our youth, we shall not forget to suggest the propriety of paying some attention to the mental improvement of children of a larger growth.

To draw comparisons between an almost boundless empire like our own, which contains less than *three* inhabitants to the square mile, and mostly susceptible of a high state of cultivation—to an insulated Island, abounding in "chalky cliffs," barren heaths, with "bogs & fens"—and whose population, at the present time, is equal to more than 220 to every square mile, is the height of folly—there is not, in truth, the least resemblance.

It is said the "power loom" has ruined the business of such as *threw* the shuttle by hand—be it even so—the farmer and mechanic is the gainer—the first instead of being under the necessity, as formerly of exchanging two bushels of wheat for *one* shirt, now receives two shirts for the same quantity—the latter is also benifited in the same proportion. As for the poor *hand* weavers, who have been thrown out of employ, by this "labor *destroying* machinery"—if they are females, let them turn "milk maids" and dairy women—an employment that will produce health, ease, content and plenty—let the males "lay the axe at the root of the tree."

The stone cutters in New-York, it would seem, are almost driven to despair—their situations are said to be little better than that of a Manchester weaver, and that forsooth, in consequence of being underbid 50 per cent by the ~~agents of the State Prison.~~—This is truly a singular dilemma—only 50 per cent difference between the "rotten granite" of Sing Sing, and the sound article heretofore furnished by the New-York stone cutters.

Another "break down" grows out of the manufacture of joiners tools.—Has it come to this, that the poor mechanic, green from his apprenticeship, must be compelled to pay double for his tools, on his beginning the world, merely for the sake of sustaining a few mechanics in the city in a *particular* branch of their business? let the city "tool maker" turn his hand to "window blinds." We believe as is yet they are not manufactured in the *State Prison.* The whole mystery however, is easily understood—we have too many among us, both in town and country, who wish to live by their wits, and poison the public ear, for the sake of their own individual aggrandizement; they talk loudly about the education of *children*, without even hinting at the gross ignorance of a large portion of the parents, or suggesting any plan for the mental improvement of those of riper years. Let the Working men look to this subject—let them examine for themselves—let them carefully observe, and rigidly scrutinize, the sleight of hand manœuvre of many of these officious office hunting demagogues; those wretches, who, with liberal hands scatter firebrands and death among the credulous and unsuspecting.

It was our intention, when we set down to pen this hasty article, to have made some few remarks on the riotous, disorderly and shameful conduct, lately exhibited at some of the ward meetings in the city of New-York; but our limits will not permit. The working men, however, should distinctly understand, that such conduct is well pleasing in the eyes of their enemies as it is hardly rational to suppose that such turbulent spirits, are as *yet* capable of self-government.

A subscriber from Marion, informs us that the neighbors of a certain (Pioneer, &c.) man not a hundred thousand miles from Moore's corners are considerably molested in having their *Swine* shot, because they get into his fields where the *bars are down.*—This should not be the case; especially, by a man who *preaches* the doctrine of *brotherly love* and *exhorts* the people to reform from *evil doings.*

RELIGION.—The number of communicants in the Methodist church 450,000
In the Baptist do. 300,000
In Presbyterian do. 173,229
The latter have Congregations 2,157
The No. of Ministers is 1,711

The French *toise* of 72 inches, is equal to 76. 736 English inches.

We regret that we have not time, or space, for further comment; our ardent wish is to awake a spirit of inquiry among the philanthropists of our country,—there is something rotten in Denmark,—let us apply the *caustic*.

JOEL BARLOW, L. L. D.

A distinguished poet, was born at Reading, Connecticut, about the year 1775. At an early age he was placed at Dartmouth college, and graduated with distinguished reputation for scholarship.

On this occasion he appeared before the public for the first time as a poet.—On leaving college he received the appointment of a chaplaincy to the American army, and continued with it during the whole period of the whole revolutionary war. It was in the camp that he planned and composed the "Vision of Columbus."

In 1783, on the disbandonment of the army, he commenced the study of the law, and settled in Hartford.

In 1787, he published the 'Vision of Columbus,' and in the following year embarked for Europe in the capacity of agent of the Scioto Land Company.

At London he published the 'Advice to the Privileged Orders:' and this was soon after followed by the 'Conspiracy of Kings,' a poem.

All of these publications procured him some profit and much notoriety.

Towards the end of the year 1792, the London Constitutional Society, of which he was a member, voted an address to the French National Convention, and Mr. Barlow and another member, were deputed to present it. He was received in France with great respect, and they conferred on him the rights of a French citizen.

During his stay in Paris, he translated 'Volney's Ruins.'

In the year 1795, he received the appointment of American consul at Algiers, with power to negociate a treaty, and to redeem all American captives. He hastened to Algiers, concluded a treaty as well also with the Tripolitan powers; sent home the American prisoners, and afterwards returned to Paris, and resigned his consulship.

He then engaged in commercial pursuits, by which he acquired an independent fortune, and returned to America in 1805.

He selected Washington as his place of residence and purchased a handsome seat, where he lived in an elegant and hospitable manner, associating on the most familiar terms with the president and other distinguished characters.

His leisure hours he devoted to literature and science, and in preparing for the press the "Columbiad,' which he afterwards published in a magnificent style.

In 1809 he received several literary honors, and among others the degree of Doctor of Laws.

About this period he began to collect historical documents for a general history of the United States, a work he had long meditated, and was admirably well qualified to execute.

In the midst of these pursuits he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to France. He arrived at Paris in the summer of 1811, and applied himself with great diligence in effecting the object of his mission, but was foiled in every attempt.

He was finally invited to a conference with the Emperor at Wilna.

He immediately set off for this place, travelling night and day. Overcome by too much exertion and fatigue, he rapidly sunk into a state of extreme debility and torpor, and suddenly expired at Zarnowica, an obscure village in Poland, on the night of the 22d of December, 1812.

Mr. Barlow was in private life of an amiable disposition and domestic habits.

As an author, his writings will always command admiration and rank high with the literature of this country. The 'Columbiad,' was the work of half his life—conceived and planned in the ardor of youth, and corrected, polished and enlarged after his mind had been aroused and invigorated with various forms of nature, with books, and with men.

EPIGRAMS.

IMPARTIAL JUSTICE.

The constable of a country town,
Before a justice brought
Once on a time, a vagrant clown,
In petty trespass caught.

And long, with many a hum! and ha!
Much circumstance, much doubt,
Enlarg'd on some suppos'd *faux pas*,
Could he have made it out.

Then to his worship turn'd his speech,
At every period's close,
And ask'd what punishment could reach
Enormities like those?

'What punishment!' with angry face,
The Justice cried amain,
'Make him this moment take my place,
'And hear your tale again!'

Only mark how grim Codru's visage extends!
How unlike his own self! how estrang'd from his friends!
He wore not this face, when eternally gay,
He revell'd all night and he chirrup'd all day.
Honest Codru had then, his own house at his call,
'Twas bachelor's therefore, 'twas liberty hall.
But now he has quitted possession for life,
And he *lodges* poor man, in the *house of his wife*.

PROCRASTINATION.

When Sloth puts urgent business by,
To-morrow's a new day she'll cry;
And all *her* morrows prove it true,
They're never *us'd* and therefore *new!*

SOMB CONSOLATION.

Tom with a shrew lives link'd in wedlock's fetter,
Yet let not Tom his stars too sorely curse;
As there's no hope his wife will e'er be better,
So there's no fear she ever can be worse!

The damsel too prudishly shy
Or too forward, what swain would possess;
For the one will too often deny;
And the other too soon will say yes.

Jack keeps his secrets well, or I'm deceiv'd:
For nothing he can say will be believ'd.

The father of a girl brought an action against a young man for seduction; but the lawyer thought there were not sufficient *facts*. Next day she and her father again waited on the lawyer, when she triumphantly exclaimed, "Another fact, sir; he *seduced me* again this morning."

"Did I not mention something about "intellectual society? There is no such "thing in this country; at least, in the "sense which you attach to the words. "We are not barbarians—the colony is "too young for that. Not even the "thieves of England have had time to "forget the civilization, such as it was, "which they brought from the old coun-"try. Our free settlers, whose emigra-"tion dates some time after that of the "first convicts,* are English men and "women, not much altered from what "they were in England. Some genera-"tions hence, their descendants will pro-"bably be as uncouth, and ignorant, and "violent, as the great mass of North A-"mericans."

Before we arraign the insinuations made in this quotation, let us for a moment examine into the "intellectual" acquirements of a large proportion of the people, this writer is pleased to term, the "North Americans;" and see if we have not too much reason to deplore the gross ignorance that prevails, even, among those who pretend to give a *tone* to society, on subjects of the most vital importance—let us but observe, the appathy which pervades *all* classes on the subject of mental improvement (unless the distribution of "Sunday School Tracts" should be taken into the account,) and we shall readily perceive that the above remarks partake, more of truth than poetry when applied to ourselves. He further says:—

"You will understand, however, that "they were not of a class particularly in-"tellectual even whilst in England; and "it was not to be expected that they "should coltivate their minds here.—"They came here for a very different "purpose. Literary men, men of sci-"ence, philosophers, do not emigrate to "new countries where their acquire-"ments would be neither rewarded nor "admired."

*It will be recollected by the impartial reader, that the British Government, at an early period entertained most seriously the idea of peopling their North American provinces with convicts; and the project was so far carried into effect, that some hundreds were actually transported to what is now called the southern states.

The 300 virgins "fair and young," who were sold to the "young planters" for 150 lbs of tobacco each, and afterwards became their wives, had a tendency to increase the variety, while it is pretty well understood that many of the Northern pilgrim ancestors, in the language of Barrington "left their country, for their country's good."—*Ed. Reflector.*

How far these remarks will apply to our puritan ancestors, we shall leave with the learned reader to enquire; our limits will not allow us to dilate on this subject at present. Again:—

"Man—how often must it be repea-"ted?—is the creature of circumstances. "In likening these, my fellow colonists, "to the English outcasts in France, I "speak only of their original composition.

"You imagine, perhas, that society "here is divided into but two classes—"criminal slaves, and their temporary "owners. But let me tell you, this is by "no means the case. We have grada-"tions of rank, almost as numerous as "those which divide the community of "England. The Governor is King; and "a much more powerful man he is, in re-"spect to those over whom he rules, than "the sovereign of Britain."

Again:—

"The democracy of North America "is not an exception to this general rule; "for, do we not there see a whole people "exercise the most terrible despotism "over individuals? If the government "of America, that is, the great body of "the people, were highly instructed, in-"dividuals would have nothing to fear "from its power; but at present, wrong "is often inflicted on individuals without "benefit to the mass. An ignorant body "of men, in short, is just as liable as an "ignorant individual, to commit self-inju-"ry and self-destruction."

As we do not intend to *dabble* in party politics, we shall leave the question of analogy in this case, to be decided by our office hunting friends, without further remark.

"Where did men and women ever con-"gregate without the assumption, by "a few of them, of superiority to the "many? Nothing is more general—no-"thing, therefore, is more vulgar than ex-"clusiveness. Laugh rather at the thing "itself than at its existence here.

"As in France, the first class call them-"selves 'gens comme il faut; and in "England, 'people of fashion,' or 'the "world,'—so here, the leaders of the so-"ciety are distinguished by a peculiar "term. They are called 'respectable "Not to speak of France, it is difficult "to say what in England constitutes "fashion.' Not high birth, certainly—"for some of the despots of English soci-"ety are sprung from the dunghill. Our "epithet to express exclusiveness is, I "think, better chosen—for, though strict-"ly speaking, it means worthy of respect, "it is claimed, here, only by those to "whom respect is paid. In England, "the *Quarterly Review* tells us, 'respec-"tability sometimes means keeping a gig' "—here it always means dining with "the governor."

Can we see no resemblance between the picture, as drawn by our English cotemporary, and the facts as they exist in many of our towns and country villages? Let the attentive observer decide this question. In speaking of what is *vulgarly* termed good society in that Island, the writer observes:—

"We look with an evil eye upon those "who are rising to belong to us; we ex-"amine and canvass their pretensions; "and we admit them, only after a long "course of insult, to the honor of equal "terms. They, in their turns, become "excluders; and thus the farce proceeds: "but is not this a picture of Grosvenor-"square?"

The picture, with a few grains of allowance, for climate &c. is, to tell the truth, to nearly assimilated to the manners and customs of too many of our domestic *coteries*, and nothing can be more desirable in the eyes of the philanthropist, than that we should turn our thoughts to these subject and should we find any thing wrong our own conduct, attempt to have eradicated; we make but one more extract:—

"Our manners set the fashion. Th "who we exclude eclude others. F "emigrants claim to be of a nature supe "to convicts; convicts, whose terms "punishment have expired, behave a "their flesh and blood were wholly "like that of convicts still in durat "convicts who have not been convi "south of the line, scorn those who h "and these several classes, except "last, are as proud and tenacious of "privileges as is every distinctive "in England, except the unhappy "est; or, as is every shade of col "the West Indies except the pe "black. The main features of the "man character are every where "and a passion for distinction seem "be implanted in our nature."

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN. ... *Pope.*

BY O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: AUG. 14, 1830. [THIRD SERIES—NO. 12

SCIENTIFIC.

CHEMISTRY—(*Continued.*)

Gunpowder.—This compound is usually formed of 75 parts of Nitre, nine and a half Sulphur, and fifteen and a half of Charcoal. The articles are intimately mixed together in a large way, by wooden or copper pestles and mortars, which are usually moved by machinery turned by water. During the process the powder is occasionally moistened, & when it is finished, it is wet still more, and pressed through small holes, in a skin sieve, which gives it a granular appearance. The powder is then dried and put away for common use. When it is intended for particular purposes, it is usually *glazed*. This is done simply, by putting it in a kind of cask, which turning round, breaks off the irregular parts of the grain, and polishes their surfaces.

The excellency of gunpowder depends very much on the purity of the ingredients used, and the manner of using them. The proportion of the ingredients varies in some manufactories. The charcoal commonly employed, is obtained from the willow tree, as that is supposed to be the best for the purpose. Perhaps experience will teach that all charcoal is equal y good, if purified by making it red hot in close vessels previously to using it.—Would it not be best to free the Nitre from its water of chrystolization, by moderately heating it? It has uniformly been found of great consequence to have articles mixed very minutely together; and the strength of the powder is supposed to be lessened, by wetting it too much, in consequence of which, the Nitre seperates from the Sulphur and Charcoal, and chrystalizes.

The theory to explain the effects of gunpowder, is very simple. When fire is applied to it, the Oxygen of the Nitric acid of the Nitre, unites to the Carbon (charcoal) and Sulphur, at the same time giving up its heat and light; by which Carbonic and Sulphureous acids are formed, with the Nitrogen of the nitric acid, are suddenly rarified, and by their expansion cause the effects noticed.

Fulminating Powder.—If to these parts of Nitre, you add two of the salt of tartar, and one of Sulphur, and reduce them to a fine powder, a compound will be formed, possessed of more remarkable qualities than gun-powder. It is called *fulminating powder*. If a dram of it be placed on an iron ladle, and be gradually melted, it will, when the heat is a little increased, suddenly explode, with a noise resembling that of a small cannon, and frequently burst the bottom out of the ladle.

Besides the above purposes, Nitre is applied to other uses. It is given as a medicine to excite sweating. It is used for the preparation of nitric acid, which is so important in commerce; and it is applied with good effect, for the preservation of flesh, to which it gives a beautiful color.

All the other acids unite to potash, forming salts named according to the acid.—The most remarkable is that formed by the *Oxi-muriate of potash*. This detonates loudly when rubbed in a morter with Sulphur. It has been used for yielding Oxigen air; and some have proposed to bleach clothes with it.

(*To be continued.*)

Geography.—Paros was a celebrated island among the Cyclades, in the vicinity of Noxos and Delos. It is about 40 miles in circumference; it received its name from Paros the son of Jason,—it was rich and powerful, and well known for its famos marble, which was always used by the best statuaries. The best quarries were those of Marpesus, a mountain where caverns of the most extraordinary depth are still seen by modern travellers. From these caverns, the porticoes of Greece, and the labyrinth of Egypt received their splendor. The Athenians made war upon it, because it had assisted the Persians in the invasions of Greec, and took it. It became a Roman province under Pompey. Archilocus was born there. The *Parian Arundelian* or Oxford Marbles, as they are sometimes called, were engraved in this island in capital letteas, B. C. 264, and is a valuable chronicle, preserving the celebrated epochas of Greece from B. C. 1582.—These valuable pieces of antiquity were procured originally by M. de Peiriec a Frenchman, afterwards purchased by the Earl of Arundel, by whom they were given to the university of Oxford, where they are still to be seen. Prideaux published an account of all the inscriptions, in A. D. 1676.

AUSTRALASIA.—We have read with no little amusement, an article under this head, copied from the London Monthly Review. The writer appears to be an English Gentleman of considerable fortune, who emigrated, some years since to New South Wales, (Botany Bay) with an intention to "Settle"—bought a large estate, (in woods,) and after expending his available means to little or no purpose, he retires to Sydney, (the principal town of that Island,) and like many of our own bankrupts in fortune, and too often in reputation, turns *politician*. After giving a pretty accurate account (probably) of this world in miniature—covered with forest trees of an enormous growth—abounding in beasts and birds of prey, and thinly settled with English and Scotch emigrants, together with *transported convicts*; the writer proceeds—

POETRY.

[*From the course of Time.*]

THE MODEST WOMAN.

Ising, the modest, meek, retiring dame. Her house
Was ordered well; her children taught the way
Of life—who, rising up in honor, called
Her blest. Best pleased to be admired at home,
And here reflected from her husband's praise,
Her own, she sought no gaze of foreign eye.
His praise alone, and faithful love, and trust
Reposed, was happiness enough for her.
Yet who that saw her pass, and heard the poor
With earnest benedictions on her steps
Attend, could from obeisance keep his eye,
Or tongue from due applause. In virtue fair,
Adorned with modesty, and matron grace
Unspeakable, and love—her face was like
The light, most welcome to the eye of man;
Refreshing most, most honored, most desired
Of all he saw in the dim world below.
As morning when she shed her golden locks,
And on the dewy top of Hermon walked,
Or Zion hill—so glorious was her path:
Old men beheld, and did her reverence,
And bade their daughters look and take from her
Example of their future life; the young
Admired, and new resolve of virtue made.
And none who was her husband asked: his air
Serene, and countenance of joy, the sign
Of inward satisfaction, as he passed
The crowd, or sat among the elders, told.
In holiness complete, and in the robes
Of saving righteousness, arrayed for heaven.
How far, that day, among the fair, she stood!
How lovely on the eternal hills her steps!

EDUCATION.

For noble youth, there is nothing so meet
As learning is, to know the good from ill;
To know the tongues, and perfectly indite,
And of the laws to have a perfect skill,
Things to perform as right and justice will;
For honor is ordained for no cause
But to see right maintained by the laws.

SLANDER.

The whisper'd tale,
That, like the fabling Nile, no fountain knows,
Fair-faced deceit, whose wily conscious eye
Ne'er looks direct. The tongue that licks the dust,
But when it safely dares, is prompt to sting.

YOUTH.

I can remember, with unsteady feet,
Tottering from room to room, and finding pleasure
In flowers, and toys, and sweetmeats—things which long
Have lost their power to please; which when I see them,
Raise only now a melancholy wish
I were the little trifler once again
Who could be pleas'd so lightly.

KING.

A crown! what is it?
It is to bear the miseries of a people!
To hear their murmurs, feel their discontents,
And sink beneath a load of splendid care!
To have your best success ascribed to fortune,
And fortune's failures all ascribed to you!
It is to sit upon a joyless height,
To ev'ry blast of changing fate exposed!
Too high for hope! too great for happiness.

KNOWLEDGE.

Deep subtle wits,
In truth are master spirits in the world.
The brave man's courage, and the student's lore,
Are but as tools his secret ends to work,
Who hath the skill to use them.

PALMYRA LIVERY STABLE.

M. KINGMAN continues the above establishment in this village, and having made large additions to the same, in *Horses, Coaches, Gigs,* and *Sulkeys*, is enabled to accommodate his customers in a superior style, and on reasonable terms.

A LINE OF POST Coaches will ply daily between this village and Canandaigua—Fare moderate.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

K. MILLER, the present occupant of this establishment, informs his friends and the public at large, that he has fitted up this establishment for summer business, and while he acknoledges past favors, solicits such *share* of future patronage as his exertions may merit.

☞ A few BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Palmyra, May 22, 1839.

The *Palmyra Bathing-House* is now in operation, for showering. Warm and cold baths provided on short notice.

Palmyra, April 29, 1830

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. BATTERSON, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has established the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, in this village. Monuments, Tomb Stones, Fire-Slabs, &c. &c. can be had on short notice, executed in the best manner.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

H. WHITE has taken a convenient *House*, on Canal street, a few doors east of the Bunker-Hill Hotel, where genteel Boarders can be accommodated.

GROCERY,

AND PROVISION STORE.

P. GRANDIN informs the public, that he has on hand, at his store, adjoining the Collector's Office, on the Canal, a large assortment of *Groceries, Boat Stores*, &c., which will be sold wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms.

PALMYRA RECESS.

The proprietor of this splendid establishment having realized a *quantum sufficit* of this world's goods, wishes to retire from business. His whole stock in trade will be sold *wholesale or retail*, on reasonable terms.

☞ HEAR YE! HEAR YE!!

Extra Class No. 19, draws in the City of New York, on Thursday the 5th of August next. It is a Splendid scheme. Six prizes of 5000 dollars—one of 4,750—5 1000—60 number Lottery—9 drawn ballots.—

☞ TICKETS and Shares will be received and for sale next week, by the subscriber.

J. H. BORTLES.

Palmyra, July 27, 1830.

SIGN PAINTING AND GILDING.

John R. Averill has established the above business in Mr. Hyde's brick block, near the canal, where all orders in his line will be executed with elegance and despatch.

PALMYRA BAKERY.

JOSEPH WINSHIP informs the public that he continues the *Baking Business*, in its various branches, at his new establishment on the Canal, a few rods east of the Collector's Office. All orders punctually attended to.

BUNKER HILL HOUSE.

W. P. NOTTINGHAM, informs the public that he will spare no pains to accommodate in the *best* manner, all such as may favor him with their custom—from his location, near the CANAL—packet, stage and other passengers will find it much to their convenience, to *call* at *his* house.

EAGLE HOTEL, PALMYRA.

H. CHURCH, informs the public, that this establishment has been fitted up for the latter business.—having been at considerable expense in making his present arrangements, and being determined to administer to the comfort as well as pleasure of his guests—hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

ROCHESTER RECESS.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, informs the public, that the "Rochester Recess" has been put *in order*. His *larder* has been replenished with all the *dainties* a fertile country can afford. His cook is *imperial*, and while his bar is well supplied, nothing shall be wanting to the comfort of his guests.

Sulphur Springs House.

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after expressing his gratitude for past encouragement, begs leave to inform the public, that his establishment is now in fine order for the reception of company. Parties of pleasure can be accommodated in the best style.

Manchester, Ont. co. N. Y.

HENRY LUPKINS,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dresser, &c. &c. informs the inhabitants of this village that his "office" is a few rods east of the "Eagle Hotel," where all calls in his *line* of business will be attended to in good style.

"THE REFLECTOR"

Will be published EVERY WEEK, on such days as may suit our own convenience,) and delivered to subscribers through the Post-Office, by which medium, also, all letters and communications, subscriptions and remittances intended for this paper, should be addressed "*Obediah Dogberry, Esquire, Palmyra.*"

TERMS—One Dollar for three months, (4 months,) IN ADVANCE.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[*For the Reflector.*]

[*From Geneva.*]

"If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off."

What a vast deal of mischief this little member accomplishes! aside from the numerous paltry and thievish acts which it commits, one can have no conception of the immense weight of evil, and the extremes of human misery which the hand—the insignificant hand, by the assistance of the pen alone produces; many there are who have suffered for many years the horrors of the dungeon, and even death has been inflicted, which might have been prevented if the victim had dissolved partnership with this beguiling member, when it became a curse instead of a blessing to him.

If those two young men of this village, who offended against all rules of decorum and humanity, by scribbling a vulgar and unbecoming anecdote in a lady's Album, which was loaned them for better uses a few days since, had followed the above quoted advice of our Saviour, they would have sacrificed nothing in comparison to what they have lost or are in a fair way to lose, by yielding to its temptations.—For besides their own disagreeable reflections upon the effect of their criminal folly, they would have spared a lady the unpleasant sensations which such an unprovoked injury and insult must have produced, and more especially when she considers the source from which it emanated. There is however a public degradation to which they are still exposed, which it is not too late to avoid. As yet they stand before the community, as men of tolerable understanding, and bid as fair as ordinary youth's for future usefulness. If they wish to retain this reputation, I would advise them to make immediate atonement for the past error, and beware that they do not again suffer their unruly hands to trespass against the restrictions which their better judgments dictate. H

Boston contains a population of 61,000.

[*For the Reflector.*]

Esqr. Dogberry—

SIR—Have you noticed in your travels from your "Bower" to this village, one of the many curiosities which daily throng our streets? For my own part, I am at a loss, with all my knowledge of animated nature, to conjecture a name for them.—But conclude that they are nothing more or less than some of our "fair ones" in *disguise*; which perhaps they choose to assume for the purpose of proving that females *do* wear the '*breeches.*'—Query: Would it not be well to wait until they get married, before they assume this high *prerogative.*

Inquisitator.

'Squire Dogberry,

A hint in your last paper respecting the whipping of a motherless infant, by a cruel, merciless, *iron*-hearted father, reminded me of a similar subject for *Reflection*, not a thousand miles from the "Cow Pasture," which has often started the tear of sympathy in one who has had frequent occasion to pass that way. A certain sort of *Grass-Widow-bewitched*, better known perhaps by the readers of the Reflector, as the "*D——— M———'s Wife*," is in the practice (in the absence of her husband) of thumping, cuffing, boxing, kicking, flogging, whipping, knocking down, and otherwise abusing, provoking, and maltreating her numerous innocent and helpless urchins, in the most savage, shocking, and merciless manner, which, I have been told by people living in the neighborhood, added to the barking, yelling, and howling of the *dog*, keeps up a continual din, similar to that of the ancient *Bedlamites*, from morning till night. I understand measures are being adopted to bring the subject before the *Village Authorities*, when it is expected the *nuisance* will be taken under their special keeping. In the mean time, you will oblige the *child* who detailed to me the particulars of the case, by noticing the same in your next paper, with suitable admonitions and advice to those concerned. But don't, on any account, publish this.

G———.

Tan Bark Row, (Frog Alley,)
August 3d, 1830.

[*From Geneva.*]

Dear Obed—

I am very much surprised that men of otherwise good standing in society should go a "fishing on Sunday." Painful as the duty is, to record their "transgressions" from proper respect for that Holy commandment, given by that Being who caused their existence, that all men *must* "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

Does fishing comport with the above commandment? And how much more so, if it is done by men, placed in such situations that their actions ought to be an example to the young? A repetition of the same act, as it comes in my line of business, may place their names in print; for immorality, vice and injudicious actions ought not, and shall not be persevered in, without the doers being severely reprimanded by

Paul Pry.

[*For the Reflector.*]

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Dear 'Squire—

I noticed in your paper, a copy of an effusion of the brain of a "love-sick swain," which put me in mind of *our* "loving and BLYTHEsome ladie," who boast's that "his *dearest sweet love*" up the waters of the Seneca Lake, sends him three letters (full of love) in a week, while his business will not admit of his writing but two, in answer; and when returning from his meals, he stops at her cousin's, and reads to them, her letters (to him)—who also had a plate engraved thus ☞Mr. & Mrs. B*****.

Now 'Squire Obed, such silly love stuff noised abroad, and by himself too, does not *vouch* for the soundness of his 'cranium,' at all, at all; or that it is above the mediocrity of children, and I would inform our "swain" of a few years "razored lips," that there is

Many a slip,
Between the cup and the lip,

CUPID.

'Squire Dogberry,—

Pleasse inform "John" (and other's) that after all their "sharp shooting" his game is like the paddy's (shot at) bird;—when he went where it was, "it was'nt there.

That his assertions are made without the least shadow of proof, all those acquainted with existing circumstances, can not doubt. To charge (verbally) an absent man whose meanness is proverbial, with having been a partner and informer, appears both pusillanimous and malignant. Now it is beleieved that ——— had better be a little careful in making assertions, lest he work himself *great harm.*

Keep Cool.

An upright minister asks, *what* recommends a man; a corrupt minister, *who.*

tains a population of 141,470,000 souls—equal to 103 to every square mile. Hindostan contains 104; Austria 110; France, 164; England, 222 to the square mile.

In India, Bengal contains a population of 58,000,000; Madras, 16,000 000; Bombay, 11,000,000; Total under British control, 126,000,000. Independent states 10,000,000; Total Europeans about 40,000.

The population of the city of Moscow is 246,545. It contains 10,000 houses, 478 hotels, 29 taverns; 315 restorateurs, 215 bake-houses, 56 hospitals, 268 churches, 21 convents, 1,154 gardens, 4,088 private, and 275 public wells.

$6,400,000 of the U. S. national debt was paid off on the first of July last.

The annual revenue derived from public charities in Great Britain amt's to £1,028,998, 8s, 10d sterling—about $4,600,000.

In the kingdom of Denmark there are 2,700 schools on the Lancastrian plan.

In France, 4,000 tons of sugar was manufactured the last year from the beet root.

31,525,542 lbs. of foreign wool was imported into England in 1829—1,092-897lbs of British wool was exported the same year.

The amount of a lawyer's bill of cost, on a *one farthing* verdict in England was upw[illegible] of 200 guineas.

Farhenheit's Thermometer has ranged at different locations as follows:—

Morristown, N. J.	21 July	91 to 96
Dover, N. H.	20 "	92 to 97
Danbury, (Conn.)	20 "	93 to 96
Baltimore, Md.	20 "	87 to 91
York, Pa.	19 "	90 to 97
Providence, Rd.	21 "	90 to 95
Boston,	21 "	96 to 98
Philadelphia,	22 "	86 to 89
Washington,	19 "	90 to 96
New-York,	27 "	80 to 81
Tallahassee, Florida	5 "	92 to 98
Rochester,	16 "	94 to 98
Canandaigua,	20 "	92 to 96
Palmyra, N. Y.	23 "	95 to 98

The Pultney Estate.—The settlers on the lands heretofore purchased from the agents of the heirs of Sir William Pultney, are loud in their complaints, and intend to petition the principal agent for a redress of grievances.

That oppression has been the order of the day, with these minions of a foreign power, cannot be doubted by any rational man, who shall once take into view, the forlorn and poverty-struck appearance, of too many of these settlers. The land in many instances, cannot be said to equal any thing like what is commonly called first quality—the credit price, has generally been unusually high, add to that the manner of casting interest on the *whole sum*—and adding the same to the principal, and deduct therefrom small payments and all the mystery vanishes.

Party Politics.—The various *factions* appear to be preparing to meet in the great arena this fall. Newspaper *slangwhang* has already commenced. In one column we find an article on religion, in an other, low and vulgar, personal abuse.

A few numbers of the present series of the Reflector, are yet on hand; all the No's. of the *first* and *second* have been disposed of.

We hope our juvenile readers, however anxious they may be to read our *light* articles, will not forget to pay attention to the more valuable part of the paper; our wish is to *instruct* as well as to *amuse*.

In 1793 Bonaparte was appointed General of Brigade at Toulon, at the age of 24.

1796, he was appointed to the command of the army of Italy, age 27—

May 11, Battle of Lodi in Italy.
August 3, Castiglione.
November 6, Arcola.
1797 Feb. 4, Surrender of Mantua.
April 18, Peace with Austria.
October 17, Treaty of Campo Formio.

The distance between Paris and Toulon is 388 miles. Dispatches by the Telegraph, pass from the one place to the other in 20 minutes.

Salt.—Our Salina correspondent informs us, that frauds upon the revenue, to a large amount have been already discovered, and that it is yet uncertain how deep the evil lies rooted; it appears more than probable that this system, to a considerable extent, has been pursued for a number of years, and some have gone so far as to accuse some of our former members of the legislature of *peculation* in relation to matters and things, as connected with the Onondaga salt-works. We hope the proper authorities will *probe* this subject to the bottom.

Fees.—A Justice of the peace living a little east of N*****adopts the righteous rule of entering judgment, in causes brought before him, even after the parties have settled, and in the absence of both plaintiff and defendant, his own cost having been previously settled. The fees for rendering a Judgment are 25 cents.

Our friend Conway, Editor of the 'American Manufacturer,' (Pittsburgh) is about making a tour of observation, eastward, taking our principal cities in his route, and intends to return by way of the Erie Canal, &c. From the well known talents of this Gentleman, added to persevering industry and zeal, in the search of, and general diffusion of useful knowledge; his readers may rest assured that his time will not be spent in vain. We hope his journey may be pleasant as well as profitable.

The state of Pennsylvania are in debt, to the amount of $13,000,000.

The Rev. E. S. Ely, Editor of the Philadelphian, states that $84,292 98 was collected in the different Presbyterian churches in the United States during the last year.

morning on the chaste Metaphor made use of in the last quotation, we must exclaim in the language of mother church "from all uncharitableness good lord deliver us!!!"

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The North American Review, appears to have gone into new hands, much to the regret of the lovers of literature; to say nothing about the great falling off in point of style, independence, impartiality &c. the new editor comes out "whole hog" pioneer, and advocates the stoppage of the mail on Sunday. We shall soon see if this *catch penny trick*, will turn out a money making business.

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The editor of the "Wayne Advertiser" has completely *fogged* many of his *country* cotemporaries who continue to burlesque him with *soft soap*; for notwithstanding his numerous lucid & very consistent attempts at explanation, not a soul of them can *guess* which side of the fence he is on, as it regards politics.

The attention of our magistrates, is again called to the market. This prolific source of complaint requires immediate attention in more points of view than one. The family of the "deaf butcher," consisting of four or five males, and two "vixens" in the garb of females, (the elder and younger,) keep the neighborhood about 5 points in complete confusion. Independent of the abuse daily offered to the individuals of that much troubled region, the whole *rage* of this semi-barbarous family, frequently falls upon one of the younger branches, a boy of 12 or 13, who is beaten with the most savage barbarity,—let the boy be taken from among this gang of ruffians, and placed under the protection of a master, where he can be treated in a more *christian-like* manner.

LAW CASE.—In 1821 our Legislature passed a law authorizing the corporation of New-York to pass such acts and ordinances as they should deem fit, to restrain swine from running at large in that city. An ordinance was accordingly passed, authorizing the commissioners of the Alms-House, to seize and appropriate to the use of that institution, all swine found running at large; and many a *poor* man lost his *hog* in consequence.

This was an action of trover for two hogs, brought by plaintiff against the commissioners – the statute and ordinance were introduced by way of defence—these were resisted on the ground of *unconstitutionality*,—the cause was ably argued on both sides —verdict for the plaintiff.

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PA MYRA, AUG. 7, 1830.

TO THE YOUNG—NO. 7.

In a country like the one in which it is our lot to sojourn; many parts of which, some short thirty years ago were a wilderness, and where the first settlers underwent every privation incident to a new and uncultivated country—disease and want staring the enterprising adventurer hourly in the face; it could not rationally be expected that much attention could be paid to literary pursuits; and from that reason, and probably from that alone, may be attributed the gross ignorance on literary subjects so often to be met with in our frontier settlements. From hence an evil has sprung up, which will require much time and patience to eradicate.

It is undoubtedly a truism, that man is a creature of habit; shut him out from the light of truth and knowledge in his youth, and it is quite unlikely, should no accident intervene, that in old age he will feel much interest in their pursuit. There is however, no general rule without an exception, and we frequently meet with men of tolerable literary acquirements, who have from necessity, spent the best part of their lives in darkness, ignorance and obscurity; and we have known an aged farmer, who could neither read nor write himself, express great anxiety for his children in this particular, and spared no pains or expense, in affording them the means of acquiring useful knowledge. Not so however, with too many of our wealthy yeomanry. They seem in many instances to have imbibed the fallacious idea, 'that [illegible] that makes men rogues. [illegible] no surer way to make [illegible] than to keep them in ig[illegible] in truth and in fact [illegible] produce entirely contrary

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Again, another set of well meaning, pains taking people, who have led the noiseless tenure of their way, remote from public strife—who have confined their journeyings from their own comfortable habitations, to the neighboring mill, and parish meeting house—whose whole stock of literature, has been drawn from the Bible, Psalm-book and sunday school tracts, and peradventure a peep into some political newspaper, and who pay the priest, and contribute largely to the support of foreign missions, are not aware that their only son *Jonathan*, (now an ignorant block-kead,) in case his mind and understanding were cultivated, would be eligible to the highest office within the gift of the people, and besides that, he would be enabled much better, to discharge all the duties of a son, a father, husband, and private citizen.

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"The offices of our editors have become "reservoirs full of the bitter waters of infi-"delity, from whence issue broad, deep "streams, which threaten to deluge our re-"public, and to render desolate this gar-"den of Eden."

We never knew a "Simon Pure" make a broader charge, against a whole profession, yet we are not at all astonished, at such bare faced impudence, in such times as the present, when high handed attempts are making in "this garden of Eden" to unite "*church and state*:" all that can excite our wonder in this instance, grows out of the fact, that an editor pretending to any standing, in this enlightened community, could be found either base or foolish enough, to publish so gross a [illegible] on his brethren of thetype. As we stand alone and "insulated" in this wicked world we do not at this time undertake to fight the battles of the whole editorial corps; although we are satisfied, that if some of them ever defend themselves, they must do it by *proxy*.

After a tirade of slang, where "Infidels, America, France, holy-water, infernal designs, truth, enemies blood, swords, scabbards," &c. &c. &c. all huddled into a small compass—and after whining at the liberality of the Pope, who instead of sponging upon people, uses his own money in [illegible] *tianizing* the valley of the Mississippi he asserts that "there is a flood of ly water pouring in upon us from see of Rome, which threatens to sw away our liberties." Without c

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In the "Western Spectator and Wayne Advertiser" of the 28th ultimo, in a communication, signed W. C. W. and hailing from ——— college, after complaining of the baneful influence of "anti-republican as well as anti-christian" newspapers, the writer verycharitably observes:

"The offices of our editors have become "reservoirs full of the bitter waters of infi-"delity, from whence issue broad, deep "streams, which threaten to deluge our re-"public, and to render desolate this gar-"den of Eden."

We never knew a "Simon Pure" make a broader charge, against a whole profession, yet we are not at all astonished, at such bare faced impudence, in such times as the present, when high handed attempts are making in "this garden of Eden" to unite "*church and state*:" all that can excite our wonder in this instance, grows out of the fact, that an editor pretending to any standing, in this enlightened community, could be found either base or foolish enough, to publish so gross a LIBEL on his brethren of thetype. As we stand alone and "insulated" in this wicked world, we do not at this time undertake to fight the battles of the whole editorial corps; although we are satisfied, that if some of them ever defend themselves, they must do it by *proxy*.

After a tirade of slang, where "Infidels, America, France, holy-water, infernal designs, truth, enemies blood, swords, scabbards," &c. &c. &c. are all huddled into a small compass—and after whining at the liberality of the Pope, who instead of sponging upon the people, uses his own money in [illegible] *tianizing* the valley of the Mississippi he asserts that "there is a flood of holy water pouring in upon us from the see of Rome, which threatens to swee away our liberties." Without co

upon the uncultivated thorns; that thou art to be raised and made great among the people? that the honor which thou *claimest to thyself* is to be a shield against the expressions of indignation which are so widely cherished against thine importunities? thou, who art caused to bow in humbie suppliance before the altar of Venus by the tricksey flirt of a fairy's golden tresses; that the contrarious pomposity of thy marcid countenance is alike pleasing to *sense*, as it is to thine own deluded imagiuation? that the arched pillars of thy ponderous limbs, which so often causeth the more forbearing of thy fellow creatures to writhe under their weight while stretched from thy commanding visage, and the cavity of thy cranium emitting the effluvious products of its labors in streaming effusions over the face of the victim, is to be a token of forbearance from exposing to thy subjects the unbounded qualifications of their (would-be)ruler? that, because by the penurious deprivations of *necessity* which have been brooding over thy fate for years which are now buried in the forgetting period of a *few months*, thou hast learned the art of subsisting upon a small salary, and therefore, since the plentifulness of thine income has been increased thou hast been enabled to adorn thy *Time*-ly guide with golden appendages, that thou art more to be feared than they of whom it may be said, thy value consists *not* in an outward show of ornaments *only*?—cherish not the vain consolation that *fear* dwelleth in the hearts of *freemen* insomuch that they will lie grovelling in silence, while the object of *self*love, and deceitfulness dwelleth in the land; that while upon the table of b********s, the honor of man is *prostrated* to *low* ambition, where the products of a breach of confidenc is the proceeds only of three fourths of an hundred pennies, and the *traveling* companion of his midnight rambles left with the small gratitude of a curse from his lips. Nor while the angel of his *higher* ascent, even into the *reposing chamber* of virtuous *retirement* is annoyed with his solicitations *flagranti delicto*, will the voice of avengiug reproof, from the vales of the tower of watchfulness be withheld.

And now be it known unto you, all ye of the "*precions knowledge of Mormon*," that these are true, even as that some of those things happened after his stay at the house of Tobias. Yea, be it known of a truth, that although great inquiry is daily issuing from his troubled heart yet shall he remain ignorant of the source of these revelations until the coming forth of many marvellous actions insomuch that he shall be restrained from utterance because of the knowledge of its correctness.

And now Dauiel, when thou walkest forth from thy *court*-ly dwellings and beholdest the eastern luminary of the horozon, know ye that from thence cometh wailings to thy soul: for no more shall the words of thy deceitful heart be received with confidence by the beatiful and lovely *********—No; nor the *fair ones* of thy *daily conference*, be induced by thy flatteries to believe that the things spoken against thee in these *propheries* are without truth, inasmuch as that they proceed from the fountain of *light* and *truth*, which is

Joppa.

[*For the Reflector.*]

Friend Dogberry.—

It had become my resolution not to abuse your condescension, nor the repose of your readers by again asking the favor of a place in your columns in reply to "Norna." But, upon noticing his "last for the present" molecule of the massy store of sense with which his mongrel emission is filled, conclude there will be no danger of a relapse, as he declares his expectations of being engaged in the "two thirds" question which will undoubtedly occupy the greater part of his time, and the remainder will probably be engrossed in "dreaming" &c. I will therefore, express (with your consent) my most sincere acknowledgments to Sir Norna, for the very flattering compliment which he has so kindly condescended to proffer.—So elated was I with the happy idea of becoming "*wise*" and prominent, that in the phrenzy of delightful anticipation, the small stock of reason which I possess was upon the point of bursting from its narrow confines ("*cranium*") and giviug utterance to the fantastical views it had inculcated, when a thought slipt through—gave vent to others, and thus freed me from the dire dilemma. At the same time informing him, that his *sharp shots* have been directed two or three times at the wrong *mark*. The "favor courting," although attacked with all the venom of his quill, moves on unharmed—****** ***** too, although lamentably excerpted, is alike free from the barbed weapon. And now for the last, this egotistic mutuater displays himself with knightly valor, wreaking his vengeance upon the "small game"—one who "is versed in the v***** of" &c. assailing him with a catalogue of words in effect alike harmless.

"O dire discretion, how his words are suited!
The man hath planted in his memory
An army of good words: and I do know
A many fool that stand in better place,
Garnished like him, that for a tricksy word
Defy the matter."

A——

When Swift was at his living at Laracor a sale took place of a farmer's stock, in parish. The Doctor chanced to walk past; just as a pen of poultry had been put up, His celebrated clerk, Roger Cox, bid for them, and was overbid by a farmer named *Hatch*. What, Roger, won't you buy the poultry? exclaimed Swift. No, sir, said Roger, I see they are just *going to Hatch*.

CANALS IN THE U. STATES.

By an estimate made in Philadelphia there are in the United States, 1843 miles, of Canals, and other artificial navigation, now completed—1284 in progress, and 408 projected. Of Rail Roads 44 miles completed, 422 in progress, and 682 projected.

CANAL SUMMARY.

States	Finished.	In progress.	Proj'd.
The N. England	72	117	0
New-York,	564	0	18
New Jersey,	0	100	90
Pennsylvania,	480	250	368
Virginia,	120	0	0
North Carolina,	42	0	0
South Carolina,	0	150	0
Georgia,	0	60	0
Ohio, &c. &c.	70	401	0

The "Olympiad" is a space of four years, whereby the Greeks reckoned their time, and named from the games celebrated every fourth year in honor of Jupiter Olympus. They were first instituted 1453 years before Christ by Hercules, but fell into disuse. B. C. 884, they were revived with great solemnity by Iphitus, in the age of the law-giver of Sparta. This last event forms a celebrated epoch in Grecian history, and may be considered the commencement of the Olympiad.

The Roman "Indiction" is a space of 15 years, and appointed by Constantine the great, in the room of the Olympiads.

The University of Oxford (Eng.) contains 5,269 members; that of Cambridge 5,263.

No food or lodging shall be afforded a Quaker, Adamite or other Heretic.

If any person turns Quaker, he shall be banished, and not suffered to return upon pain of death.

No priest shall remain in this dominion; he shall be banished, and suffers death on his return. Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant.

No one shall cross a ferry, but with an authorised ferryman.

No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden or elsewhere except reverently to and from meeting.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair, or shave on the Sabbath day.

No Woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting days.

The Sabbath shall begin at sun-set on Saturday.

To pick an ear of corn growing in a neighbor's garded, shall be deemed theft.

A person accused with trespass in the night shall be judged guilty, unless he clear himself by oath.

When it appears that an accused has confederates, and he refuses to discover them, he may be racked.

No one shall buy or sell lands without permission of the selectmen.

Whoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of his neighbor, shall sit in the stocks or be whipped fifteen stripes.

No minister shall keep a school.

Whoever shall bring cards or dice into this dominion shall pay a fine of 5*l*.

Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver, or bone lace above two shillings by the yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the seleetmen shall tax the offender at *l*300 estate

A debtor in prison, swearing he has no estate, shall be let out, and sold to make satisfaction.

Whoever sets a fire in the woods and burns a house, shall suffer death: and persons suspected of this crime shall be imprisoned without benefit of bail.

No one sh ll read common prayer keep Christmas, or saints days, make minced pies, play cards, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet or jews harp.

No gospel minister shall join people in marriage; the magistrates only shall join in marriage, as they may do it with less scandal to Christ's church.

When parents refuse their children convenient marriages, the magistrate shall determine this point.

Fornication shall be punished by compelling marriage as the court may direct.

[*For the Reflector.*]

Comets.—The unmannerly appearance of these excentric travellers in the senate of the stars, have from time immemorial excited the superstitious fears of the ignorant. Even learned men, in by-gone ages were affected, whenever these swords of heaven, were unsheathed in the sky.—War, famine, or pestilence was predicted, according to the caprice and credulity of the times. The comet of 1680, at the time of its nearest approach to the earth, alarmed the philosophical observers of the Ignis-fatuus of its body; while some of them actually predicted, that the Judgment day was on the threshold; and that the earth was about flying from her orbit on a tangent, into the fiery bosom of this blazing sphere! Thus was to end, the closing scene of the grand drama of time! The comet which has lately made its appearance in the constellation of Pegasus, will probably come so near the earth that it will probably heat some of the latent leaven of the star-gazers, and so produdce a fermentation in the minds of their disciples, (even in this enlightened age,) as terrible in its operation, as the superstition of the ancient Druids. The comet of 1770 came the nearest to the earth of any one on record. The attractive power of this body, had no perceptible influence on the lenght of our days, from which circumstance, Laplace has justly deduced the fact, that its size could not be more than as 1 to 5000 of that of the earth. The comet of 1811, and '12, was visible a longer period, than any one mentioned in history. Had its heliocentric path of action been direct, its visibility would have been lengthened. Dr. Hershel estimated the diameter of its opaque body, to be only 428 miles. It is the united opinion of the most learned philosophers, that the dimensions of these flaming worlds are comparatively small.—On this hypothesis, the comet which has lately become visible by the help of the telescope, when passing the plane of the earth's orbit, either in its ascending or descending node will have no perceptible influence to disturb the order, the harmony, or the motion of this terraqueous globe of ours. That it will have a dismal appearance in its perihelion march, and look portentious of some fatal catastrophe, some credulous ones have already predicted. But it is not supposable that the Almighty architect, of the Universe, in establishing the laws of motion, in His infinitely extended empire, and in describing the paths of countless millions of worlds, ever thought of acting the part of any blundering mechanic. No: In all the works of God, every thing is measured—arranged—prepared and adjusted with the most acute and mathematical exactness. *He* has *even* "*weighed the mountains in scales*, and *the hills in a balance*" No discordant notes are ever heard, where Jehovah has tuned the strings. No accidental collision of world against world will ever take place. Our fears never need be excited on account of the appearance of a comet, any more than by the sight of mars, or the far distant Uranus. The comets are governed by precisely the same laws of motion, with the other planets, *only* with different modifications.

Cosmopolitan.

From Lyons.

BOOK OF DANIEL.—Chap. 2.

* * * * "His faults lay gently on him!
Yet thus far, give me leave to speak him,
And yet with charity.—He is a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes; One that by suggestion
Tries all the symphonies.———
His own opinion is his law: his heart
Is crowned with arrogancy, pomp and pride.
He has by fortune gained good favors;
And his words domestic to him serve his will
As't pleases to pronounce their office."—*Shak.*

Oh Daniel! how thine actions differ from the wise and virtuous measures which distinguished him of thy name in ancient days; thou who in justice hast been cast into the "den of Li(y)ons," but who in mercy art preserved. Dost thou think that because the favors of the people fall upon thy head as doth the dews of heaven

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN .....*Pope.*

BY O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: AUG. 7, 1830. [THIRD SERIES—NO. 11.

SCIENTIFIC.

CHEMISTRY—(*Continued.*)

Potash.—This alkali has a strong attraction for water, and absorbs it from the atmosphere and thereby becomes fluid. It dissolves all animal parts when brought in contact with them. It liquifies by a gentle heat, and rises in fumes at a high temperature. It unites to sulphur, forming a compound, called *sulphuret of potash*, which is possessed of some remarkable properties. It has a strong attraction for carbonic acid. When fused with an earth called silex, it forms glass. It will change blue colors togreen, and possesses all the properties of alkalies.

Carbonate of potash.—The carbonic acid unites to potash, and forms the compound sometimes called mild vegetable alkali, salt of tartar, salt of wormwood, &c. but according to the present nomenclature, it is termed carbonate of potash. The acid may be united to the alkali, by dissolving the potash in water, and causing the carbonic acid to pass through it. Dr. Black, first proved this acid to consist of an alkali and an acid. The attraction of the acid for the alkali is not very strong; on adding other acids, the carbonic escapes, causing an effervessence. When the acid of lemons is added, it then constitutes the *effervesceing mixture.* Sulphuric acid has the strongest affinity for potash, and when united with it, forms the vitrolic tarter of the shops, called *sulphate of potash.* It is much used.

Nitrate of potash, or common nitre.—Potash is most generally found in combination with nitric acid, forming the compound called nitre, or salt petre. This salt is possessed of very important virtues. It may be formed by the direct combination of the acid with the alkali. But for the purposes of commerce, it is procured from several parts of the world, where it is found blended with the earth, particularly in warm countries. It is made in considerable quantities, by mixing animal and vegetable bodies, or ashes together with a little lime, underneath sheds, where the water does not penetrate, but where the air circulates freely. It has been procured in considerable quantities from the ashes of the tobacco plant, and in much larger quantities from grave yards, and old buildings, as in France, Italy and Spain.

In order to ascertain if nitre exists in substance, it should be well mixed with water, so that the nitre may be dissolved in it. In this solution bits of paper are to be dipt and dried—burn the paper, and a particular sparkling appearance will indicate the presence of the nitre.

To extract nitre large tubs are filled with the substances containing it mixed with water. The water dissolves the nitric, and the earthy parts settle to the bottom. If any lime be present, ashes or potash is usually added. The clear liquor is then poured off into wide mouthed vessels, and evaporated, when the salt petre will be found at the bottom in an impure state. To be freed from its impurities, it it should be again dissolved in water and evaporated.

It was formerly shown, that nitric acid is composed of nitrogen and oxigen, each of which exists in the atmosphere. Animal substances contain large quantities of nitrogen, and during the decomposition, this nitrogen absorbs oxigen from the air, and forms the nitric acid. The nitric acid then unites to the potash of the vegetables, or to lime, and forms the common nitre or nitrate of lime. When the nitrate of lime is formed, then potash is added to it, which unites with the acid and the lime is disengaged. One hundred parts of salt petre, are composed of about 40 nitric acid, 50 potash and 10 of water, of which last it may be freed by heat.—From this, the nitre about grave yards, can no longer appear mysterious.

When nitre is heated with any combustible substance, it quickly accelerates its combustion, by giving up its oxigen.—Hence a variety of bodies will burn in a closed vessel if nitre be added. On the facility of parting with its oxigen is founded the use of gun powder. This compound is usually formed of 75 parts nitre, nine and a half parts sulphur, and fifteen and one half (carbon) charcoal.

(*To be continued.*)

COMPENDIUM OF THE ANCIENT BLUE LAWS.

[*From a history of Connecticut,*]

THE governor and magistrates, convened in general assembly are the supreme power under God of this independent dominion. From the determination of the assembly no appeal shall be made.

Whosoever says there is a power and jurisdiction above and over this dominion, shall suffer death and loss of property.

Conspiracy, attempting to change or overturn this dominion shall suffer death.

The judges shall determine controversy without a jury.

No one shall be a freeman, or give a vote, unless he be converted, and a member in full communion with one of the churches allowed in this dominion.

No man shall hold any office who is not found in the faith, and faithful to this dodominion; and whoever gives a vote to such a person shall pay a fine of 20 shillings for the first offence; and for the second he shall be disfranchised.

Each freeman shall swear by the blessing of God to bear true intelligence to this dominion, and that Jesus is the only King.

No Quaker or dissenter from worship of the established dominion, to give a vote for the election of magistrates or any officer.

POETRY.

It may well be said, that our lot has been cast in an evil day. The heads of all classes seem to be completely turned; fashion, that giddy phantom, seems to reign triumphant. We are fast departing from the simplicity of our grave ancestors, and if no measures can be adopted to arrest the growing extravagance of the present generation, ruin and disgrace must be the final result. Should the following picture meet the eye of *some* of our fashionable *fair* ones, we hope they will read, pause and ponder. It was drawn by the hand of a master.—

[Ed. Reflector.]

[*From the Course of Time.*]

THE WOMAN OF FASHION.

* * * * * Small her ambition was—but strange.
The distaff, needle, all domestic cares,
Religion, children, husband, home, were things
She could not bear the thought of; bitter drugs
That sickened her soul. The house of wanton mirth
And revelry, the mask, the dance, she loved,
And in their service soul and body spent
Most cheerfully: a little admiration,
Or true, or false, no matter which, pleased her,
And o'er the wreck of [illegible] lost, and health,
And peace, and an eternity of ill;
Lost, made her sweetly smile; she was convinced,
That God had made her greatly out of taste,
And took much pains to make herself anew.
Bedaubed with paint, and hung with ornaments
Of curious selection—gaudy toy!
A show unpaid for, paying to be seen!
As beggar by the way, most humbly asking
The alms of public gaze—she went abroad:
Folly admired and indication gave
Of envy; cold civility made bows,
And smoothly flattered; wisdom shook his head;
And laughter shaped his lip into a smile;
Sobriety did stare; forethought grew pale;
And modesty hung down the head and blushed;
And pity went as on the frothy surge
Of fashion tossed, she passed them by, like sail
Before some devilish blast, and got no time
To think, and never thought, till on the rock
She dashed of ruin, anguish, and despair.

☞ HEAR YE! HEAR YE!!

NEW LOTTERY OFFICE.

J. H. BORTLES, has opened a LOTTERY OFFICE in the village of Palmyra, at the Bookstore of E. B. Grandin—where he intends to distribute, for the benefit and convenience of the good people of this vicinity many very desirable PRIZES.

Extra Class No. 19, draws in the City of New-York, on Thursday the 5th of August next. It is a Splendid scheme. Six prizes of 5000 dollars—one of 4,750—5 1000—60 number Lottery—9 drawn ballots.—

☞ TICKETS and Shares will be received and for sale next week, by the subscriber.

J. H. BORTLES.

Palmyra, July 27, 1830.

PALMYRA LIVERY STABLE.

M. KINGMAN continues the above establishment in this village and having made large additions to the same, in *Horses, Couches, Gigs* and *Sulkeys*, is enabled to accommodate his customers in a superior style, and on reasonable terms.

A LINE OF POST Coaches will ply daily between this village and Canandaigua—Fare moderate.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

K. MILLER, the present occupant of this establishment, informs his friends and the public at large, that he has fitted up this establishment for summer business, and while he acknoledges past favors, solicits such *share* of future patronage as his exertions may merit.

☞ A few BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Palmyra, May 22, 1839.

The *Palmyra Bathing-House* is now in operation, for showering. Warm and cold baths provided on short notice.

Palmyra, April 29, 1830

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

ALLYN WILLIAMS, Merchant Tailor, most respectully begs leave to inform the public in general, and his old friends in particular, that he continues to carry on business in the "brick block," two doors west of the "stone front" store. He has a grateful remembrance of the liberal patronage received in this village, and hopes to merit its continuance.

Palmyra, May, 1830.

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. BATTERSON, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has established the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, in this village. Monuments, Tomb Stones, Fire-Slabs. &c. &c. can be had on short notice, executed in the best manner.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

H. WHITE has taken a convenient *House*, on Canal-street, a few doors east of the Bunker-Hill Hotel, where genteel Boarders can be accommodated.

GROCERY,

AND PROVISION STORE.

P. GRANDIN informs the public, that he has on hand, at his store, adjoining the Collector's Office, on the Canal, a large assortment of *Groceries, Boat Stores*, &c., which will be sold wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms.

PALMYRA RECESS.

The proprietor of this splendid establishment having realized a *quantum sufficit* of this world's goods, wishes to retire from business. His whole stock in trade will be sold *wholesale* or *retail*, on reasonable terms.

SIGN PAINTING AND GILDING.

John R. Averill has established the above business in Mr. Hyde's brick block, near the canal, where all orders in his line will be executed with elegance and despatch.

PALMYRA BAKERY.

JOSEPH WINSHIP informs the public that he continues the *Baking Business*, in its various branches, at his new establishment on the Canal, a few rods east of the Collector's Office. All orders punctually attended to.

BUNKER HILL HOUSE.

W. P. NOTTINGHAM, informs the public that he will spare no pains to accommodate in the *best* manner, all such as may favor him with their custom—from his location, near the CANAL—packet, stage and other passengers will find it much to their convenience to *call* at *his* house.

EAGLE HOTEL, PALMYRA.

H. CHURCH, informs the public, that this establishment has been fitted up for Winter business,—having been at considerable expense in making his present arrangements, and being determined to administer to the comfort as well as pleasure of his guests—hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

ROCHESTER RECESS.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, informs the public, that the "Rochester Recess" has been put in *order*. His *larder* has been replenished with all the *dainties* a fertile country can afford. His cook is *imperial*, and while his BAR is well supplied, nothing shall be wanting to the comfort of his guests.

Sulphur Springs House.

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after expressing his gratitude for past encouragement, begs leave to inform the public, that his establishment is now in fine order for the reception of company. Parties of pleasure can be accommodated in the best style.

Manchester, Ont. co. N. Y.

HENRY LUPKINS,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dresser, &c. &c. informs the inhabitants of this village that his "office" is a few rods east of the "Eagle Hotel," where all calls in his *line* of business will be attended to in good style.

"THE REFLECTOR"

Will be published EVERY WEEK, (on such days as may suit our own convenience,) and delivered to subscribers through the Post-Office, by which medium, also, all letters and communications, subscriptions and remittances intended for this paper, should be addressed "*Obediah Dogberry, Esquire, Palmyra.*"

TERMS—One Dollar for the Series, (4 months,) IN ADVANCE.

[*From East Palmyra.*]

Esqr. Dogberry—

I wish through the medium of your paper, to ask the loquacious young C-Larke who lately made his first appearance in your columns, and whose beardless face, and fair hand, you appear to have mistook for that of a lady's, and who cuts such a swarthe all along up and down the creek, as to render it necessaay for all the *struts big* and *little* to "stand from under," if he recollects the answer of a young lady on his offering his services as a *gallant*, that after he had been divested of those necessary appendages for "babes & sucklings" she would let him know. LET GO.

[*For the Reflector.*]

From Walworth.

Esquire Obed--

Please to give the following an insertion:

I would inform Mr. T. residing near one of the conservators of the peace in this town, that if he has had a second call to preach to his anti brethren through the public print, he must persevere and proclaim the iniquities with which the institution of masonry abounds from hill top to valley, or the *commendation* which he expects to receive the first of April next, will be insufficient for his capacity. The gentleman probably thinks as his labors were blest in attending to his first *vocation*, that by the dawn of another election of town officers, he will have his forces marshall'd so as to command whole fleets and armies. But I would inform him as a discreet friend, that his patrol guards are asleep on their posts, and he will have to apply some electrical power, to keep them from slumbering, as he has sapped the natural stimulant of the minds, by dealing out his deadly nostrums, and reproaching in his absence, every one who differs from him in sentiment.

A friend to the People.

[*For the Reflector.*]

"Now stand up like a little man,
And peep into a book—
And try to think, if think you can,
How like a *wit* you look."

* * * *

FRIEND OBED—I fear your patience is already quite exhausted with this kind of loquacity—bnt should you gratify my vanity this once, it will be the last, upon this trite subject.--In taking a *microscopic* view the other day, I espied an *expletive*—he appeared to be somewhat versed in the v***** of the (f****) s****, and proved to be the sole *framer* of that catachrestical article [rather savored with dicasity,] which appeared in the last number of the Reflector, over the signature of "A——." It would appear ffom that production that he had already arriven at the acme of (*self*) celebrity, and should he long survive the *shock* his cranium received--which is now considered mortiferous—by being *delivered* of that repartee, he may perchance, erelong '*fill the shoes*' of a Cato, or a Cicero. But he is *at present too small game*. It was probably owing to a "*love crack*," that the *wit* has prated so much about, which turned my eye from the *true mark*, that he received the notice he has. I shall now *evaporate* for a season, and this is the last errand from the pen of "*one of our best modern poets*," that Mr. "A——" will ever have the pleasure of cogitating upon. I shall shortly make my second appearance in this "wicked world," in a *different robe*, if I am not detained by the "two-thirds," who according to prophesy, "are being" destroyed 'about these days,' and I shall then be able to make visible those "*substantial qualities*" requisite to *make a man*.

NORNA.

BOOK OF DANIEL.

[*From Lyons.*]

Now it came to pass, in the 52nd and 53d years of American Independence, and during the reign of the prophet **Joseph**, there resided not a day's ride east of the tabernacle of St. Martin, a certain (would he) great man, whose *sir-name* was *Daniel*—who was a man of great *self*-respect, and whose *profession* was that of admiuistering *aid* to the afflicted *in body*—who found reception and audience amongst *Jerseyans* and *Alleganians*.

And it came to pass in the same year, that the hopes and anticipations of this Daniel, were measurably cut off, by the power of *James*, the son of———, who, notwithstanding his inferiority in '*calling* was far *superior* in the good repute of the people, and particularly the father of the *subject* of their controversy.

And it came to pass at another time that the said Daniel, being exceedingly enamored with the beauty and loveliness of Mary the Daughter of———had during his exultation declared that he had unbounded dominion over the will and affections of the said M. inasmuch as that he could *take her to himself*, whensoever he should choose.

And it came to pass that the sound reached her ears; whereupon she became exceedingly sorrowful, and wept--and would have no more of him--she, nor her father's household forever. And the said Daniel fainted and was sick. And a few days afterwards he rose up and did his *practice*.

And it came to pass that Daniel journeyed afar off to the east, being accompanied by a goodly company, and unfortunately did much to his *dis*favor by his vain and foolish incantations, insomuch as that his fellow travellers were wont to cast him forth from their society, but desisted from compassion for his weakness.

Now when they had arrived at the *great city*, inquiry chanced to be made by the *natives*, respecting certain friends and kinsmen in the land of Daniel, and he being a man of *high character*, and not willing that any should know that his profession *ascended* so *low* as to be an administerer in the families of reputable mechanics, did utterly refuse a knowledge of such persons.

And it came to pass, that as he tarried within the walls of the city numerous invitations were presented for his staying still longer in the land of fashion.

Whereupon he opened his mouth and declared unto them saying—"Know ye not that it is improper and inexpedient, that I should tarry longer, inasmuch as that I am ex-officio, *Scribe* and "*Register*" in the Court of the great and populous "wolf pasture"---more properly called the "Lyon's den?"

And again it came to pass, that as the said Daniel had great power over the wise men and Judges, inasmuch as he had blinded their eyes with humility, it was ordered and decreed that he be appointed a C**********r &c.

And now be it known unto you all ye of the east and the west, that through his policy he shall endeavor to destroy many, and cause himself to prosper, and he shall magnify himself in his own heart. He shall work deceitfully, and come up for an office, and shall wish to become strong, but 'shall be broken down without hands.'

Joppa.

A goose quill is more dangerous than a lion's claw.

The Sing Sing state prison contains 702 convicts—159 of whom are foreigners.

We learn from the Cayuga Republican, that H. D. Ward, in his 4th of July address, at Auburn, most unequivocally proved political anti-masonry to be the "cause of liberty, of virtue, of christainity." This is truly going the "whole hog," and beats Elder Holley all hollow! !

On Thursday last, Farhenheit's thermometer stood at 136 degrees in the sun, and 98 in the shade, in this village.

It is calculated that 20 years hence, the annual income of the Bishop' of London, will amount to £100,000 sterling—more than half a million of dollars.

In the year 1815, the aggregate amount of the circulating medium in the United States, was $110,000,000.

In 1819, it was reduced to $45,000,000, which is supposed to be about the amount at the present day. The nominal price of every *article* in 1815, was of course 100 per cent. higher than at present.

It is said that the U. S. Government lost during the late war, by the depreciation of the currency, $46,000,000. What then must have been the loss sustained by the community at large!

In the manufactory of soda-water, 130 galls. of carbonic acid is forced, by means of a condensing pump, into a ten gallon cask, containing at the same time, six gallons of water.

The *trade winds* occupy about 60 deg. of the equatorial regions of the earth, blowing constantly from east to west.—The *Monsoons* blow 6 months of the year in one direction, and 6 months in the other, directly opposite.

The lungs inhale air 26 times in a minute—about 40 cubic inches each inspiration—about 100 hogsheads in a day—about 10 gallons of oxigen are consumed in an hour.

In England, since 1820, 64 persons have been executed for forgery.

☞ We learn from Rochester, that the life of "Squire Jones" was lately endangered, by his own carelessness, in not mingling a sufficient quantity of brandy with his *ice-water*. We presume he will not be *caught* so, again.

☞The *Little Lump* and *Brother George*, have *agreed* to *dis*-agree (*congenial* souls,) and have put ☞ to paper to that effect.

Our Canandaigua correspondent is informed that although "Sally" made a mistake in the *post-office*, and committed an error in lodging her *billetdoux* in the key hole; yet as her object was undoubtedly a laudable one, being in search of *Medical aid*, the transaction appears to us perfectly *natural*.

We publish the two following communications, without pretending to *personal* knowledge of the facts therein contained, but from the very respectable source from which they emanate, have no doubt of their accuracy.

[*Ed. Reflector.*]

[*For the Reflector.*]

'Squire Dogberry—

Through the medium of your columns, I wish to make a single remark, and offer a word of advice to a fashionable young lady of our village. You must however understand in the commencement, that your correspondent, is an ardent admirer of the "better half" of creation, and it is always painful in the extreme, to his feelings of delicacy, to have the most trifling altercation with the FAIR.

But the case under consideration is beyond endurance. I must and will speak out. The girl goes from store to store, dressed in the most expensive manner.—But, Esqr. Dogberry, her *finery* is *not* paid for; no, not an article.

And now, after the account has run from two to three years, instead of paying the old score, as she ought to do, her ladyship continues to open new accounts, and contract more debts, whenever she can find a shop-keeper that will trust her. And what one of them would have the impudence to refuse credit to a *belle*, shrouded in such magnificent apparel?—The poor creditor, however is not without some consolation. He has the pleas- of seeing the little Butterfly pass straight by his door occasionally—and it is a charming sight. Not only pleasant to behold, but it is calculated to lead the mind into a train of pleasing reflections on the greatness, the goodness, wisdom and honesty of this praiseworthy *maiden*. What a good wife she would make! so careful, so fine—and withal she would make the husband so happy—no teazing about fine clothes, nor bills to pay.—Now for the advice. Make no more promises about paying "to-morrow." When you pass along the street, and see the old creditor in the door, do not sneak across the street to avoid him—buy no more new clothes, until you have paid for the old ones.—First pay the Milliner—At least, pay her what money your ladyship has had the condescending politeness to *borrow*.

One of the creditors.

[*For the Reflector.*]

'Squire Dogberry—

Please inform n religiously inclined gentleman of this neighborhood, that it is wholly incompatible with the character of a christian or "infidel" or wild beast, to whip and otherwise abuse a *motherless* child, of nine or ten months old. And howmuchsoever *real estate* he might have owned at the time he was paying his addresses to the lady who is now his second wife, we inform him that neither houses nor lands, nor hammer nor anvil, will save him from *tar, feathers* and *rail*, if he persists in his inhuman conduct towards his helpless infant.

One that hears the child cry.

[*For the Reflector.*]

'Squire Dogberry—

SIR—Permit me through the columns of your highly interesting paper, to advise the "little kurnel" to keep a little dark, for the present. It dont look well for a man of his consequence: although he may surpass Alexander the great in his Captainship, and the spanish martyr, St. Lawrence, in "devotion and zeal," to be too free with other people's "matters and things." Is it from a knowledge of his own unpopularity, that he pretends to run *down* the "Western spectator"—declaring it to be a "Jackson paper" &c. when the editors acknowledged no such thing? Or does he in truth wish to strangle the bantling, before it has received the benediction of its God-father? There appears to be a kind of inconsistency in this gentleman's conduct. I may say something more on this subject, and some other hereafter.

Alphonso.

A father exhorting his son to early rising, related a story of a person who early one morning found a large purse of money. Well, but replied the youth, but the fellow who lost it rose earlier.

of the ordinary *products* command a *fair* reciprocity, and as a scarcity of small *change* is beginning to be sensibly felt among the *shoots* of "good society"—our young "bucks of the blood," with a praiseworthy zeal, and unparalleled industry, have set about cultivating this *hairy* excrescence, for exportation.

☞Black List.☜

Alexander was called a conqueror because he plundered upon a large scale.—The Sythcans were denominated robbers, simply because they were less powerful.—A man defrauds his neighbor of thousands and is reputed honorable, while the poor culprit who has purloined substance to the amount of twenty five cents is declared a felon.

This certainly appears very wrong; the moral turpitude of the one, doubtless equals the other; although the effects, so far as they relate to the injured parties, are vastly different; by the former, ruin may ensue—by the latter a trifling inconvenience—all men should be honest, and so far as we have any interest in this matter, we intend to endeavor to make them so. Among our numerous subscribers, we are perfectly satisfied, that it will seldom be necessary, to resort to a black list; for it is with no litle pride that we assert that our patrons are to be found among the more enlightened as well as liberal part of the community, yet we shall doubtless find among the many, some, who either neglect or refuse to do their duty, and for the edification of others, we shall select one *apparently* of this description; should it however turn out that some *false* friend has been to blame, in this business, the injured shall receive redress, while the guilty shall be punished—The delinquent that we shall notice at this time, is one **William Preston**, a Tailor by trade, about 25 years of age—middling size, and is lame in one leg—he *cleared* from this village some two months since, and is supposed now to reside at Lockport.

Esquire—— who resides within 20 miles of Port Gibson, has been accused of improprieties, in wandering from *home.** * * * * * *

An army of 2500 Sunday-school teachers are wanted—their destination is the valley of the Missisippi—funds are being raised to furnish them with pay and rations.

A certain captain———while attending a "liberty & equality ball" not a hundred miles from Lockville, was caught in a delicate situation, for such an occasion—he must be more careful in future.

The conduct of a gentleman school master in——— is said to have been *ungentlemanly.*

"Clamtown" complains of "little Dummy" and accuses him of "frequent attempts to abuse a certain person."

It is not our province to interfere in personal quarrels, simply so considered, when the parties are supposed to stand on equal footing. Our vocation is of a higher order.

ITEMS.

The French are getting up a "help yourself, and heaven will help you," society. This society can never be popular in this country, as it requires neither *funds* nor *agents.*

☞A late "Rochester Examiner," speaks of a criminal prosecution, entitled "*Ezekiel Jewel*, vs. The PEOPLE. This is the first time that we recollect of hearing that a whole *posse comitatus* had been indicted.

The "Ontario Phœnix," is supposed to be the most classic paper in the Union.

The "Wayne Sentinel" contains a libel on the PEOPLE. It will be decided at the *polls*, sometime in November.

The Lyons "countryman" is getting religious, and talks about the *change.*

The "Clyde Standard" (Moon) has been totally eclipsed, for more than *ninety days.*

☞The "Geneva Chronicle," has "come up *missing.*

Col. Stone of the "Commercial," has had a turn of the *sick*-headache.

Dr. Green of "The Constellation" is *new-vamping* old anecdotes.

Capt. Webb of the "Enquirer" is about to publish a more particular account of his late adventure at Washington.

Duff Green is practising upon a pair of *hair*-triggered pistols.

☞The "Western Spectator and Wayne Advertiser," provided we can believe the *modest* intention of its editors, is doomed to "fill a *chasm*"—this will probably be accomplished in the space of *six months.*

We are informed that the "Rochester Republican" has made an "humble confession"—this is getting among the whiskers "in *great agony,*"

4,000 persons last year took the benefit of the insolvent act, in the city of London. The amount of debts was £11,000 sterling—the dividends amounted to four pence, farthing on the pound. The debts of bankruptcy for one year in the same city, amounted to more than $50,000,000. Of this sum about one sixtieth only was paid.

The corporation of New-York, paid $2,000 for their last 4th of July dinner. The corporation of our own delightful village, did *not* pay *one cent!*

The expedition to Algiers, consists of 350 vessels of various sizes, including seven steamers—the whole force 37,577 men, and 3, 984 horse.

The Legislature of Connecticut, have passed a law allowing process to issue, and arrests to be made on *Sunday*, in case the plaintiff will swear there is danger in delay—how stands the "sunday man"? question in this land of steady habits.

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, JULY 27, 1830.

TO THE YOUNG—NO. 6.

By a trifling knowledge of the world, added to the smallest observation, we can easily discover the embarrassed situations of a large proportion of the community, even in their own domestic circles, when discussing subjects of trifling moment, from their utter ignorance of the first principles; and not being able to reason from analogy. must either remain silent or expose their want of information, and place themselves in a most ridiculous point of view to those of the company who may happen to be better informed.

The company of the *ignoramus*, let him claim otherwise ever so respectable a standing in society, soon becomes uninteresting—and so soon as his small stock of vulgar anecdote is exhausted, (if not before,) his company and presence becomes irksome, and provided he should perchance possess fine feelings, the neglect he experiences from the lovers of knowledge, ruffles his temper—he seeks vulgar company—associates with those whose intellectual qualifications are on a level with his own—gambles for amusement—becomes a tippler, and finally dies a vagabond, and is soon forgotten.

If a society could be found in this country, where universal ignorance prevails, (we hope there is none such) the case might be different. In this situation, *all* would be entitled to the same unenviable distinction, and as they would approximate the savage state, might lead their semi-barbarous lives without jealousy, emulation or strife; and serve to fill a space on this dirty planet, and finally make their final exit, without once looking behind them, did not some kindly Missionary, (as has been the fate of most of the native tribes,) find them out, teach them the vices of *civilized* man, without attempting to instil into their vacant minds a single virtuous principle.

If *ignorance* is so pernicious in the private walks of life, what must be its effects when found in connexion with the public functioner? Can the magistrate administer the laws, when he can scarcely give a *true* definition of the much abused *term* JUSTICE? Can he legislator enact good and wholesome laws, when he is profoundly ignorant of the principles? Can he avail himself of the wisdom of a Solon, Lycurgus, and a Justinian, among the ancients, or a Locke, Bacon, Littleton and Blackstone, among the moderns, provided he should happen (which is not unlikely) to have been so unfortunate as to be *ignorant* that such men ever existed? we answer in the NEGATIVE.

Let it not be said in this land, literally flowing with "milk and honey," that useful knowledge is not within the reach of the *poorest* individual—let it not be said that there is neither time or means within the reach of every individual, sufficient for his mental improvement—look at the hours and even days spent in the most trivial sports, and in the most idle and obscene conversation—look at the immense sums yearly expended by the yeomanry of our country in useless articles of dress for themselves and families, and then judge of the truth or falsity of the excuse too many of our middle aged fellow-citizens make for their want of *useful* knowledge.

In order to obtain thorough information respecting the history of our own, as well as our mother country, it may not be amiss to take a *peep* at the ancients; and before the mind of the youthful novice shall become inured to intense study, we would advise him to take up some of the recent *compendiums* of both ancient and modern history, such as Butler, Tittler, &c. This will prepare the mind for more laborious, as well as voluminous writers on the same subjects.

The Canal.—We have received sundry communications on the subject of the late *breaks* in the canal, arraigning the conduct of the superintendent on the eastern part of the Western Section. There can be no doubt, but that for the last five years, this splendid as well as expensive work, has been most criminally neglected, so much so, that its entire destruction in many places, is threatened; we are somewhat inclined to believe, however, that the evil must be sought for at the *fountain head*. Men should not hold office too long!—we shall attend to this business as our leisure shall permit.

Josiah Holbrook, and others, of Boston, have commenced publishing a work entitled "*Scientific Tracts*," from the press of Carter & Hendee, to be devoted to the diffusion of "useful knowledge." We have seen the first number. It contains 24 duodecimo pages—illustrates the properties of atmospheric air—is well written—and adapted to the capacities of the common reader. 24 numbers will be issued yearly, at $1 50, payable in advance. We hope it may be extensively patronised.

So soon as the present census shall have been completed, a literay friend of ours, has promised to furnish us with descriptive notices of all the principal villages, in Western New-York, embracing location, population, religion, moral's politics, manners, customs, &c. &c. &c.

Whiskers.—Since this article has become a *staple* commodity in some of our northern Cities and Villages, and in Montreal in particular, and as few

secretary of state, and in the following year he was appointed by president Jefferson chief Justice of the United States.

Since his appointment to this high trust he has published the life of Gen. Washington, written in a style remarkable for its clearness, simplicity and strength.

He also published a history of the colonies, one volume octavo, 1824.

Literary prizes, and academical honors, are laudable objects of any young man's ambition: they are the proofs of present merit, and the pledges of future utility.—But when hopes excited within the cloister, are not realised beyound it; when academical rewards produce not public advantage, the general voice will not squander away upon the blossom, that praise and gratitude, which it reserves only for the fruit. Let those, therefore who have been successful in their academic career, be careful to maintain their speed, "*servetur ad imam,*" otherwise these petty kings, within the walls of their colleges, will find themselves dethroned monarchs when they mix with the world: a world through which, like Theodore, they will be doomed to wander out of humor with themselves, and useless to society; exasperated at all who do not recognize their former royalty, and commiserate their present degradation. The Senior Wrangler, of a certain year piping hot from the senate house at Cambridge, went to the play at Drury Lane. It so happened, that a certain great personage entered the same moment, on the other side of the house, but unobserved by the mathematician. The whole house testified their respect, by a general rising and clapping of hands. Our astonished academic instantly exclaimed to the no small amusement of his London freinds, "Well, well, this is more than I expected; how is it possible that these good people should so soon have discovered *that I am the Senior Wrangle.*"

THE GREAT ECLIPSE OF 1831.

The eclipse which will happen on the 12th of Febuary, will be one of the most remarkable that will be witnessed in the United States for a long course of years.—The apparent diameter of the sun will be 32½ minutes of a degree: that of the moon, 31½. Of course the eclipse will be *annular*; that is, in all places where the sun will be centrally eclipsed, at the moment of the greatest obscuration, it will exhibit the appearance of a beautiful luminous ring around the moon. Eclipses of this kind are of less frequent occurrence than those which are total. The centre of the eclipse will first touch the earth's disk in the great Pacific Ocean, on the morning of Feb. 12, in lat. 31 degrees 55 minutes N. and long. 140 degrees 3 minutes west from Greenwich. At this point the sun will rise centrally eclipsed, at 34 minutes past six o'clock, or at 5h. 54m. P. M. apparent time at Greenwich.—Thence proceeding by a gentle curve to the S. and East; in 16 minutes it will enter upon the coast of California, in lat. 27 degrees 30 minutes N. Thence curving northwardly, in 47 minutes more, it will enter the United States near the S. W. corner of Louisiana, and in six minutes will cross the Mississippi, near St. Francisville. Passing through the states of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, in 27 minutes more it will arrive at a point in Pendleton county, S. C. in lat. 34 degrees 37 minutes N. long. 82 degrees 28 minutes W: where the sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian.—Thence passing over N. C. into Virginia, in 14 minutes it will cross James' River, near Richmond; and continuing in nearly a direct line, in 8 minutes will leave the Jersey shore at Little Egg Harbor, passing a few miles east of Montauk point; and in 8 minutes, it will leave the eastern shore of Cape Cod at Wellfleet, and in six minutes it will enter upon the southwestern extemety of Nova Scotia. Thence passing over the Island of Newfoundland, and increase in velocity as it approaches the verge of the earth, in 19 minutes more it will leave its disk in lat 57 degrees 28 minutes, at which point the sun will set centrally eclipsed at 4h. 30m. or 6h. 25m. Greenwich time.

The eclipse will have been 2h. 31m. in crossing the earth's disk, about 1h. from its entrance to the time of its leaving the United States. A line drawn through the above points on a map of North America, will pass through all those places where the eclipse will be central. Two other lines on each side of the first, at the distance of 50 miles, will include all places in the U. S. where it will be *annular*. Its penumbra will precede and follow the centre, at the mean interval of one hour and thirty minutes, making on the central track the beginning and end of the eclipse. Lines drawn on a map of the U. S. parallel to the central track, at intervals on the S. side of 200, 485, and 175 miles, and on the N. at intervals of 225, 250, and 300 miles, will exhibit, nearly, the respective points where the sun will be 11, 10, and 9 digits eclipsed. By making proportions along the central path of the eclipse, of the intervals of Greenwich time, and protracting the hour lines at right angles, the time and phases of the eclipse may be found for very nearly any place in the U. S.; observing to reduce the Greenwich time to that of the place of observation.

This eclipse will be visible over every part of the North American continent and West Indies, and will be seen as far S. as the city of Quito, in South America.

A paper called the Guillotine, "is being" published at Philadelphia. The following is a sample, under the head of 'local varieties.'

Local Varieties.—A brute in the shape of a man, who had taken some offence against a fine horse, that had once been a great favorite last week tied him to a post and whipped him until he actually started out of his skin, which was left hanging to the post, warm and bleeding. The noble animal, smarting with pain, rushed into a neighboring slaughterhouse; and rolled himself into the skin of an ox, which had just been killed for the stalls. By a wonderful effort of nature, the skin became attached to the horse, and he rushed out of the place to all appearance a perfect ox. He immediately sought out his former master, and gored him to death on the spot where he had satisfied his inhuman propensity!

[*From Geneva.*]

Mr. Dogberry—

I have for some time past been an inactive spectator of the effects which have been wrought upon the morals of this village, through the instrumentality of your weekly periodical. I was formerly of the opinion that the course which you adopted for the purpose of restraining vice and checking immorality, could not have been signalized, by any beneficial effect, upon the character and actions of those who need the rod of correction. But subsequent observations have convinced me, that instead of its having been productive of evil, it has been crowned with good and beneficent results. Although I have heretofore observed (and that too with the sincerest pleasure,) the salutary effects which have been produced upon those whose errors were pointed out to them through this medium, yet its wholesome influence was most particularly and strikingly displayed since your last publication, by the apparent reformation of some, whose follies and vices were therein exposed. I would therefore most cordially recommend to the philanthropists of this place, who have been instrumental in reforming those who stood in need of correction, to continue their exertions in exposing vice and licentiousness, in whatever shape and condition it may be found, with unremitting ardor—the field is ample and the object noble—although much has been accomplished, yet much still remains to be done.

SPECT—

obtain uncontrolled power, & the minutest indulgence of all his inclinations, however improper and licentious. I was told by a person who witnessed the transaction, that having detected one of his servants at Sans Souci stealing a very small quantity of salt fish, he ordered him to be laid down in his presence in the kitchen, and the man was literally scourged to death, and all entreaty sternly rejected.—His Majesty then went to breakfast with as much composure as if he had been performing a very ordinary act.

"I had in my possession a copy of the sentence of a court on a man who had been convicted of robbery, with the mandate of the king, to carry it into effect within twenty four hours. This gentle punishment was to scourge the convict to death with rods.

"An English resident, named Davidson, fell under suspicion as a spy: he was arrested, confined and even tortured. At the instance of all the foreigners he was released; but compelled to quit the country at considerable loss. A part of the correspondence between Christophe and Dupuy, which also will be found in a note, will give the best history of a transaction which has rarely been equalled in the annals of cruelty and duplicity.

"His indulgences are described to have been of the most abandoned description. He addicted himself to Brandy, which added fuel to his naturally ungovernable passions; and though to gratify his European frieuds he insisted on marriage, and set the example in his own person, yet he habitually broke its ties; and the place acquired a title to a very degrading designation.

"Towards the close of his reign his cruelty became dreadful. He buffeted his generals—beat the Governor of the Cape, Richard, with a huge stick, whenever he displeased him—degraded Generals to the rank of private soldiers—sent his ministers to labor on the fortifications, and above all kept his soldiers in arrear of their pay from extraordinary avarice.—A fit of appoplexy, gave confidence to the dissatisfied, and revolt broke out, and terminated, as is well known, in the destruction of the monarchy."

Alexander Petion, was styled founder of the republic, and chosen president of the constitutional assembly when Christophe retired from the siege of Port-au Prince, in 1806.

"This chief's real name was Sabez, the on of a French jeweller, at Port-au-Prince. At the commencement of the revolution, he had rendered himself conspicuous by his talents, as well as by an insatiable love of intrigue. On the English invasion, he devoted himself with zeal & fidelity to the service of the French republic, in which he attained the rank of chief-de-brigade. In that capacity he served in the contests between Rigaud and Touissaint; and on the defeat of the former, he accompanied him to France, whence he returned to Hayti with the expeditionary army under LeClerc. He directed the army at Crete a Pierrot, and was eventually placed in the command of twelve hundred men, with whom he gallantly served France, until a short time before the death of the governor general, when he abandoned the post assigned him, and joined the insurgents with the whole of his party. The French alledged concert with the rebels as the cause of his defection; his friends declare that a secret plan to cut him off; with the whole of his men, alone actuated him. It is probable that the mutual distrust of both parties may have given rise to acts on both sides that may countenance both assertions. The effect on Petion was decided: from the moment of his secession he became the determined enemy of France, being as devoted in his hatred of, as he had previously been in zeal for, that country. He was one who signed the act of Independence in 1804, and who also signed Dessaline's Constitution of 1805, by which that chief became Emperor."

But it is high time to come to our author himself, of whom we had nearly lost in the scuffle.

Mr. Mackenzie then was appointed in 1826, English Consul at Hayti; in addition to mete consular duties, however, others of a higher order were assigned to him by Mr. Canning, who required him to report on the state of society and the actual condition of the new republic in all its relations. This was a task somewhat invidious and difficult, but it seems to have been performed with ability and zeal, so as to meet the approbation of the minister. Some of the consul's despatches and reports on the subject of the compulsory manumission of slaves were printed by order of the House of Commons, and as some unfounded animadversions alledged to have been made against these by the counsel employed in favor the measure and by a writer in the Anti-slavery Reporter, Mr. Mackenzie publishes the present volumes, as offering the best vindication in his power, by presenting a connected and circumstantial relation of all the various information he was enabled to collect respecting the island, and the manner in which he acquired it from personal observation, during his residence there.

JOHN MARSHALL, LLD.

Chief Justice of the United States, was born in Virginia, 1757. Soon after leaving college he joined the American army, and assisted in repelling the enemy under lord Dunmore from the shores of Virginia. He afterwards joined the main army under General Washington, and fought his country's battles till the capture of Cornwallis, when he commenced the study of the law, and in a short time rose to distinguished eminence in his profession.

In 1788, he was appointed a delegate of the convention which met at Richmond to revise and adopt the federal constitution. In this enlightened and patriotic body he stood pre-eminent, and bore a conspicuous part in the discussions which preceded its adoption.

In 1797, he was appointed by president Adams envoy to France. In this capacity, he exhibited profound talents as a diplomatist—and his negotiations with the court are an honor to his talents and to his country.

On his return home he was appointe

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN ..... *Pope.*

BY O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: JULY 27, 1839. [THIRD SERIES—NO. 10.

CHEMISTRY.

(*Continued.*)

Muriate of ammonia.—The sal-ammoniac of the shops is a neutral salt, formed by the union of ammonia, with muriatic acid, (acid of salt) and is therefore called muriate of ammonia. It may be formed by the direct combination of the acid with the alkali. Most of the sal-ammoniac used in commerce is brought from Egypt, where it is extracted from soot deposited during the combustion (burning) of the excrements of such animals as feed on saline plants. The soot is confined in a vessel half filled with it, & on the application of heat the sal-ammoniac is sublimed.

This salt is prepared in other parts, by adding common sea-salt to a solution of the sulphate of ammoniac a decomposition ensues. The sulphuric acid unites to the soda, forming Glauber's salts, & the muriatic acid to the ammoniac, forming sal-ammonia.

Sal-ammoniac has a penetrating, acrid, urinious taste. It is given in small doses to excite sweating. It is used for soldering, dying, bleaching, &c. It contains 52 parts acid, 40 alkali, and 8 of water. All the salts formed by a union of acids with ammonia, receive their names from the acid and alkali as above.

Potash.—If vegetable substances be burnt in the open air, and the ashes be steeped or washed with water, till they become tasteless; and if the water which is called lye, be evaporated by heat to dryness, a substance will remain, known in commerce by the name of potash. This potash, or vegetable alkali is in an impure state, in which it is used for the purpose of commerce. The ashes of different kinds of wood, yield different quantities of it. Those of the resinous kind, as pine, yield the least. Wormwood, fumatory, stalks of beans and corn, most of the domestic plants, oak, birch, hickory, the largest quantities when burnt to ashes. Of the last trees, it is said to take 1800 lbs. to form 100 of ashes, which will very rarely yield more than five pounds of potash. This article has been found in an uncombined state in the earth. In combination with the sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acids it is frequently met with. Chemists have not as yet ascertained whether potash is separated from the soil in which vegetables grow; whether it consists uncombined with acids in plants; whether it be the product of vegetation, or whether it be generated during the process of combustion. At all events they have not been able to decompose it; and consequently it is to be considered an elementary substance.

Potash may be had in a pure state by dissolving that of the shops in boiling water, to which an equal quantity of lime is to be added. This solution is then poured off and evaporated. The residue is mixed with ardent spirits; when this settles, it is again evaporated to dryness.—This forms the caustic alkali, or common caustic.

(*To be continued.*)

TOUISSAINT, CHRISTOPHE, PETION.

(From McKenzie's work on Hayti.)

(*Concluded from our last.*)

"He was destitute of even the elements of education, and scrawled a signature mechanically, without knowing a single letter. He, however, understood English as well as French, and possessed a rare memory, as well as acuteness.—Yet he never would speak of the former when engaged in discussions with the British, by which means he had leisure to consider the topic which his interpreter was translating, and had at the same time an opportunity of determining the fidelity of that officer. A ludicrous story is told of an American Captain, who had been brought before him for some violation of the law, and who, indignant at the rating he received, and ignorant of his Majesty's accomplishments, muttered to himself a wish that he had the sable king at Charleston. Henry quietly asked him, "How much do you think I should fetch?" The offender was dismissed, nor do I believe any further notice was taken of his irreverent remark.

"All his acts were not equally marked by the kingly virtue of mercy, his want of which began to be felt after he assumed the monarchy: for although, he had all the semblance of a constitution, he was practically a thourough despot, dictating to the puppets, who appeared to those at a distance to act independently. On his return from his last unsuccessful attempt on Port-au-Prince in 1812, some busy meddler told him, that the women of color had gone to the cathedral to implore Heaven to prevent his return. This was sufficient: bands of sanguinary ruffians proceeded from house to house of those destined for slaughter, in the dead of the night, and massacred without remorse, an immense number of these hapless beings. Indeed it is reported that, in order for the indiscriminate murder of all the people of color, even the sanctities of domestic life were violated; and I have sat at the same table with a black general, who I believe to have put to death, with his own hands, his wife and children in order to satiate his master's thirst for blood. But even this did not secure him from outrage, for in a fit of passion, he did him the favor to knock out one of his eyes.

"He also assassinated some of his officers, who had been allured by promises to erect fortifications, under the vague pretence of treason; but the real motive was to prevent the exposure of his defence.

"Whatever may have been the errors of his early career, those on his part, if we can judge from his conduct

POETRY.

[*From Burns.*]

Is there, for honest poverty,
That hangs his head and a' that
The coward slave, we pass him by,
And dare be poor for a' that,
For a' that, and a' that,
Our toils obscure, and a' that,
The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The man's the gowd, for a' that.

What though on hamely fare we dine,
Wear hoddon grey and a' that!
Gie fools their silk, and knaves their wine,
A man's a man for a' that,
For a' that, and a' that,
Their tinsel show, an a' that;
An honest man, though ne'er sae poor,
Is chief of men, for a' that.

Ye see yon birkie, ca'd a lord,
Wha struts, and stares, and a' that!
Tho' hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a caif, for a' that,
For a' that, and a' that,
His ribband, star, an a' that;
A man of independent mind,
Can look and laugh at a' that.

The King can mak a belted knight,
A Marquis, Duke, and a' that;
An honest man's aboon his might,
Guid faith he maunna fa' that,
For a' that, and a' that,
His dignities and a' that,
The pith of sense, and pride of worth,
Are grander far, than a' that.

Then let us pray, that come it may,
As come it will for a' that,
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree and a' that,
For a' that, and a' that,
It's coming yet for a' that,
When man to man, the warld o'er,
Shall brithers be, and a' that.

HYMENEAL.

"Hymen, look upon my *brow*
And tell to me my *destiny*."

MARRIED—In this village, on Thursday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. A. E. Campbell, Mr. *clark robinson*, of Albany (late of this place) to Miss *Delia Strong*, of this village.

We are under the necessity (according to custom) of inserting the above, with the names set in *small letters*, from the fact of not having had the presentation of the articles necessaary to deserve a notice in CAPITALS; (i e wine, cake, etc. etc.) but it "is a *way* we have." And besides our devil by waiting a long time in *anxious expectation*, was deprived of his supper!!!

200 VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE,

Situate in and about the village of Palmyra.—Terms reasonable and accommodating. G. W. CUYLER.

PALMYRA RECESS.

The proprietor of this splendid establishment having realized a *quantum sufficit* of this world's goods, wishes to retire from business. His whole stock in trade will be sold wholesale or retail on reasonable terms.

PALMYRA LIVERY STABLE.

M. KINGMAN continues the above establishment in this village, and having made large additions to the same, in *Horses, Coaches, Gigs,* and *Sulkeys*, is enabled to accommodate his customers in a superior style, and on reasonable terms.

A LINE OF POST Coaches will ply daily between this village and Canandaigua—Fare moderate.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

K. MILLER, the present occupant of this establishment, informs his friends and the public at large, that he has fitted up this establishment for summer business, and while he acknowledges past favors, solicits such *share* of future patronage as his exertions may merit.

☞ A few BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Palmyra, May 22, 1839.

Sulphur Springs House.

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after expressing his gratitude for past encouragement, begs leave to inform the public, that his establishment is now in fine order for the reception of company. Parties of pleasure can be accommodated in the best style.

Manchester, Ont. co. N. Y.

The *Palmyra Bathing-House* is now in operation, for showering. Warm and cold baths provided on short notice.

Palmyra, April 29, 1830

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

ALLYN WILLIAMS, Merchant Tailor, most respectfully begs leave to inform the public in general, and his old friends in particular, that he continues to carry on business in the "brick block," two doors west of the "stone front" store. He has a grateful remembrance of the liberal patronage received in this village, and hopes to merit its continuance.

Palmyra, May, 1830.

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. BATTERSON, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has established the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, in this village. Monuments, Tomb Stones, Fire-Slabs, &c. &c. can be had at short notice, executed in the best manner.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

H. WHITE has taken a convenient *House*, on Canal-street, a few doors east of the Bunker-Hill Hotel, where genteel Boarders can be accommodated.

GROCERY,

AND PROVISION STORE.

P. GRANDIN informs the public, that he has on hand, at his store, adjoining the Collector's Office, on the Canal, a large assortment of *Groceries, Boat Stores*, &c., which will be sold wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms.

SIGN PAINTING AND GILDING

John R. Averill has established the above business in Mr. Hyde's brick block near the canal, where all orders in his line will be executed with elegance and despatch.

PALMYRA BAKERY.

JOSEPH WINSHIP informs the public that he continues the *Baking Business* in its various branches, at his new establishment on the Canal, a few rods east of the Collector's Office. All orders punctually attended to.

BUNKER HILL HOUSE.

W. P. NOTTINGHAM, informs the public that he will spare no pains to accommodate in the *best* manner, all such as may favor him with their custom—from his location, near the CANAL—packet, stage and other passengers will find it much to their convenience to *call* at *his* house.

EAGLE HOTEL, PALMYRA.

H. CHURCH, informs the public, that this establishment has been fitted up for winter business,—having been at considerable expense in making the present arrangements, being determined to administer to the comfort as well as pleasure of his guests—hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

ROCHESTER RECESS,

WILLIAM COCHRAN, informs the public, that the "Rochester Recess" has been *in order*. His *larder* has been replenished with all the *dainties* a fertile country can afford. His cook is *imported*, and while the BAR is well supplied, nothing shall be wanting to the comfort of his guests.

HENRY LUPKINS,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dresser, &c. &c. informs the inhabitants of this village that his "office" is a few rods east of the "Eagle Hotel," where all calls in his *line* of business will be attended to in good style.

BENJAMIN BROOKS,

(Successor to Dr. Lewis Brooks,)

Carries on the business of *Shaving* and *Hair Dressing* at the old stand of *Square* Jerome's Law Office, where he *ginnerly* be found ready to wait on friends. Mr. Brooks also offers his services FIDDLE for Balls, Levees, Pig-shav Anti-Masonic Meetings. His terms reasonable.

"THE REFLECTOR"

Will be published EVERY WEEK (on such days as may suit our own convenience,) and delivered to subscribers through the Post-Office, by which medium, also, all letters and communications, subscriptions and remittances intended for this paper, should be addressed "*Obediah Dogberry, Esquire. Palmyra.*"

TERMS—One Dollar for the year, (4 months,) IN ADVANCE.

andlebed ally, washerwoman's hall, his errand will be understood.

N. B. Perhaps the ladies will find it o their advantage to transpose the meta morphose.

P. S. I will be extremly obliged to my riend Obediah if he will give my communi- ation an insertion the present month, as it s more than probable that this uncommon- y merry humor of the ladies will subside ith the change of Luna.

JACK FELLTY.

[*For the Reflector.*]

From Canandaigua.

We learn that Milton, Dryden & Pope ugned to verse before their infant tongues ould articulate distinctly, and so it is with the distinguished editor of the Phœ- ix; his very prose is poetry—he speaks rites and thinks in numbers--his whole oul is poetry. An effusion from his rain goes forth to the world in the modest arb of prose, but the eye of genius dis- inguishes through the rubbish of diction rder beauty and harmony--its all verse; ake the following:

"There is a majesty in winter
That makes us quiver, tremble and shake.
And there is a mildness in spring,
That makes us smile, rejoice and ruminate.
We have felt the former,
And we begin to witness the latter;
Let us be mindful that such scenes,
Are representations of death & glory in min- iature."

[*For the Reflector.*]

"Marriage, rightly understood,
Gives to the tender and the good
A paradise below."

* * * * *

But "Marriage is a feast in which the grace is sometimes greater than the dinner." Every young man ought therefore to ponder well, and endeavor to get some foresight of the crooked paths of matrimony, before he allows himself to indulge in such *luxuries*—so that it may prove a blessing instead of a curse. Warm affections, domes- tic habits, and modest retiring worth, will make a man happy aside from the [illegible] smiles of beauty. '76.

We are informed that quite a dif- ficult surgical operation, was lately per- formed in this village, much to the satis- faction of all parties. Old Wife.

A bitter complaint has lately been made respecting the exorbitant charge *lately made* by our Livery Stable keeper. We have not time at pressnt to examine the merits of the case.

HYMEN.

MISCELLANY.

JONATHAN'S WATCH TRADE.

A smart young chap who lives 'away down east,' gives the following account of his first 'venture' after arriving in Boston.

Nothing happened worth mentioning on the road nor until next morning after I got here and put up in Elm street. I then got off my watch pretty curiously as you shall be informed. I was down in the bar room and thought it well enough to look pretty considerable smart; now and then compared my watch with the one in the bar-room, and found it as near right as ever it was—when a fellow step- ped up to me and asked how I'd trade? and says I for what? and says he for your watch--and says I any way that will be a fair shake—upon that says he I'll give you my watch and five dollars; and I gave him my watch. Now, says I, give me your watch, and says he with a loud laugh I hant got none—and that kind a turned the laugh on me. Thinks I let them laugh that lose. Soon as the laugh was well over, the feller thought he'd try the watch to his ear—Why says he it don't go—no says I, not without its carried—then I began to laugh— he tried to open it and could'nt start it a hair, and broke his thumb nail in the bargain—Won't she open says he? Not's I knows on, says I; then the laugh seemed to take another turn. Don't you think I get off old Brit- iannia pretty well considering?"

Women do not transgress the bounds of decorum, so often as men, but when they do, they go to greater lengths. For with reason somewhat weaker, they have to contend with passions somewhat strong- er; besides a female by *one* transgression, forfeits her place in society forever; if once she falls, it is the fall of Lucifer. It is hard, indeed that the law of opinions should be most severe on that sex which is least able to bear it; but so it is, and if the sentence be harsh, the sufferer should be reminded that it was passed by her peers. Therefore, if once a woman breaks through the barriers of decency, her case is desperate; and if she goes greater lengths than the men, and leaves the pale of propriety further behind her, it is be- cause she is aware that all return is pro- hibited, and by none so strongly as by her own sex. We may also add, that as modesty is the richest ornament of a wo- man, the want of it is her greatest defor- mity, for the better the thing, the worse will ever be its perversion; and if an *an- gel* falls, the *transition* must be to a de- mon.

Vaccination.—We have never seen any thing in print which presents so strongly the absolute usefulness of vaccination, as a statement in a proclamation by Walter Bowne, published in the New-York Evening Post. There came out in the ship Brun- wick, from London, 215 passengers, having the small pox on board. Of this number, 10 had had the small pox, 23 had been in- oculated, 68 had been vaccinated, *all of whom* escaped the disease: of the remain- der, *only five* escaped, five died on the pas- sage, and 104 are now *sick* with, or con- valescent from, this terrible disorder.— Will any person, after reading this state- ment, neglect any longer so simple a pre- caution against the most fatal of all mala- dies. Parents, if careless of their lives, are usually fond of the beauty of their chil- children; will they suffer it to be marred by the seams of the small pox from neglect of a simple and easy preservation.

[*Conn. Jour.*

Miraculous escape.—An old two story house standing on the bank of the river be- low the grist mill, of this village, fell down last Sunday morning and buried its occu- pants, a Canadian, his wife and six children in its ruins. The sides of the house were filled in with bricks, and the whole family was in bed, in the second story, at the time; and yet every one of them was taken out un- injured. The man was the first one extri- cated, and as soon as he was liberated he turned round and giving his shoulders a shrug, said, "I pe afraid dat my dog is kilt." We always knew that a Canadian loved his horse better than his wife, but we nev- er knew that his affection extended to his dog in a more eminent degree than it did to his wife and children before this event hap- pened.—*Plattsburgh Republican.*

Love-letter paper is made in New-Jersey, scented with rose and geranium. The scent will last for years, and is safely warranted to outlast half the love inscribed upon it.

dy republicans, and having been previously educated in the art of reading, writing, and the ground rules of arithmetic, were well qualified to 'settle themselves,' the moment they arrived at the age of one and twenty.

Since those days of comparative simplicity, times have strangely altered; the father of the family, has either turned politician, or runs full tilt in pursuit of some other phantom—his farm is neglected, or left to the management of some incompetent hireling—his wife has become strongly attached to "good society," and has an itching to join all other fashionable societies—the girls, just returned from a three month's tour at a country boarding school, which has completely unfitted them for any kind of domestic duty. The boys have learned to drink cocktails, run horses and play bragg—extravagance in dress pervades every branch of the family, once so prudent and economical: routs, balls, and parties, follow each other in quick succession, and in case no particular *accident* should befal any *branch* of this now hopeful family, winter arrives, and with it the Constable, crops cut off no cash on hand, insolvency ensues, and all on account of of the "hardness of the times."

W——.

[*For the Reflector.*]

'Squire Dogberry—

Sir—By publishing the following you will oblige a subscriber. It is taken from the Microscope of May 1, and is an extract from a letter signed A. to the editor of that paper; it certainly carries marks of authenticity. B.

"My stay in this village, (Palmyra) will be short, and to amuse myself, I *take notes*. In my last, I think I mentioned that few *sites* in this country will eventually be more eligible for business; and I may safely add, that but in few instances has the great benefactor of mankind designed a handsomer location for a long wide and spacious street, not inferior to "Broadway," in natural (bating the water) advantages; yet through the ignorance, avarice, and folly of some of those semi-barbarians, this would-be fine prospect is like to be ruined; they attach no kind of value to the rear of ther lots, while one would imagine that they placed their hopes of salvation on their encroachments on the public in front, thus injuring their own property in value, and disturbing the peace of the neighbourhood. The corporation *machinery* appears to be composed of weak and inefficient materials.

Utica contains a population of 8320.

[*For the Reflector.*]

'Squire Dogberry—

As you appear to view every species of villany in its proper light, you will allow me to make public, through the columns of your highly interesting paper, the following facts. Not long since a stranger appeared in this village, destitute of money; he offered to sell a watch and other trinkets, for the purpose of raising funds—his place of destination was said to be, Syracuse. The property was offered to ——, for $12. S——, who was present at the time, without waiting the result of the bargain, took from his pocket what purported to be $12, in bills, (2 of $5, and one of $2;) one 5 was counterfeit—the other of a broken bank—the $2 bill was current money—averring the same to be good, the bargain was made, the property delivered, and the stranger departed. Our two worthies now agreed to divide the plunder; the stranger returned—the trading villain was gone—his *partner* denied knowing his name—the man was swindled. Should this notice meet the eye of the *victim*, he can have justice done him, by returning to this place, JOHN.

[*For the Reflector.*]

"Strange there should such diff'rence be,
'Twixt tweedle dum, and tweedle dee."

Mr. "Norna," thinks me "indiscreet" in noticing his *complaint*, (and in fact, I am somewhat chagrined for having been engaged in so small business.) He accuses me of "presumption in designating individuals" &c. Such is not the fact. Does *he* know what *he* says while insinuating that I am some other person than myself? or does *he* think that I had fallen asleep, (like the eccentric Giles Golt, who upon waking exclaimed:

"What's here? odsdickins! what!
Why how now? am I Giles, or am I not?
If he, I've lost six geldings to my smart;
If not—Odsbudkins! I've found a cart.")

and when aroused had found *myself another person*?

And while the subject of "presumption" is before us, I would ask: What can be greater "presumption," than for a petty scribbler (love-cracked too,) to asume the title of one of our best modern poets; for the undoubted purpose of adding a little *grace* to the *matter*?

And again, he complains of having been noticed in the "*masculine gender*." If so be that he considers himself as not being possessed of those substantial *qualities* which ought to designate the "genders," and accomplish one for the due performance of duties devolving upon *mankind*, why then I was *miss*-taken. A——

(*In pro. per.*)

[*From Geneva.*]

To the house of Obed—

Be it known unto you, O ye house of type, that it would be well to beware; for the vengeance of the Rev. Clergy is about to fall upon the office holders of this our blessed land, where 'Jackson reforms' are not uncommon, especially among post masters. I say post masters, beware!—and be careful how you tax the Rev. gentleman with too much postage, for two or three days since as I was standing near the door of our friend Charle's Post office, I happened to hear a dreadful threatening, which seemed to indicate something like 'Jackson reform,' as near as I could learn, for the horrid crime of charging sixpence postage too much on a single sheet *which had been forwarded*. *Eve dropper.*

[*For the Reflector.*]

From Manchester.

Esqr. Dogberry—

Please inform two or three ladies that live a little north of Mr. D*****'s Inn, that they would look beetter if not quite so fond of showing wit in company; especially in the presence of our q****k, Mr.——— for it has already turned his head: and the soul-enraptured swain already seems dying for love: Also inform them that retirement would become them far better than the card table, or the ball chamber, so soon after the loss of a Father.

B——.

[*From Geneva.*]

'Squire Dogberry—

I wish you to inform the *ladies* who live not many miles north of the college as the students of that institution did *last lake*, (when *they*, in conjunction with several other *ladies* sent their brother to them in female attire) that if they will send him to my office, 329, shoemaker's square,

☞On the subject of the Post office, so far as we have been able to discover, we have as yet but little cause of complaint. In some instances, our subscribers have felt themselves aggrieved, because the Postmaster and his family took the first use of the paper, and when it was finally delivered, it was generally so soiled and worn, that the contents were hardly readable. One Post-master in old Ontario, has withheld a file of our paper, when he was ordered to forward them, while the clerk in an office to the *west*, has been grossly negligent. We may possibly say something further on the subject, when we have more leisure, and name the delinquents.—We assume the province of correcting abuses whenever we find them.

☞We have received an article signed "Tall Mechanic," on the subject of the subscription said to be gotten up on account of the defalcation in the payment of the expenses of ☞"The African Ball."—The promise of "becoming a subscriber," will not gain it an insertion, without being acompanied by the author's *true* name.

☞A "blueskin" lately observed, that he thought it a *sin*, to allow economical lectures in the "meeting house!"—When it shall become prone to contemplate and admire the most sublime works of the Creator, in place set a part for his worship, it is time to abandon our reason, and give superstition the reins.

Is not the "Christian party in politics" opposed to science?

☞A southern Editor is in want of matter to make up his paper. It is possible that he might find something new (to himself or readers,) by looking into the Encyclopædia.

Wine was first sold by apothecaries A. D. 1298.

Gun powder, and guns, invented by Swarts—A. D. 1340.

Oil painting first used by John Vance—A. D. 1340.

The art of printing invented—1430.

Tallow candles used as a luxury—A. D. 1298.

London was first incorporated—A. D. 1208.

Chimnies unknown in England—A. D, 1200.

Houses in London thatched with straw—A. D. 1230.

Gold first coined in Christendom—A.D. 1344.

A State carriage in England costs £4,000 sterling—more than $17,000.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[*For the Reflector.*]

Since a portion of mankind have thrown off their allegiance to the Pope, and laugh to scorn his infallibility—and since, the anathemas which are daily thundered from the pulpit, appear to fall harmless at the feet of the hypocritical—and since the promised rewards and punishments after this life, appear like a long credit, in the eyes of too many—and since the laws of our republican country, leave untouched some of the most gross intruders upon decency and good morals—it is quite evident that something should be done for the purpose of restraining vice and folly more effectually, than any means heretofore in use, has been able to do.

Public opinion in a free country, when it is uncorrupted, is all powerful, and nothing can fairly enslave the mind of an intelligent creature, but ignorance; and although the tyrant may scorge the body of his *slave*, the mind is still free as air.

Bad as the world has grown, some small respect is still paid to virtue; hence arises the great anxiety on the part of the vicious, to appear to the eye of the beholder, what in truth, they are not—the hypocrite assumes the garb of sanctity—the prude, the appearance of modesty, the pedantic *ignoramus* the *look* of wisdom.—No imitation however, although it may faintly resemble, equals in appearance the true substance, and as well might the ass attempt to disguise himself in the skin of the lion, as a pretender to escape detection.

It is often the case, that while we affect to despise the traitor, we are in love with the treason, and too frequently, persecute others, for practising the same vices in common with ourselves, altho' we are generally willing to see our friends held up as a mark for the "finger of scorn to point at," while we shrink with horror, from the sight of our own deformity when the mask is once torn off, and we are exposed to the public gaze.

One who assumes the station of censor should be extremely careful how he wields his arms—satire and ridicule, goes much further in reclaiming the vicious, than argument, and although principles, and not individuals should, generally be the subjects of animadversion, still there are men among us, so completely enshrouded in ignorance and self sufficiency, that it requires some gross *innuendoes*, to inform them in what sort of estimation, their conduct is held by the more enlightened and unprejudiced part of community.

In an enlightened country, where every criminal has the privilege of being tried by his peers, none save the guilty have need to fear or tremble. And although the envenomed tongue of slander may attempt to blacken the character of the virtuous, the poison usually becomes innoxious, and the conciousness of being in the right is a sufficient antidote—none save the wounded pigeon, will have cause to flutter.

PHILO.

[*For the Reflector.*]

Hard Times.—There is truly something amusing in the complaints we daily hear from all classes of our fellow citizens, respecting the hardness of the times—and it seems quite astonishing, that a problem so important to the well being of the community, has not as yet, been more satisfactorily solved. Forty years ago, the earth was equally productive as at the present day, the markets fluctuated, as in our times; still bankrupteies were rare, the people were as well clothed, (except foppery,) as well fed, (except in luxuries,) as well read, (except in novels) as at the present day; every thing moved on with regularity. The mechanic and husbandman found himself better off at the end of the year, than at the beginning—his wife was contented with a new suit once in two years, the Bible, pilgrims progress, and Robinson Crusoe, employed her leisure hours—her daughters, clothed in good, tidy, homespun, attended to all the domestic affairs of the family, and at a suitable time got married, provided an opportunity offered—the boys grew up stur-

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, JULY 16, 1830.

TO THE YOUNG—NO. 5.

In a country like ours, all power emanates from the people, and the duties devolving upon the citizer, are many and various. In most countries of the old world, the governments are more or less despotic, and ignorance is found to exist, in an inverse ratio to the liberty enjoyed by the subject, and in many instances the governed have no other duty to perform, than passive obedience to the will of the Prince; so that a small share of knowledge is necessary, and is all that usually falls to the lot of a nation of slaves.

A free born son of America, has at this day, no excuse for being unacquainted with the history and localities of his own country, as well as those of the old world; and so far is the labor of investigation from being irksome, that we no sooner become seriously engaged in it, than we find it a source of unalloyed pleasure.

Some diversity of opinion has arisen on the subject of early reading.—History without the aid of geography and chronology, cannot be pursued with any great advantage, therefore great attention should be paid to these all important branches.

All the great men of antiquity had their models—their lives and conduct were intended to imitate the great and good who had gone before them, and as the youthful mind is susceptible of lasting impressions, and as the "proper study of mankind is man," Biography should be early and closely attended to.

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Modern times will furnish us with abundent examples worthy of imitation, and even our own country, can boast of a galaxy of worthies, whose characters cannot be too particularly investigated, among whom we find, Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Hancock, Adams, Ames, Henry, Rittenhouse, Fulton, &c. &c. &c.

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Mr. W. appears to be well acquainted with the science he professes.

☞As the rains this season appear to be interminable, and as some portion of our streets are continually flooded; we would advise the proper authorities to open the gutters—mud puddles are quite unseemly in midsummer.

☞On the subject of the Post office, so far as we have been able to discover, we have as yet but little cause of complaint. In some instances, our subscribers have felt themselves aggrieved, because the Postmaster and his family took the first use of the paper, and when it was finally delivered, it was generally so soiled and worn, that the contents were hardly readable. One Post-master in old Ontario, has withheld a file of our paper, when he was ordered to forward them, while the clerk in an office to the *west*, has been grossly negligent. We may possibly say something further on the subject, when we have more leisure, and name the delinquents.—We assume the province of correcting abuses whenever we find them.

☞We have received an article signed "Tall Mechanic," on the subject of the subscription said to be gotten up on account of the defalcation in the payment of the expenses of ☞"The African Ball."—The promise of "becoming a subscriber," will not gain it an insertion, without being acompanied by the author's *true* name.

☞A "blueskin" lately observed, that he thought it a *sin*, to allow astronomical lectures in the "meeting house!"—When it shall become profane to contemplate and admire the most sublime works of the Creator, in a place set a part for his worship, it is time to abandon our reason, and give superstition the reins.

Is not the "Christian party in politics" opposed to science?

☞A southern Editor is in want of matter to make up his paper. It is possible that he might find something new (to himself or readers,) by looking into the Encyclopædia.

Wine was first sold by apothecaries A. D. 1298.

Gun powder, and guns, invented by Swarts—A. D. 1340.

Oil painting first used by John Vance—A. D. 1340.

The art of printing invented—1430.

Tallow candles used as a luxury—A. D. 1298.

London was first incorporated—A. D. 1208.

Chimnies unknown in England—A. D, 1200.

Houses in London thatched with straw—A. D. 1230.

Gold first coined in Christendom—A.D. 1344.

A State carriage in England costs £4,000 sterling—more than $17,000.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[*For the Reflector.*]

Since a portion of mankind have thrown off their allegiance to the Pope, and laugh to scorn his infallibility—and since, the anathemas which are daily thundered from the pulpit, appear to fall harmless at the feet of the hypocritical—and since the promised rewards and punishments after this life, appear like a long credit, in the eyes of too many—and since the laws of our republican country, leave untouched some of the most gross intruders upon decency and good morals—it is quite evident that something should be done for the purpose of restraining vice and folly more effectually, than any means heretofore in use, has been able to do.

Public opinion in a free country, when it is uncorrupted, is all powerful, and nothing can fairly enslave the mind of an intelligent creature, but ignorance; and although the tyrant may scorge the body of his *slave*, the mind is still free as air.

Bad as the world has grown, some small respect is still paid to virtue; hence arises the great anxiety on the part of the vicious, to appear to the eye of the beholder, what in truth, they are not—the hypocrite assumes the garb of sanctity—the prude, the appearance of modesty, the pedantic *ignoramus* the *look* of wisdom.—No imitation however, although it may faintly resemble, equals in appearance the true substance, and as well might the ass attempt to disguise himself in the skin of the Lion, as a pretender to escape detection.

It is often the case, that while we effect to despise the traitor, we are in love with the treason, and too frequently, persecute others, for practising the same vices in common with ourselves, altho' we are generally willing to see our friends held up as a mark for the "finger of scorn to point at," while we shrink with horror, from the sight of our own deformity when the mask is once torn off, and we are exposed to the public gaze.

One who assumes the station of censor should be extremely careful how he wields his arms—satire and ridicule, goes much further in reclaiming the vicious, than argument, and although principles, and not individuals should, generally be the subjects of animadversion, still there are men among us, so completely enshrouded in ignorance and self sufficiency, that it requires some gross *innuendoes*, to inform them in what sort of estimation their conduct is held by the more enlightened and unprejudiced part of community.

In an enlightened country, where every criminal has the privilege of being tried by his peers, none save the guilty have need to fear or tremble. And although the envenomed tongue of slander may attempt to blacken the character of the virtuous, the poison usually becomes innoxious, and the consciousness of being in the right is a sufficient antidote—none save the wounded pigeon, will have cause to flutter.

PHILO.

[*For the Reflector.*]

Hard Times.—There is truly something amusing in the complaints we daily hear from all classes of our fellow citizens, respecting the hardness of the times—and it seems quite astonishing, that a problem so important to the well being of the community, has not as yet, been more satisfactorily solved. Forty years ago, the earth was equally productive as at the present day, the markets fluctuated, as in our times; still bankrupteies were rare, the people were as well clothed, (except foppery,) as well fed, (except in luxuries,) as well read, (except in novels) as at the present day; every thing moved on with regularity. The mechanic and husbandman found himself better off at the end of the year, than at the beginning—his wife was contented with a new suit once a year, the Bible, pilgrims progress, and Robinson Crusoe, employed her leisure hours—her daughters, clothed in good, tidy, homespun, attended to all the domestic affairs of the family, and at a suitable time got married, provided an opportunity offered—the boys grew up stur-

THE REFLECTOR.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 16, 1830.

TO THE YOUNG—NO. 5.

In a country like ours, all power emanates from the people, and the duties devolving upon the citizen, are many and various. In most countries of the old world, the governments are more or less despotic, and ignorance is found to exist, in an inverse ratio to the liberty enjoyed by the subject, and in many instances the governed have no other duty to perform, than passive obedience to the will of the Prince; so that a small share of knowledge is necessary, and is all that usually falls to the lot of a nation of slaves.

A free born son of America, has at this day, no excuse for being unacquainted with the history and localities of his own country, as well as those of the old world; and so far is the labor of investigation from being irksome, that we no sooner become seriously engaged in it, than we find it a source of unalloyed pleasure.

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cois, and eventually obtained the rank of Colonel in the Spanish service, in which he acquired great respect for the regularity with which he discharged his religious duties. The Marquis D'Harmona, the Spanish General, in speaking of him declared, "that God, in this terrestial globe, could not commune with a purer spirit." Through the medium of the Abbe de la Haye, he was seduced by Gen. Laveaux, to betray his Spanish associates; and at the time when Hermona's confidence was most unbounded, he deserted to the republican party, taking with him a considerable body of his fellows. And to mark his zeal, taking a select pary, he traversed with rapidity, and established the republican banner on all the points in the North where that of spain had previously floated.

"His subsequent history, is that of the island, and he was endowed with many indisputable qualifications for the part he had determined to play. Possessed of an iron constitution, he was enabled to bear any fatigue: he was capable of great and continued mental exertion; while his dissimulation, cruelty, and perfidy, are described as knowing no bounds, though always veiled under the mask of religion, charity and meekness. Using his profound knowledge of the negro character, without ever betraying himself, he acquired an almost superhuman influence—Grigori Lacroix says, and I never have heard it contradicted even by his contemporaries in Hayti, that the soldiers regarded him as a superior being, and the cultivators prostrated themselves before him as before a divinity.' All his generals trembled before him, (Dessalines did not dare to look in his face,) and all the world trembled before his generals'—a short but intelligent description of the mode of government then in vogue.

"Toussant has been accused of licentiousness in his morals in after life, though abstemious in his food; and it is asserted, that, while he used all the terrors of Catholic superstition to augment his authority, he secretly communicated to the directory that his measures were only dictated to policy.

"Notwithstanding these statements, there can be but little doubt that he would have been a distinguished man in any country in which a field for his exertion had existed: the fact of his elevation attest this; but the confirmation is to be found in the measures he pursued to maintain order and industry, by which only he could ensure the independence of his country."

We subjoin some account of Christophe the negro, who was proclaimed king of Hayti, under the title of Henry the First; and of Petion the mulatto, who was acknowledged president, or chief by the council which governed the republican cantons in the southern parts of the Island.

"Henry Christophe was born, according to an official account sanctioned by himself, in the Island of Grenada, in the year 1769, and came at an early age to St. Domingo. He was not a pure black, but a sambo, or griffee, as it is called. He was the slave of a French gentleman, whose daughter resided there, when I was at the Cape, to whom the former domestic was kind and attentive in his prosperity. He afterwards became a waiter at an hotel, and then privateer's-man, and then returned to an hotel, and gaming house. It does not appear when he entered the army; but in 1801 he was general of brigade, and governor of the Cape. He distinguished himself on the arrival of the French expedition, first with the negotiations with Le Clerc, and second, by filling his house richly furnished, with combustibles, and setting fire to it, as a signal for the conflagration of the whole city. Before Toussaint submitted, Christophe had yielded to French ascendency, and served for some time; but afterwards joined the bands that were roused to revolt by the unsparing atrocities of Rochambeau, whose memory has an unenviable celebrity, in every part of Hayti. On the expulsion of the relics of that corps in 1803, Christophe was one of the officers that signed the act of independence; and although he served under Dessalines, he is reported to have entered into a confederacy which led to the assassination of the Emperor Jacques I. at Pont Rouge. That, however, is resolutely denied by his partisans.

"The death of Dessalines was the signal for intrigue; and Christophe, having failed in obtaining the wished for ascendancy over the whole, retired to the Cape in the beginning of 1807, and was proclaimed president and generalissimo of Hayti. On the 28th of March, 1811, he was elected king under the title of Henry I.

"During his presidency, and, the early part of his reign he was mild, forbearing, and humane; but afterwards his nature seemed to have been completely changed and he indolged in whatever his uncontrolled passions suggested—and they suggested almost every act that can violate the charities of life; and as he proceeded in his career, he became suspicious and wantonly cruel.

(To be continued.)

JAMES MA

Fourth president of was born in Orange March 5, 1650. At t ter'd Princeton Colleg honors of that seminar On his return to Virgi commenced the study office of the late chanc vious to the year 177 duties of several im superior talents and f autumn of that year, ber of the legislature very young; his pre interest of his countr vance of his years, older members of th He was soon after el took his seat in the he shone conspicuou his views, and the f eloquence. After t United States were cient government, a the articles of confe was an independent sued its own separa The necessity of an was apparent, and ed necessary by thi frame a new consti in effect, delegat the several states in the year 1787. the convention Mr ber, and assisted i of our liberties science—and to fixed his name, from Virginia.

Immediately was elected a del vention, which t year following, that instrument.

This convent of the ablest me produced, for quence. In th new constitutio enemies. Am more conspicu contributed to ison. Upon a constitution, h Hamilton and publication of York, which procuring the in that and o brated work. 19, 20, 57 to

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN ..... *Pope.*

DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: JULY 16, 1830. [THIRD SERIES—NO. 9.

SCIENTIFIC.

CHEMISTRY.

(*Continued.*)

onia.—This alkali exists naturally
te of air, and was first discovered
Priestly. It has a very strong and
t odour. It is lighter than atmos-
air, in the proportion of three to
It extinguishes flame, yet causes
ne of a taper to increase before ex-
. It is unfit for respiration—it
yellow vegetable colors brown, and
es green. It is rapidly absorbed
d water, thus constituting the
f hartshorn, or sal ammonia, &c. of
ps—It is also absorbed by ardent
essential oils, ether, charcoal and
us substances. When a piece of
brought in contact with this air, it
nd absorbs it, while at the same
temperature is diminished. When
d to the temperature of 360 it ex-
, and when suddenly cooled down,
mes a galetaneous appearance and
y little color. It unites to oils,
g soaps, called *volatile lineaments.*
the electric spark is frequently run
h it while confined over mercury,
is decomposed into two other airs,
n and hydrogen, one hundred parts
e separated into 80 of nitrogen, and
idrogen, which shews independ-
of other experiments that ammonia
mpound body.

common sal-ammonia is formed of the
ic acid (acid of salt) ammonia. If
powdered, you add an equal part
k lime in a glass retort, on apply-
moderate heat, the ammoniacal air
ome over. It should be received over
ry. The common Spirit of the
[illegible] and water;
the means of heat, may be made
t with it. Ammonia is also af-
whenever tin is added to the
nitric acid. The tin in this case
attracts the oxygen of the water, and acid, and the hydrogen of the water, and the nitrogen of the acid unite, and form ammonia. This air is yielded during the putrefaction of animal matter, and also when they are subjected to the action of high heat. At one time the formation of the volatile alkali, during the decomposition of animal matter, was considered as a proof of its animal nature; but experience has taught that this air is afforded by vegetables, when hydrogen and nitrogen come together in due proportion. Ammonia unites to the acids, forming neutral salts, which are named according to the acid in combination with the alkali. The acids with which it is most commonly found in combination, are the carbonic and muriatic, forming the carbonate and muriate of ammonia.

Carbonate & muriate ammonia.—This neutral salt is commonly called the concrete volatile alkali. It is met with in all the apothecary shops. It is very volatile, and is used as a medicine. For medical purposes, it may be made the direct combination of the acid with alkali; when they unite and adhere to vessel's sides. It may also be prepared by introducing chalk well dried in a retort with sal-ammonia, and applying heat. The carbonic acid of the chalk unites with ammonia, forming carbonate of ammonia, which is deposited on the sides of the vessels. The attraction of the acid for the alkali, is not very strong; for on adding other acids, they unite to the alkali, and the carbonic acid escapes, causing effervescence. Cold water dissolves its weight of this salt.—One hundred parts of it, are found to be composed of 45 acid, 43 alkali, and 12 of water.

(*To be continued.*)

Dr. Howard has lately discovered heat in the Moon's rays, by the means of a differential thermometer.

SELECTIONS.

TOUISSAINT, CHRISTOPHE, PETION.

(From McKenzie's work on Hayti.)

"The political changes which had begun to develope themselves in France, in 1788, had excited an almost feverish state in the colony; and that was carried to its height by the resolution of the States-General, on the 27th of December, of that year to admit into that body a number of the "Tiers etat," equal to that of the other two orders. The colonists claimed a right to participate in the representation; and in spite of the exertions of the governor-general Duchilleau to moderate the popular ebullitions, and to prevent the formation of parochial assemblies, they were organised in all parts; and they unanimously voted that the colony had the right of sending deputies to the states-general: accordingly eighteen were elected; and without being summoned by the government at home, or authorised by that of the Island, they embarked for France.—They arrived about a month after the formation of the National Assembly; but only six of them were allowed to verify their powers and to take their seats."

The progress of excitement that ripened into insurrection, as the various events of the French revolution continued to agitate the public mind, are matter of well known history and need not be repeated here. We prefer giving our readers a sketch of Touissaint, the child and champion, as he has been termed, of the transatlantic revolution.

"This extraordinary person was born a slave, at Breda, a plantation very near to cape Francois, belonging to Count Noe. From the occupation of a Carter, he arrived at that of a postillion. On this estate he lived until he was about fifty years of age, when the insurrection called him to perform a more elevated character. While in his humble station he had been taught to read and write, [illegible] by a Capuchin—he became [illegible] a non-commissioned officer [illegible] of the Cape. On joining the insurrectionary bands of Jean Francois he bore the ludicrous title of [illegible] to the [illegible] of the king," which [illegible] he held a military command. He was afterwards aid-de-camp both to Biasson and to Jean Fran-

irement—my ears were never *charmed* the *sweet* pratlings of the *fair*, nor my s *delighted* with their blooming cheeks *Cupid*, that *blind deity*, finally en- red me!—the wound he gave was in- rable!! He placed before me a *mirror* looked, and behold I saw ONE that lmired—she was exceedingly beauti- Her *melodious notes*, and the dulcet ic of her "PIPES" had enchaned enraptured soul. But, alas! my es are "blown up to the moon"!!! *left alone*! and am disconsolate.— when I consider the instability of *all* an enjoyment, I am led to exclaim— do I lament above measure—*all* troubles and crosses. I shall there- make myself content—"like one ssed in *hopeful love*"—and wait the oving of the waters," for her return.

'S***** J****

A *Village Alderman* has been appointed *urch Collector!*—what a fine thing it o be a man of *parts*. This office was bably conferred upon him in consider- n of his being such an active wind *umper*" for the organ. O.

The following effusion is from the n of a *lovesick* swain, living not far om this village, to his *peerless* Dul- nia, in the country. If the lady's eart can stand such a battery, with- ut surrendering at discretion, it must e considered, in military language, Bomb proof:"—

Palmyra, June 27, 1830.

ear *Love*—

I anticipate in the many pleasure- ur fond company gives me. I cannot rbear penning some of my thoughts to ep them in memory. My dear, some- mes I get in a strain of thinking and my nd gets so much flustrated that I do know half the time what I am about. r Love, as thou alone has power to se, love, and give thy lover ease, d you be so kind as to grant me you it would give me the most comfort I enjoyed in my life. I think if you ld only reflect you would not hesit- of granting your love to one that loves u so dear. All this world would not so tempting to my miud as you are— and could I feel assured in any degree that your affections was strong for me, a- mine is for you, me thinks then I could call you my *own dear*, *sweet*, *little Eliza*. How can you *help* loving one, that *loves you* so dear—one that would sacrifice hi- own health for your own sake. My *head* is crazy—my mind uneasy, since the gir I love, she doth me disdain—no one ca- ever but Eliza Jane—O! cruel Eliza!— come cure my pain. How can I keep my pen idle while there is so dear an ob- ject in my view as thou art. My mind is not altered in the least from what I wrote to you in my other letters, and hope it never will have reason to alter—but my love increases for you. * * * * * *

Remember me, remember, all my fond endearing love,
That vented itself to perfidy, the vulture of the dove;
Remember in thy utmost need, and I never once will shrink,
But cling to thee confiding by thy curse shall be to think.
Go seek the merry ball, where younger maides bloom,
The thought of me shall make thee then endure a deeper gloom;
That thought shall turn the festive cup to poison when you drink,
And while false smiles is on thy cheek, thy curse shall be to think.
Forget me false one, hope it not, when minstrels touch the string,
The memory of them days shall gall you while you sing;
The one you used to love, will make your conscience shrink,
Aye every note shall have its sting, thy curse shall be to think.
Forget me? no; that shall not be, I'll haunt thee in thy sleep,
In dreams thou will cling to stony rocks that overhang the deep;
Thee will shriek for aid—my feeble hand shall hurl the from the brink,
And when thou walks in wild dismay, thy curse shall be to think.

It is hopeful this will not offend you.—

If you are mine, I am yours until the sod
Encloses my earthly frame; So help me God.

WM. R****Y.

To E****J. W******, to my fairest girl, and the one I love best.

(A true copy.—Ed.)

[*From Geneva.*]

Mr. Dogberry—

For sale at auction! 500 lbs of 'first rate' importance! belonging to a young clerk in this village; it is a *first rate* article, for the more a person seems to carry the "*Live lier*" he moves if not sold—it will be exchanged for one pound of *common sense*, so that the owner may have the 'benefit" of the *trade*;—A sample of "6 eet" or more in "height," and "newly rown" may be seen by attending the 'up- er church' on sundays if it is fair weath- r—when entering the "sanctuary," it omplety takes up the whole *aisle* by its *ttitudes* as it passes the *front* pews. * * * * * *

☞An *air* of "self importance" little becomes a person entering the house of prayer.

"A word to the wise is sufficient" if not a *particular* notice may be given by

Devotion and Zeal.

[*From Geneva.*]

'Squire, Dogberry—

Sir—Perhaps you are not acquainted with a young man of this village whose stature is nearly five feet and nine inches. Who according to his regular "perambulatious" passes through the town twice or thrice in each day, (sometimes with a "Dominee" at his elbow;) who also considers himself not outdone by any person "on earth" for 'beauty' or "*intellectual capacity*," and in his "*walk*" he shows himself to the best possible advantage, allowing *attitudes* to include every thing.—Now, friend Obed, I cannot really see why he should be so proud and assume so much *importance*, for surely it is not because he is possessed of abundant "lucre"—ah! probably, it is because, as I have understood, he is about to take a "Hall" which will last him for life;—if this is the case, he will no doubt be *Handy* in disposing of his *treasure*, for certainly I am sure that he is not a descendant of the "most noble Festus," or "Alexander the Great," neither do I think it is because he intends to set on fire the Seneca lake at some future period.

PAUL PRY.

Astor Claims. Mr. Astor has gained his *third* verdict. This puts into his pocket $450,000—a very neat sum in these dull times.

New Factory.—Mr. Giles [illegible] sylvania, is constructing a [illegible] the machinery of which is [illegible] tirely by dogs.

use of such neglect. The length of communication prevents its entire insertion. In the meantime we strongly suspect that Mr. Clackner must labor under some mistake in this matter.

☞ *High handed Villany.*—A lady wishing to travel from N * * * *k to * * * *a per stage, *fell into* company (over night) with a gentleman who pretended to be "owner and proprietor of the line," and at his special instance and request paid her *fair* in advance, little expecting difficulty in the morning—* * * * * * * * arrived, and the stage *ready*"—it was found that an *imposition* had been practised * * * * * every attempt is making to discover the villain. * * * * * * * * * *

☞ Our Canandaigua correspondent informs us that the 54th Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated with great pomp in that village. A balloon somewhat larger than a *Pumpkin* had been prepared for the occasion—An attempt was made to raise it from the public square amid the shouts of admiring thousands—a sumptuous dinner was prepared at the house of the "Golden Horns"—the wine was excellent, which was well relished by the "cold water" drinkers—A battle in miniature was done by a brace of angry politicians—no blood was shed.

The Sabbath.—At the late annual meeting of "The General Union for promoting the observance of the sabbath," held at New-York, the following resolution was offered by the Rev. Mr. Rice of Virginia.

"*Resolved*, That we earnestly recommend the formation of auxiliaries throughout the United States, the diffusion of appeals in behalf of the Sabbath; the collection of funds for the employment of agents; the unions of Christians of every denomination in this common cause; the active and [illegible] friends of the [illegible] Sabbath."

well without money, (funds) and every device is resorted to for the purpose of draining the people of their (in too many instances) scanty pittance.—There is something more than "meets the eye" in all this business--the credulous are in the first place *fleeced* of their substance, which is afterwards appropriated to the support of an army of spies and informers, under the specious appellation of agents; who often by their prating, spread discord among the people, and may be universally considered drones in the community—let us no longer call England a Priestridden country.

BALL.

☞ The AFRICAN BALL, in this village, was gotten up (as we are informed,) in good style, and was nummrously attended—it continued two nights in succession. Great praise is due to the **MANAGER!!!** * * * * * * * * * *

Burgundy Wine.—Arthur Tappan has imported a cargo of Burgundy Wine, "free from spirit," (alchohol) and recommends it to the different churches, as a superior article to be used at COMMUNION TABLE; some of the more independent papers have given this speculating hypocrite, a severe lashing—he deserves it—that even Burgundy wine contains no *alchohol*, is probably news to the chemist.

☞ The *Captain* of the "North America" is requested to keep cool. A traveller has sent us through the Postoffice some biographical notices which may assist his *puny* intellect and refresh his memory, in case we should happen to hear much of his VAPORING.

The interest of the public requires it.

Great prearations were made at Rochester, for the celebration of the 4th. An oration was delivered with considerable effect. An old Durham boat loaded with [illegible], and prepared for the occasion, *stuck* a fox, on the rapids, instead of making a "Sam Patch" leap.

There are some men whose enemies are [illegible] much, and their *friends* more.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[*For the Reflector.*]

"*Slow* am I in speech,
And therefore little can I grace my cause
In speaking for myself.
* * * * *

I think if "A——" who attacked me in the last number of the Reflector, had viewed "his remarks in the same light that others do," he would never have given them publicity. But

"He that stands upon a slippery place,
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up."

They were certainly uncalled for. They not only "savored" of rather a "fanciful mind," but of the most gross indiscretion. He selects a particular person, whom *he* says was the object of my remarks.—What presumption!—and how unjust.—It will, I trust, be received by *that* person with its merited indignation and con- tempt. I would advise "A——," that before he exposes to the view of this *wicked wo[illegible]ld* another so *pithy* a vocabulary of advice; to [illegible] read, reflect upon, and inwardly digest, so [illegible] that he may understand its different bearings. [illegible]n that *criticism* tives that drew from h[illegible]ver prompt a were good. *Self* should ne[illegible] the *fair*. man to *sport* with the feelings o[illegible] part, All that I have to complain of on my is that he accuses me of being of the *masculine gender*, which would cause the bosom of *any* lady to burn with resentment. He *might* have considered me a Miss *Fanny Wright*, or some other *libera* but he has missed his *mark*. In answ[illegible] to J's remarks, I have only to say tha[illegible] that "dislike" &c. did not originate "in moment of passion," but was formed o[illegible] mature reflection. His "*nice feelings*" not exactly coinciding with my own; no proof of my views being erroneous.

NORNA.

[*For the Reflector.*]

LAMENTATIONS!

O that I had never seen the light!—for this world is pregnant with troubles, cares and perplexities. I am exceedingly burthened with sorrow. My days *once* passed smoothly away—in the pleasures

When we are in the company of sensible men, we ought to be doubly cautious of talking too much, lest we lose two good things—their good opinions, and our improvement; and disclose one thing which had better have been concealed—our self-sufficiency; for what *we* have to say we know, but what *they* have to say we know not.

"And by his side
"A green and gilded serpent lay."

There is something indescribably horrible in the following paragraph. The heart shrinks and the blood chills at the recital. It is copied from the Chilicothe Evening Post:—

"Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks, a young woman who had been married but a few days previous, while in bed by the side of her husband, was aroused by a bite upon one of her cheeks, from some object unknown and unperceived by her; at which she called to her husband, who got up, as speedily as possible, procured a light, but before he returned to the bed she received another and severe bite in the breast. On removing the clothes, a snake or adder, near three feet in length, ran out upnn the floor. Medical assistance was immediately called, but without avail—she survived a few days in great distress, and expired. It is supposed that the snake had crept up the side of the building through the roof, and dropped down through an aperture in the flooring directly over the bed."

After hypocrites, the greatest dupes the devil has, are those who exhaust an anxious existence in the disappointments and vexations of business, and live miserably and meanly, only to die magnificently rich. For, like the hypocrites, the only *disinterested* action these men can accuse themselves of is, that of serving the devil, without receiving his wages; for the assumed formality for the one, is not a more effectual bar to enjoyment, than the real avarice of the other. He that stands every day of his life behind a counter, until he drops from it into the grave, may negotiate many very profitable bargains; but he has made a single bad one, so bad, indeed, that it counterbalances all the rest; for the empty foolery of dying rich, he has paid down his health, his happiness and his integrity; since a very old author observes, that "as *mortar sticketh between the stones, so sticketh fraud between buying and selling.*" Such a worldling may be compared to a merchant, who should put a rich cargo into a vessel, embark with it himself, and encounter all the perils and privations of the sea, although he was thoroughly convinced before hand that he was only providing for a shipwreck, at the end of a troublesome and tedious voyage.

[From the Museum.]

SONG.

"She died in beauty!—like a rose
Blown from its parent stem;
She died in beauty!—like a pearl
Dropp'd from some diadem.
She died in beauty!—like a lay
Along a moonlit lake;
She died in beauty!—like the song
Of birds amid the brake.
She died in beauty!—like the snow
On flowers dissolved away;
She died in beauty!—like a star
Lost on the brow of day.
She *lives* in glory!—like Night's gems
Set round the silver moon;
She lives in glory!—like the sun
Amid the blue of June!"

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, JULY 7, 1830.

TO THE YOUNG—NO. 4.

One great fault to be found in parents, is in the selection of the *few* books they purchase, for the use and instruction of themselves and children. The libraries of too many of our wealthy farmers, do not exteud beyond the Bible, (a good book) or testament, Watts' psalms and hymns, and a few elementary school books; and it often happens that the book cases of even those who aspire to the pompous title of "Country Gentleman," exhibit a beggarly account of trash, selected either for its cheapness or novelty.

Dr. Franklin is a fit and worthy example, and should be placed before our youth for their strict and close imitation, and few there are among us, whose literary advantages are not equal, and many are far superior to those enjoyed by that great and effulgent luminary in the morning of his days. We would therefore most earnestly entreat all such of our young friends, as have not already done it, to set immediately about reading the life, (written by himself) of this *self-made* statesman and philosopher.

We are well aware that it requires a considerable degree of moral courage in the giddy youth, to enable him to *attack* a huge volume, with the contents of which he is entirely unacqaainted; and should an article of this description by chance fall in his way, he usually satisfies himself, by looking at the title page—viewing the engravings, and reading, perchance some few detached sentences.

Our love and esteem for a plain modest, retiring, and accomplished woman, increases in proportion to our acquaintance with her—every day will discover to us new mental beauties, until at length we become enraptured admiration. So with the writings of a good author, on an interesting subject; the further we trace him, provided our taste is correct, the more we shall discover, and feel enraptured with his beauties.

In times of yore, knowledge was gained by travelling, which in our time would be quite expensive, and the amount of funds, required for a twelve months tour, would purchase a splendid library of useful knowledge. The great Greek philosopher, Pythagorus, who flourished about 500 years before Christ, was under the necessity of travelling to Egypt, Arabia, Persia, &c. where the Magi, or priests condescended to initiate him into all their mysteries, and after a long and severe probation, he returned to his native country, and spent the remnant of his days in diffusing useful knowlede into the minds of his youthful fellow citizens.

The free-born sons of America, have it in their power to acquire useful knowledge at a much cheaper rate, than can be done at the domestic fire side. All that information, once hid, and locked up in the bosoms of the ancient priests, and veiled *mysteries*, has long since been promulgated, and since the invention of printing, the greatest facility has been given to the preservation of all useful literature, as well as much that is not so, and all that is

GENIUS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR INDUSTRY.

Much is said of genius, as a substitute for the drudgery of investigation. But it is idle. Those who expect that to support themselves, will soon find that light substances alone can move in the elevation they affect; and those who look for their pleasure and instruction from such a source will be disappointed. The student who gains a lasting professional reputation, must have exercised that patience, which has ripened and extended to a habit of perseverance. A flash of wit may burst from a mere trifler, to show he has a mind.—But a steady blaze will require a constant supply of fuel gathered from academic groves and Parnassian summits. We may listen for once to the empty declaimer, because we admire natures work. But we are disappointed and disgusted when we look again; for though nature still may clamor praise, no signs of human industry command our admiration: and where we expected to meet an intellectual display, there is only—"*vox et preterea nihil.*" It is a patient and persevering industry which has furnished our libraries, and smoothed our way in the paths of various learning, which our predecessors so laboriously trod.—The jurist who is sought after and confided in, is the man who has labored his cause through the ponderous and multiplied volumes of precedent, principle and evidence. The divine, who brightens and burns with increasing lustre, is one who has filled his lamp, and taken oil also in his vessel with his lamp; who has waked at midnight, while others have slept; who has labored in the fields of science, and staid at Siloam's fount, "fast by the oracles of God."—The physician, who deserves well of the community, and will finally possess their confidence, is he, who, while approaching the great lazeretto where lie his active labors, has studied his books, acquainted himself with the science of his profession, investigated the volume of nature, and learned her laws; and who, when arrived at the theatre of his active duties, makes it well known by his attention to business, where he may be found; who wakes easily at midnight, at the trembling tap and faltering voice of the agitated friend, is soon arrived at the sick bed, and bends with untiring assiduity over the anxious and eventful scene, where are soon to be decided the hopes and fears, and prospects of an agonizing family.

Caution to tippling Husbands.—We have been informed, that during the severe frost, which took place about a month ago, a lively lass who had been married about a year and a half before to a young farmer, on the borders of Romney Marsh, was much scandalized at her husbands going rather too often to the public house, and staying rather too late when he was there. Several little conjugal expostulations having failed of producing an alteration, the lady, in a moment of passion, declared positively that if it occurred again she would throw the baby (an infant four months old, of which he was very fond) into the military canal, and herself in after it. Not dreaming she would carry her threat into execution, a few days only had elapsed, when the

"Iron tongue of midnight had told twelve,"

before Mr. ——— knocked at his own door. His wife let him in herself, and without saying a syllable, set down the candle, walked deliberately to the cradle, snatched up the unconscious little innocent sleeping within it, and rushed out of the house. It is hardly necessary to say that the alarmed husband ran hastily after, but so sudden and unexpected had been her movement, that she had gained a considerable start, and the canal being but a few yards from their dwelling, reached the towing path before he could overtake her. He was just in time to seize and save her from self destruction; but the poor little thing was already in the middle of the water, at that spot above 4 feet deep, and he could witness its struggles by the light of the moon. In an instant he threw himself in and grasping the night-gown which had prevented its wearer from sinking, brought safely to the bank—*the cat!*—dressed in little Polly's bedclothes, exceedingly wet, and now mewing piteously. His spouse in the mean time, had regained her own door, which was not opened till he had plenty of time to enjoy all the comforts of his situation. Before, however, he was quite an icicle, admission was vouchsafed; but the story of his self-inflicted ducking having got wind, no farther stragem was necessary to wean the swain from his *symposium*, the jokes of his convivial acquaintance being sufficient to prevent his again partaking their revels; the impudent little pot boy himself cries MEW! whenever he sees him.

Thickness of a Soap Bubble.—Newton succeeded in determining the thickness of very thin laminæ of transparent substances, by observing the color which they reflect. A soap bubble is a thin shell of water, and is observed to reflect different colors from different parts of its surface. Immediately before the bubble bursts, a black spot may be observed near the top. At this part the thickness has been proved not to exceed the 2,500,000 part of an inch.

A young lady has been bound over at Philadelphia in the sum of $500 to keep the peace towards a young gentleman whom she had twice attempted to stab with a knife, for discontinuing his visits to her.—The young gentleman had been in the habit of paying her friendly visits, but not in the character of a suitor. The above lady, independent of the above charge, is said to have sustained an unimpeachable character.

CITIES IN GEOGRAPHY.

A late German publication gives a statement of the hundred most populous cities in the world. Among these are

	Inhab.
Jeddo in Japan,	1,680,000
Pekin,	1,500,000
London,	1,300,000
Hang-tcheou,	1,100,000
Calcutta,	900,000
Madras,	817,000
Nankin,	800,000
Canton,	800,000
Paris,	717,000
Vou-tchang,	600,000
Constantinople	597,000
Benares,	580,000
Kio,	520,000
Sou-tcheou,	500,000
Hoang-tcheou,	500,000

The 40th in this list is Berlin, with 19 000 inhabitants, and the last Bristol, w 87,000. Of the hundred cities, 2 cont 1,500,000; 2 upwards of 1,000,000; 9 fr 500,000 to 1,000,000; 23 from 200,000 500,000; 56 from 100,000 to 200,000; 6 from 87,000 to 100,000. 58 are in A and 32 in Europe, of which 4 are in Ge ny, 4 in France, 5 in Italy, 8 in Eng and 3 in Spain. The remaining 10 ar vided between Africa and America.

[*Encyclopædia Americ*

Read, that you may understand.

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN ..... *Pope.*

BY O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: JULY 7, 1830. [THIRD SERIES—NO. 8.

CHEMISTRY.

(*Continued.*)

Fluoric acid.—This is the second acid, which chemists have been unable to decompose. It does not exist in large quantities in nature. It is found in combinations only, and united to lime, forming *fluate of lime* or *Derbyshire spar*. It ir obtained in the state of an air as follows:

Put one part of powdered fluate of lime into a leaden retort, ond pour ou it two or three parts of strong sulphuric acid. A violent action instantly takes place. The sulphuric acid unites to the lime, and the fluoric acid rises in the form of air. This air is to be received over mercury in a metalic vessel, or in a glass receiver lined with wax or varnish. A gentle heat will cause the whole of the air to be extricated.

This air dissolves silex, (flint,) and keeps it suspended in the aeriform state, and is consequently used to dissolve glass, crystals and various precious stones. It is heavier than atmospheric air, and is not fit for respiration or combustion. It is absorbed by water, and forms with it liquid fluoric acid. It has a penetrating odour, like that of muriatic acid air, and it corrodes animal and vegetable matters.—It emits white fumes in contact with moist atmospheric air. It is very sour, and therefore reddens blue vegetable colors. It unites to other bodies forming *fluates*, which however have not been much attended to.

Boracic acid.—The composition of this acid is also unknown to chemists. It is met with in small quantities, in combination with soda, forming the substance called borax.

This acid may be obtained pure by dissolving borax in hot water, and adding to the solution gradually sulphuric acid, till it be more than saturated. Then evaporate it to one third, and set it aside to cool, when white scales will be deposited, which are boracic acid. To be quite pure it should be dissolved and evaporated again.

This acid appears in brilliant glittering white scales, soft and unctious to the touch; its taste is slightly sour and bitter. It is solable in ardent spirits, which it causes to burn when set on fire, with a green flame. It is difficultly solable in cold water. When heated strongly it is fused into glass. It unites with several bodies forming *borates*.

Other acids are procured by the combustion of metals, and some from the vegetable kingdom, these will be attended to when treating of the metalic and vegetable substances.

The Alkalis.—There are three substances found in states of combination which are called Alkalis. They are incombustible, very solable in water, and possess an acid, urinus taste. They unite to the *acids*, and form new compounds, termed neutral salts, in which the acid and alkaline properties are lost. They unite to oils, forming *soap*. They change various vegetable blues to a green; red to a violet or blue; and yellow to a brown.—Blue pigments, (paints) which have been turned red with acids, are restored by alkalis to their primitive colors. They attract water and carbonic acid from the atmosphere. They corrode animal substances, and if strong, convert wool into a jelly. With these properties they are readily distinguished. They are named *ammonia* or volatile; *Potash* or vegetable; *soda* or mineral.

(*To be continued.*)

SELECTIONS,

A FURIOUS wife, like a musket, may do a great deal of execution in her house, but then she makes a great noise in it at the same time. A mild wife, will, like an air-gun, act with as much power without being heard.

LIBERIA.

The April number of the African Repository has just reached us. In addition to its usual variety of interesting intelligence the present number contains a map of the western coast of Africa, from Sierra Leone to cape Palmas, including the whole of the American colony of Liberia. This map was compiled chiefly from the surveys and observations of the late lamented Mr. Ashmun. It is handsomely engraved and colored; is of the size of ten inches by six, and gives a much more accurate knowledge of the situation of the colony and its neighboring coast than can be obtained by any other means.

tribes, among which are the Feys, or Veys, occupying the country from the Gallinas to Little Cape Mount, a distance of about 50 miles—an active and warlike people, numbering 13 or 15,000 souls; also the Dey tribe, occupying from Little Cape Mount to Mesuraro river, about 30 miles in length, and 12 or 16 miles inland; an insolent and inoffensive people, numbering from 6 to 8,000 souls; and the Basoa tribe, occupying from Mesurado river, southward. The latter are generally domestic, industrious and averse to war; and are supposed to be in number about 125,000. The country abounds in rice, oil, and cattle, and rivals in fertility any part of the African coast.—At a distance of from 30 to 50 miles from the colonies, in the interior, a belt of dense and almost impassable forest occurs along the whole of the coast, of from one to two days journey in breadth, and which consequently prevent all intercourse between the maritime and inland tribes. This too is probably one of the principal causes why the interior of this section of Africa is so entirely unknown to the civilized world.—The territory at present under the actual jurisdiction of the colony extends from Grand Cape Mount to Trade Town, a distance of about 150 miles.

The map also gives the plan of the Town of Monrovia, situated on the peninsula of Cape Mesurado.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞Gaming is the child of avarice, but the parent of prodigality.

POETRY.

THE FIELD OF THE DEAD.

[From the Philadelphia Album.]

The field was red with gore,
Where horse and rider lay,
And the banner many a soldier bore
Was wet with blood that day!
The trumpet's peal rang out,
And the prance of many a steed
Was mingled with the fiery shout
Of warriors when they bleed—
And falchions flashed and charges rung,
Whilst death shrieked out from many a tongue!

As wave contends with wave,
When the winds are swelling high,
And the white gull pours its shrilling 'shriek'
As the mariners go by,
Thus ranks of living men,
With headlong fury rushed,
And the blood of many a young heart then
In a daggers channel gushed;
The battle raged and the hours passed on,
The night came down, and the field was won!

O'er heaps of scattered slain
The moon is shining bright,
And mangled horse, and broken limbs
Are seen by its death-like light—
But hark! on the night wind's wing
A hollow laugh is borne
And the vulture now [illegible]
On an eye, ere life [illegible]—
Oh God! didst hear that fearful shriek!
As the raven gorg'd with bloody beak?

The field is red with gore,
And many a corse is there,
Whose bright brow but the day before
Had not one sign of care.
Now gashed and trampled down
The mangled features lay,
And blood bangs thick on many an eye
Where light was wont to play—
And heroes kiss the cold damp ground
Where sire and son lie scatter'd round.

R. M.

BENJAMIN BROOKS,

(Successor to Dr. Lewis Brooks,)

Carries on the business of *Shaving* and *Hair Dressing* at the old stand opposite *Square* Jerome's Law Office, where he will *ginnerly* be found ready to wait on friends or foes. Mr. Brooks also offers his *sarvices* to FIDDLE for Balls, Levees, Pig-shaves, or Anti-Masonic Meetings. His terms will be easonable.

Storage, Forwarding, & Commission Business.

JAMES FIELD has taken the extensive WARE HOUSES situated on Rogers' Basin, adjoining the Collector's Office, in this village. Liberal advances will be made on produce, and business done on accommodating terms.

Salt and flour, constantly for sale, for ready pay.

BUNKER HILL HOUSE.

W. P. NOTTINGHAM, informs the public that he will spare no pains to accommodate in the *best* manner, all such as may favor him with their custom—from his location, near the CANAL—packet, stage and other passengers will find it much to their convenience to *call* at *his* house.

PALMYRA LIVERY STABLE.

M. KINGMAN continues the above establishment in this village, and having made large additions to the same, in *Horses, Coaches, Gigs,* and *Sulkeys*, is enabled to accommodate his customers in a superior style, and on reasonable terms.

A LINE OF POST Coaches will ply daily between this village and Canandaigua—Fare moderate.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

K. MILLER, the present occupant of this establishment, informs his friends and the public at large, that he has fitted up this establishment for summer business, and while he acknoledges past favors, solicits such *shire* of future patronage as his exertions may merit.

☞ A few BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Palmyra, May 22, 1839.

Sulphur Springs House.

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after expressing his gratitude for past encouragement, begs leave to inform the public, that his establishment is now in fine order for the reception of company. Parties of pleasure can be accommodated in the best style.

Manchester, Ont. co. N. Y.

GROCERY,

AND PROVISION STORE.

P. GRANDIN informs the public, that he has on hand, at his store, adjoining the Collector's Office, on the Canal, a large assortment of *Groceries, Boat Stores*, &c., which will be sold wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms.

200 VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE,

Situate in and about the village of Palmyra.—Terms reasonable and accommodating.

G. W. CUYLER.

TO LET,

That convenient and newly finished DWELLING HOUSE, with Wood House adjoining—situate on Cuyler-street, and near the centre of business. Inquire of

G. W. CUYLER.

PALMYRA RECESS.

The proprietor of this splendid establishment having realized a *quantum suffi* of this world's goods, wishes to retire fro business. His whole stock in trade will b sold *wholesale* or *retail*, on reasonable terms

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. BATTERSON, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has established the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, in this village. Monuments, Tomb-Stones, Fire-Slabs, &c. &c. can be had on short notice, executed in the best manner.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

H. WHITE has taken a convenient *House*, on Canal street, a few doors east of the Bunker-Hill Hotel, where genteel Boarders can be accommodated.

SIGN PAINTING AND GILDING,

John R. Averill has established the above business in Mr. Hyde's brick block, near the canal, where all orders in his line will be executed with elegance and despatch.

PALMYRA BAKERY.

JOSEPH WINSHIP informs the public that he continues the *Baking Business* in its various branches, at his new establishment on the Canal, a few rods east of the Collector's Office. All orders punctually attended to.

PINE LUMBER.

The subscribers have on hand, at their Lumber Yard, lately occupied by Meech & Woodward, 100,000 feet of *PINE LUMBER*, much of which is first quality. Also, 10,000 ft. of *White-wood Siding*; together with a large quantity of first-rate white pine SHINGLES; all of which will be sold unusually low.

PERRY & MASON.

Palmyra, March, 1839.

N. B. Also, as above, a constant supply of *WINDOW SASH*, warranted well made.

The *Palmyra Bathing-House* is now in operation, for showering. Warm and cold baths provided on short notice.

Palmyra, April 29, 1839.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

ALLYN WILLIAMS, Merchant Tailor, most respectfully begs leave to inform the public in general, and his old friends in particular, that he continues to carry on business in the "brick block," two doors west of the "stone front" store. He has a grateful remembrance of the liberal patronage received in this village, and hopes to merit its continuance.

Palmyra, May, 1839.

"THE REFLECTOR"

Will be published EVERY WEEK on such days as may suit our own convenience,) and delivered to subscribers through the Post-Office, by which medium, also, all letters and communications, subscriptions and remittances intended for this paper, should be addressed "*Obediah Dogberry, Esquire, Palmyra.*"

TERMS—One Dollar for three copies, (4 months,) IN ADVANCE;

[*For the Reflector.*]

Esqr. Dogberry—

Can you inform me through the medium of your paper, what inducement could be offered to a man, as a sufficient instigation for him to render himself forever detestable in the eyes of his friends—censurable in the eyes of his neighbors—and despicable in the views all honest men—by declaring in public, that which is contradicted by reason, honor, justice, humanity and the testimony of honest, upright and candid men—can it be to gain to himself the applause of a few individuals?—is it the fallacious hope of obtaiuing immortal honors under the banner, or thro' the influence of a base horde of political, aspiring, demagogues—unprincipalled office seekers—with a view to rob a fellow citizen of an honorable character, that glorious shield against the arrows of calumny, so often wielded by the uncharitable arm of persecution and bigotry, against the victim of its vile opposition? Has the heart of man become so depraved, and insensible to the feelings of patriotism and philanthropy, that for a revenge of private and frivolous offences, he will endeavor to wrest from the possession of a fellow man, the last remaining vestige of his happiness, by endeavoring to undermine and destroy his reputation—and in its stead heaping upon him the charges of infamy and subversion?—Forbid it ye friends of liberty—cherish not the applause of such an unrivalled act of depravity—cause not thus the unsullied stream of virtue to be forever stained by the encouragement of such acts—and that too, for what purpose?—hear it, and scorn the perpetrator!—It is in support of the character of a man, whose *known* crimes are as numerous as the days of his life thrice told—whose life has been one continued scene of debauchery and profligacy. Yet he heeds not the consequence, but rushes on carelessly and unmindful of his impending doom—enrols himself amongst the scattering crew, and embarks in the fast-wrecking barge, which soon will be driven from its anchorage to be carried down the sweeping precipice into the yawning gulph of shame, contrition and disgust, never to arise in the estimation of honorable men. T.

The only apology we have for publishing the following is, that it appears to be from the pen of a lady.—Ed.

[*For the Reflector.*]

Friend Obadiah—

Please inform a little *strut* somewhere about four miles from the village of Palmyra that it would be well for him not to be quite so impertinent in his speeches when speaking of the female sex. He said if any girl would give him the mitten he would *treat*—and likewise that he defied any one to *cut him out*. Now I think it would be much better for him to not carry quite so much sail, on account of his being an extreme poor navigator,—he had better lower away a little upon his top-sail, weigh anchor and launch out into the ocean, or he will probably run afoul of a *snag*. But if he ventures too far he will be apt to sink on account that he has no pump on board. Now for my part I think he would do much better if he would not brag quite so much about his success; for his ship is at present very weak, and his (cable) is stranded in the middle and rotten at both ends—and he is a little of kin to that SWEET little creature he used to visit in his retreat from the village of N****k.

Stand from under.

[*For the Reflector.*]

"O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us,
It wad frae mony a blunder free us,
And foolish notion."

I would inform Norna that *his* production savors rather more of a *love sick matter* than a witty sentence; and is looked upon by a *Strong* mind as meriting nothing more or less—being considered such by all concerned. I would advise *him* to pay a little more attention to a *Store of Books* before he attempts to play the critic or ascend to the high and lofty station of correcting the '*court*'-eous and "fanciful." A——

[*For the Reflector.*]

'Squire *Dogberry*—It would seem from the appearance of the historical and scientific, as well as the other departments of the Reflector, that you possess a great share of general knowledge—and I have heard it premised that in your younger days you occasionally examined the dull pages of Law. Therefore, being rather an ignorant sort of a man myself, and utterly unacquainted with that subject, I would inquire whether *political antis* are mentioned in the *Revised Statutes*? I have been told that his honor, the *Morgan Ex-Special Council*, who had something to do about remodling the laws, feeling much *sympathy* for that species of *animal* called *antis*, did use his most sanguine exertions to have a *special* clause in the *Revised Statutes* concerning them—which would allow them to enjoy equal rights and privileges with the *human race*. It would appear from this, that his Honor's views towards them, were, at this time, in perfect accordance with most HONEST men—that they *were not human*.—My object in ascertaining the above fact, is—that should there be no such clause in the *Revised Statutes*—then the eyes of the law view the *political antics* in the same light that I do—*inhuman*—and as such there can be no impropriety in getting rid of them in the same way that you would get rid of any other *nuisance*.—When they shall be driven from the shores of America, [*political antics,*] then we shall again flourish, and not until then—then we can enjoy that sweet liberty and unanimaty we did enjoy in the days of yore—and then we shall again be crowned with abundant harvests, and rich repasts. May this time soon come, for which I shall ever pray. Yours, with much respect. J——

[*For the Reflector.*]

EPIGRAM.

"The Jews as we in sacred writ are told,
To buy a God, gave Aaron all their gold,
But christians now, times are so monstrous odd,
To heap up gold, would even sell their God."

An Atheistical fellow, in a storm at sea, began to use this rhetoric to God for his life: O Lord, I beseech thee to hear my prayer at this time, for thou knowest that I trouble thee but seldom.

frail tenement which had for a long time afforded him a comfortable shelter —the flesh was "about to cleave from the bones"—the muscles, tendons &c. could no longer perform their different functions—the habitation of Satan, was about to be laid open to the light of day, when the prophet interfered—went to prayer—the *demoniac* had *faith*—the devil was *routed*, and nature resumed her accustomed order. * * * * * * * * * *

The Break.—The canal in this village for some days past has been *thronged* with boats, but little disturbance has taken place; a degree of intelligence is conspicuons among the boat Captains, far superior to what might have been anticipated. A pioneer capt. (Barns) was accused of *not doing* 'the fair thing'—the business however ended without "drawing the claret,' as prudence has for a long time been considered the "better part of valor."

THE INDIANS.

Two hundred and fifty of these "children of the forest" are now encamped about two miles below this village awaiting the repair of the breach near the Irondequoit embankment. They are bound for Green Bay. These original proprietors of the soil we cultivate, are emigrating to a better country. They enjoy perfect health and fine spirits. Their removal is entirely voluntary on their part. They have long since discovered that what is commonly termed *civilization* is destructive to their race.—They are fleeing to the western wilds for the purpose of avoiding the contaminating influence, to widely diffused among them, from the vicious examples of their white brethren.

Much credit is due to the Hon. Eli Savage, for his assiduous endeavors, and kind attention to this much injured people.

☞We are informed that the crew of a sabbnth keeping boat who were under the necessity of laying up in this village, instead of attending at the house of worship—spent their leisure time at the barn.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[*For the Reflector.*]

LOUD CALLS.

In the age of the *primitive* christians, much was said about "calls" to the ministry, but so far as I can discover, the servants of the LORD had but little regard for *lucre*, (Simon Magus belonged to a different sect.) Their objeet was implicitly the will of their master, "without money and without *price*." But in this age of *refinement*, things are strangely altered, and I fear for the worse. John, wore sacloth, (made of hair.) Our modern Evangelists, (I mean nothing disrespectful) wear fine linen, and *super* black broad cloth.

The twelve *Apostles* (except Judas,) never meddled with politics—their missions were of a different import: not so I fear (at this day) with *some* who pretend to exercise the same functions—we are however warned to "beware of the wolf in sheep's clothing"—for my own part, I do not, as yet believe that pure disinterestedness or vital piety has entirely forsaken our land, although *indications* are not wanting to strengthen such an opinion.

Let me be accused of 'heresy or scism,' I cannot help it, I learn from the sacred volume that "by their fruits ye shall know them"—The Temple of Jerusalem was made a place of traffic—how stands *matters* at this day? has it not become a maxim that neither piety or virtue can exist without *money*?

I would not denounce the whole clerical order, or *all* sects and denominations because *some* disgrace their professions, but have, and will enjoy, under the present state of things, the liberty of thinking for *myself*.

An Episcopal clergyman had a *call* some few months ago to preach the gospel in the land of plenty; whether his call was from *above* or *below* remains a question yet to be determined—be that as it may, he had a *louder call* (by some hundred dollars) to go and preach the *word* in its purity to the benighted *heathen* located somewhere in our "commercial emporium;" he of course bowed—and obeyed.

This *shift* of *flocks*, was highly censured as I am credibly informed, by some of the *Evangelical* church in this village; the love of money and not of souls was supposed to have preponderated—and the *Dominy* denounced as having been "small religious;" but as accidents will happen in the best regulated families, our *orthodox* minister, (it is said,) has also had a *louder* call (by $100) to go westward, into the heart of the "infected district" and preach salvation (unconditional election) near the *great Cataract*—nothing but raising the *salary*—it is feared, can prevent the evil. PHILO.

We have heard several complaints respecting the conduct of the person alluded to. We shall not spare even the wise son of *Æsculapius* if we think him guilty.—Ed.

[*For the Reflector.*]

Esqr. Dogberry—

It is said that a certain *Teller* of *strange circumstances* and *miss*-fortunate events in the town of M * * * * *, lately got *de*-feated in an attempt to entrap a *Crane!*—the bird escaped fromits *enclosure* and fled from the snares of her pursurer—when, by the power of *instinct*, the honorable praise which is due to her character—informed the rest of her species to beware of a *discoyer*. *Discernment.*

SIR—"NORNA" "dislikes to see a young lady carress her sweet-heart's sister," &c. I must confess that my feelings do not exactly coincide with her lady-ship, on this point, and I think the assertion must have been drawn from the bosom in a moment of paasion—for I cannot think that young ladies trade off of the *premises* of virtue or propriety in such associations. J——

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, JUNE 30, 1830.

TO THE YOUNG—NO. 3.

Statesmen and Legistators should have a profouud knowledge of History, to enable them to discharge their various functions with either credit or respectability; their arguments should be drawn from the experience of ages —commonplace nonsense avails but little, when once subjectedto severe scrutiny against arguments founded upon a solid basis.

Greece was settled by a colony from Egypt and America from Britian. We have inherited the languge, manners and customs of the mother country, and in order to gain a thorough knowledge of ourselves, it is highly important that we should become intimately acquainted with *those* from whom we are lineal (bating some few crosses) descendants.

The darkness that rests upon the early history of Britain, occasioned by ignorance, tyrany &c. renders it a matter of great difficulty, to trace with any degree of certainty, the moral condition of our common ancestors, prior to the conquest of that Island by the Romans; and for some centuries afterwards fable has been so commingled with truth that all our researches must in a great measure end in uncertainty.

From the time of the introduction of christianity into Britain, (by whom uncertain) until within a few centuries past, all learning was monopolized by the clergy; and such was the veneration for one that could *read*, that the most flagrant breaches of the peace, together with the most atrocious crimes were commuted in favor of all such persons, from the stake, rack, or gibbet, to a simple and slight burning in the hand—this was emphatically called, in the language of the times, the "benefit of Clergy." It can hardly be expected that while the art of writing was confined within the pale of an intolerant and persecuting church, who ruled in civil as well as ecclesiastical affairs, and whose power in a great measure depended upon the ignorance and bigotry of those they governed, that any thing like authentic chronicles of the times, should be suffered to come down to posterity.

In the beginning of the 16th century, a ray of light began to illumine the benighted regions situate in the north of Europe, and a spirit of enquiry gradually began to diffuse itself. The mind of man, which had been held in thraldom for countless ages, became expanded—its thinking powers were called into action—the infallibility of the pope, was disputed, many absurd dogmas of the church were rejected, and for the first time in many centuries, that *creature*, who is said to have been in the first instance impressed with the image of his maker, assumed the great prerogative of thinking for himself, and made some advances towards a state of *rationality*.

It is to the pen of the faithful historian, (and there are a few such) that we are indebted for the small portion of knowledge we are able to glean from the scanty and half fabulous records of antiquity—men who have been indefatigable in their labors, and have as we trust, been enabled in a considerable degree to separate the "chaff from the wheat,"

THE CANAL.

Loud and long have been the praises said or sung in favor of our canal commissioners, and we are among the last who would willingly derogate from the hard earned fame of any man, or set of men—we would wish to render justice to whom it is due, (even to Watson's horse) without being influenced by vulgar parti
dices; and for this p
confine ourselves in o
remark to the cons
&c. of the eastern po
section of the Erie ca

We shall in the firs
that not one of the c
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acceptation of the
men." This we h
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taken they belonge
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cesity of looking t
and direction in t
their duties. We
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selection—the righ
zeal in the cause,
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country.

The assistants,
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few others, (who
talented men) ap
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other than supe
the science of *m*
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on that section
example.

SELECTIONS.

:hat aspires to be at the head of a will find it more difficult to please nds than to perplex his enemies. ast often act from false reasons are weak, because he dares not he true reasons which are weak, be his lot to be forced on some ons to give his consideration to the y or the titled, although they may he wrong, and withhold it from the tic, but necessitous, although they e in the right. There are moments we must appear to sympathize not with the fears of the brave but also he follies of the wise. He must me appearances that do not exist, e blind to some that do. To be a- others, he must condescend at times beneath himself, as the loftiest trees the lowest roots. But without the est circumspection, his very *ise* will *ruin*. For a masked battery is re destructive than one that is visi and he will have more to dread from ecret envy of his adherents, than the hate of his adversaries. This envy be ever near him, but he must not ar to suspect it; it will narrowly h him, but he must not appear to per- : it: even when he is anticipating all ffects, he must give no note of prepa- n; and in defending himself against e must give no note of preparaiion ;— in defending himself against it, hi- conceal both his sword and his ld. Let him pursue success as his st friend, and apply to confidence as ablest counsellor. Subtract from a t man all that he owes to opportuni- nd all that he has gained by the wis- of his friends, and by the folly of his mics, and our Brodlignag will often ome a Lilliputian. I think it is Vol- e who observes, that it was very for- ate for Cromwell, that he appeared n the stage at the precise moment en the people were tired of kings; and ortunate for his son Richard, that he to make good his pretensions at a ment when the people were equally d of protectors.

Professor Hugi, well known as a naturalist and founder of the Cabinet of Natural History and genealogy in this city, with a view to prosecute his various physical researches in the high mountains of Switzerland, has undertaken a tour in the Alps, which merits commendation for the labor and expense bestowed upon it, as well as for the scientific import of its results. In order to enlarge our acquaintance with the glaciers, he resolved to extend his trigonometrical survey of the whole icy region of the Bernese Alps, between the Gemmi and Grimsel. Provided with instruments of every kind, and assisted by able companions, a botanist, a geologist, and an officer of engineers, he boldly ascended the most apalling rocks of the glaciers, penetrated the icy regions found the foot path from the valley of Sauterbrunn to the Vallais, which has been inaccessible for a century and a half; and in defiance of the most dreadful falls of snow, succeeded in reaching, with incredible labor and exertion, and at the hazard of his life the summit of the Finisterahorn, the highest point of the Bernese Alps, and indeed of all Switzerlaud, where no human footstep had ever trod before. At the summit of the horn, at least 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, the adventurous traveller erected a little pyramid of blocks of granite, and raised upon it a standard composed of wire and oil cloth, which was soon perceived from the hospital of Grimsel and other points, and hailed by the numerous friends of our naturalists as a happy sign of the successful accomplishment of this bold enterprize.

M. Hugi was however exposed to the greatest danger on his return. He had nearly been precipitated into a tremendour chasm in the ice; but his young guide saved when in the act of falling. by his great presence of mind and by planting his pole in the ice. The society of naturalists in this city has prevailed upon Professor Hugi to publish this tour.—*Foreign Literary Gazette.*

Boasting.—I am now worth one hundred thousand pounds, said old Gregory, as he ascended a hill, part of an estate which he had just purchased.

I am now worth one hundred thousand pounds, and am *but* sixty five years of age, hale and robust in my constitution; so I'll eat and I'll drink, and live merrily all the days of my life.

I am now worth one hundred thousand pounds said old Gregory as he attained the summit of a hill, which commadded a full prospect of his estate; and here said he I'll plant an orchard; and on that spot I'll have a pinery.

Yon farm houses shall come down said old Gregory; they interrupt my view.

Then what will become of the farmers? asked the steward, who attended him

That's their business, answered old Gregory.

And that mill must not stand upon the stream, said old Gregory.

Then how will the villagers grind their corn? asked the steward.

That's my business, answered old Gregory.

So old Gregory returned home—ate a hearty supper—drank a bottle of port—smoked two pipes of tobacco—and fell into a profound slumber; from which he never awoke. The farmer's reside on their lands—the mill stands upon the stream—and the villagers all rejoice in his death.

Things worth knowing.—China was full of books before there was a man in Europe who could read or write.—One of Mahomet's rules for securing happiness in the married state was this;—"Wives behave to your husbands in the same manner that your husbands behave to you."—Some of the bridges of London are built, and some of the streets paved, with Scotch stone; there are excellent freestone quarries near Bath, but the expense of conveyance to London by land is greater than from Scotland by sea.—The Athenians allowed no unmarried man to hold any public office.—The custom of breaking a cake over the bride's head when she enters her husband's house, is borrowed from the Greek, who, as an emblem of future plenty, poured figs and other fruits over the heads of both bride and bridegroom.—The Greeks shaved their heads when they wished to show respect to the memory of a great man.—A fluent speaker pronounces 7200 words in an hour, 120 in a minute, and 2 in a moment.

Taylor, the water poet, who lived in Charles the First's time, gives the following as reading backward and forward the same:

"Lewd did I live & evil I did dwel."

and adds, "I will give any man five shillings a piece for as many as he can make in English." We do not know that the prize was ever claimed.

[From the Providence Journal.]

SPECIMENS OF A NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Agreeable Man.—One who has a bow and a smle for every body abroad, and beats his wife at home.

Bank.—A kind of barber's shop, where the pocket is shaved instead of the face.

Cash.—An obsolete that formerly signified silver and gold.

Charity.—Putting your name upon a subscription papet in letters an inch long, with a flourish underneath it like a tangled skein of twine, or dropping a roll of bank notes into a sundya's contribution before the admiring eyes of a crowded congregation.

Credit.—The art of living without means.

Discounting.—A favor granted bank directors to each other.

Failing.—A legerdemain trick practised upon ones creditors.

Gentleman.—An animal that frequents the streets and waits upon the ladies at shopping, &c.

Lady.—One who wears a Navarino bonnet or French hat.

Lawful Interest—Twenty four per cent per annum.

Lending Money.—Advancing one hundred dollars upon property worth a thousand.

Liberty—Permission to pay taxes and do military duty, with exemption from the trouble of voting or filling any of the offices of state.

Religion.—Blindly and implicitly believing a certain set of spiritual dogmas, without taking the trouble to "search the scriptures" for yourself.

Respectable Man.—One who has plenty of money.

Scarcity of money.—A disease complained of by those who have plenty of money and felt by those who have not.

Vulgar woman.—One who stays at home and takes care of her family, (species almost extinct.) QUIZ.

SLANDER.

They are the moths and scarabs of the state,
The bane of empires, and the dregs of courts,
Who to endear themselves to an employment,
Care not whose fame they blast, whose life they endanger;
And under a disguised and cobweb mask
Of love unto their sovereign, vomit forth
Their own prodigious malice; a pretending
To be the props and columns of his safety,
The guards unto his person and his peace,
Disturb it most, with their false, lapwing cries.

BEN JOHNSON

"Labor," says M. Boisbertrand, "instructs us how to live happily." "*Labor every where constitutes the worth and happiness of man.*" It refines his taste, it corrects his propensities, it defends him from all seductions, it holds him sweetly enchained to his duties; it embelishes and charms his existence; it makes amends for his forgetfulness, and repairs the injuries of fortune; it does even more—gives that which fortune herself cannot give, that which she too often takes away from those whom she favors,—I mean repose of spirit, peace of heart, the esteem of men, and the happiness to hear without painful emotions that voice of conscience which forewarns of eternal justice."

[*For the Reflector.*]

M. Dogberrry—

As you hava a guardian care over the interests of community, as well as the rising generation, I wish you would inform some of our new merchants, that it is wrong for them to tell young ladies who happen to call upon them, that such, and such articles although costly, are worn by the ladies in Broadway, thereby stimulating them to cope with the city fashions and incur expenses which they are unable to bear. And I do hope the youth of this place, will take into consideration the hardness of the times, and not lay a burthen upon the shoulders of a parent by indulging in the extravagances of dress or amusements, but let the pampered shopkeeper, and canting hypocrite whine in vain. Let them exhibit their wealth and vanity, by a display of rich attire, and costly trinkets, while we bear in mind that motto from a great and good poet:

"Wealth makes the man, want of it the fellow,
The rest is all but leather, and prunella."

Another Printer Rewarded.—Mr. AARON LOW, junior, editor of the Poughkeepsie Telegraph, has been presented with a *delicious flower*, from Pleasant Valley—by the Rev. Mr. Wile, [Miss Mary C. Deau.] Mr. Low's reward is not quite as *lucrative* as many others which have been conferred by Gen. Jackson—but he can have one consoling reflection, that should either Clay, Southwick or Col. Pluck, ever get to be president, he can rest sure and undisturbed from the influence of "*reform.*" J——

ANECDOT

An Indian Chief bein
opinion of a cask of win
him by an officer, said,
juice extracted from w
and lion's hearts; for aft
a bottle of it he could
fight the devil.

One being to go a jou
er, he asked his friend
he might ride dry in hi
plied one, 'I know a w
morning eat three pick
don't you drink all the
you don't ride dry in y
d——d.

Carolan the Irish b
entrance to a noblen
name was O'Flinn, w
the door:

"What a pity hell's
O'Flinn,
Such a surly old dog

If rich, it is easy
our wealth; but, if
so easy to conceal
shall find it less diffi
and guideas than o

Royal Obesity.—A
U. S. ship Vincennes
her late visit to the S
had at one time 30
largest of whom weig
smallest 250.

AN AC

Join in ye *anti's*
Oft have *I* serve
How, hard I've la
Nice plots to lay
Can not some pe
Scarce had I *ma*
Pursuant to *you*
Ere by my enem
No longer k****
Condemned by
Except in your
Rejoicing with y

Wa
Is of eternal use to r
For ever and anon
A few dull years in
The world is overst
A pestilence at lea

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN ..... *Pope.*

D. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: JUNE 30, 1830. [THIRD SERIES—NO. 7.

CHEMISTRY.

(Continued.)

elementary substances, carbon, sul- and phosphorus form acids when ined with oxygen. In this place, ver we shall treat of those acids which und in nature, and in consequence ir never having been decomposed leemed elementary bodies. They e muriatic, the fluoric and boracic . It is only from analogical reasonhat it is concluded they own their ty to oxygen.

e *muriatic acid* exists in great abune in nature, in combination—united da it forms common salt, which gives altish taste to sea water, and which s immense mountains in some places f acid may be had pure by the follow meaus in the state of air:

ut into a retort two parts of dry com- salts, (which is properly called mu- of soda,) and gradually pour on it part of strong sulphuric acid (oil vitri). The sulphuric acid unites to soda, and the muriatic acid escapes he form of air, which should be receivover mercury.

Muriatic air has a strong attraction for ter—this is considerable, that when y come in contact, they quickly unite, ming the muriatic acid of the shops, led also spirits of *sea salt*. This air a very pungent and suffocating odour, ich excites coughing. It is readily orbed by ardent spirits, ether, fat, esntial oils, melted wax, phosphorus and ny other bodies. It is possessed of all properties of acids—it suffocates anals and is so very costic as to scorithe skin. It extinguishes a lighted per, the flame of which becomes green, rather light blue, at the upper part.—ght has no effect on it; heat rarifies.—is heavier than common air, its specifgravity being to that, as 1,750 to 1,000; hen brought in contact with oxygen air, it forms a white cloud. Ice is melted by it as speedily as if thrown upon the fire. It unites to oxygen, forming the oxymuriatic air. It destroys miasma. It combines with a variety of substances forming *muriates*, which will hereafter be considered. Its union with oxygen does not increase its acidity. It may be kept in bottles with glass stoppers. Black manganese contains much of this acid.—When two parts of nitre are added to one of muriatic acid, the nitric parts with oxygen to the muriatic, and the oxi muriatic is formed. This is known by the name of acquaregia, and has excited a great deal of attention, in consequence of its power in dissolving gold. It is called by some chemists nitro-muriatic acid.

The properties of this are: It possesses an uncommon pungent and suffocating odor. It destroys miasma. It is very destructive to animal life, particularly if not diluted with common air. It is absorbable by water, and forms what is called oxi muriatic acid. It has a yellow greenish color. It is capable of maintaining and exciting combustion in many cases. Phosphorus, charcoal, (carbon) bismuth, Iron, zink, copper, tin, lead, and some other combustibles take fire spontaneously when introduced in it. It thickens fat oils. If yellow wax is exposed to its action it is bleached. It destroys most vegetable colors or renders them white. If to a solution of it in water be added colored calico, all the colors except the yellow are destroyed. It is much used for bleaching purposes—after clothes have been dipped in it, strong lye will take away the strong smell. This acid unites with many other bodies forming compounds.

(To be continued.)

For the lovers of silly stuff.—Miss Arabella Scinderilla Georgietta Guilelmina Clishmaclaver Petweet, was the only daughter of fond and indulgent parents; she was in the early bloom and gay promise of sixteen, she was beautiful beyond the fairest of her sex—beyond all parallel of earthly affection. Her radient eyes were like two rival suns in the arch of heaven's firmament; her forehead was smooth and fair as the seven times polished alabaster; her maidenly checks were like two luscious peaches glowing with a gentle red, inviting and yet shrinking from the kiss s of the breeze; her lips were the exact copy and sweet semblance of two slices of ripe water melon, so red and inviting; her teeth were not like those of mortal mouths, so fair, so white—they were evidently made to set off her heavenly countenance, rather than for the gross purposes of mastication; her neck was graceful as the swan's, and smooth, and white, and clear as the fairest spermaceti, candle. But were we to attempt to describe each of her indiscribable perfections, we should never have done—suffice it to say, in all personal loveliness she was perfection itself doubly perfected; and her mind was every way fitted to adorn so fair a person. Such was Miss Arabella Scinderilla Georgietta Guilelmina Clishmaclaver Petweet; and yet she was mortal—yes, she was mortal as the mortalest!—How shall we relate the heart rending tale—we won't try.

One man equal to 100,000.—After the battle of Hocksteet the Duke of Marlborough, on reviewing the French prisoners who had been obliged to surrender in the village of Blenheim, observed a fine grenadier of the regiment of Navarre, who preserved all the fierceness of his character, even in bondage. "If," said the duke, pointing to this man, "the king of France had a hundred thousand men like him, he would soon be more fortunate in war." "Merbleu, General," exclaimed the grenadier, "it is not a hundred thousand men like *me* that the king my master, is in want of; it is one man like *you*!"

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, JUNE 22, 1830.

TO THE YOUNG.—No. 2.

In the 'witching time of life' when the pulse beat high, and the youthful mind is in hot pursuit of the ideal phantom, pleasure—subjects of the first importance are often deferred until a more "convenient opportunity;" besides the pages of history or science in the first instance, have but few allurements for the *youthful* novice; while custom, that tryant of the human race, has made frivolous and unimportant reading fashionable.

In order to overcome the various difficulties we have to encounter, upon our entrance upon the great theatre of action, it is highly important, that the mind should be strongly impressed with the great importance of useful knowledge,—and as our early impressions, are the most durable, it is *quite* certain that the business of storing the mind with useful knowledge, should commence early in life, while the faculties are vigorous and the memory retentive.

A small stock of *rudimental* knowledge (in case more cannot be obtained) will enable us, with proper application, to become *Philosophers*—a thorough knowledge of the English Alphabet, with a tolerable acquaintance with *Arabian characters* (figures) is a "stock in trade" that will, if Judiciously managed, secure in time a large store of intellectual wealth.

The path of knowledge grows wide and expands itself, as we travel onward—and the first hopeful point to be gained by the youthful sojourner is a perfect sense of his own ignorance; this, it may truly be said is "the beginning of wisdom"—and from the moment we make the important discovery, the mist and darkness which "self conceit" has thrown around us, will dissipate and we can pursue our studies with cheerfulness and alacrity.

It is frequently urged by our Mechanics and operatives, that a want of *time*, is an insurmountable barrier to their obtaining knowledge.—This idea is entirely fallacious—look at the hours, and even days, which are spent in complete idleness, or in frivolous occupation, little better—look at the time spent in useless not to say demoralising sports and conversation which we are obliged to resort to for the purpose of "killing time" from our ignorance of *matters* more substantial.

The young inquirer after truth, has but one difficulty at this day to encounter, and that stares him full in the face, at the out-set: his attention should be directed to the proper starting point, and for that purpose, before he begins to puzzle & embarrass himself with abstruse subjects, or become entangled in the maizes of metaphysical disquisition, or encounter formidable *folios*, he should discipline his mind and memory, on short and comprehensive subjects, until he shall be prepared to enjoy the intellectual regions which are slowly expanding before him.

A knowledge of our species is of the first importance, and as the study of history is less intricate than that of the sciences, we recommend it to the attention of all such as have from thoughtlessness, or otherwise, neglected or have been debarred from an attentive investigation of so important a study. Before we leave this part of our subject, allow us to impress it strongly and permanently upon the youthful mind, to investigate with care and candor every subject that may fall under their discussion, and never to abandon any part, however minute, untill it shall be fairly understood—occasional conversation on the various subjects connected with useful knowledge will have a tendency en the memory and exerci soning faculties.

In our next we shall thro hints respectiug the stud

The 2d No. of the "W tator & Wayne Advertise handed us by a friend to ' ligious liberty,"—and we its EDITORIAL head, at its ment—as follows:—

"*Real encouragement.* lowing is given by way *M———n, Jun*

"Dear Sir—I am plea "Western Spectator & W "tiser. Be good e ough "*me* a subscriber—I "dollars &c." The being "hung up" in c us think there may be s this matter, and for th supplying a *chasm* oc the want of *origin*-al have borrowed some of signed originally for th But, be that as it may, testimonial is said to h ten by "one of the mo members of the bar," doubty editor, is in fa *generation of the pres* measure swords with t of the press, whose *lu* bles in manner (not i Devil's scrap-book. *chasm*. The followi pen of a respectable practical *mechanic*, w dustry and skill has l bring up and educate ily.

G——

O. Dogberry Esq.

Sir, It was by mer became acquainted w dent and valuable pa nished me by an inte

of the with-held division, he replied, "Sir, had I been ordered w succors into hell, I should have rward till my gib was burned."— le the unfortunate admiral was un- g in anticipation all the horrors of art martial, intelligence arrived in d that the Castle of Saint Philip, a, had surrendered, though with ble capitulation, to the French.

From Milman's History of the Jews.]

EMPLE OF JERUSALEM.

destruction by fire, under Titus.

as on the 10th of August, the day darkened in the Jewish calendar destruction of the former Temple King of Babylon; it was almost . Titus withdrew again into An- intending the next morning to make ral assault. The quiet summer eve- ame on; the setting sun shone for t time on the snow-white walls and ing pinnacles of the Temple roof. had retired to rest; when suddenly and terrible cry was heard, and a ame rushing in, announcing that mple was on fire. Some of the be- , notwithstanding the repulse in the ng, had sallied out to attack the who were employed in extinguish- ie fires about the cloisters. The us not merely drove them back, but ng the sacred space with them, for- eir way to the Temple. A soldier, ut orders. mounting on the shoul- f one of his comrades, threw a bla- rand into a gilded small door on the side of the chambers, in the outer ng or porch. The flames sprung up e. The Jews uttered one simulta- shriek, and grasped their swords a furious determination of reveng- nd perishing in the ruins of the le. Titus rushed down with the t speed; he shouted, he made signs soldiers to quench the fire, his was drowned, and his signs unno- in the blind confusion. The le- ries either could not, or would not they rushed on trampling each oth- wn in their furious haste, or stumb- ver the crumbling ruins, perished the enemy. Each exhorted the other, ach hurled his blazing brand into ner part of the edifice, and hurried e work of carnage. The unarmed defenceless people were slain in ands; they lay heaped, like sacrifi- ound the altar; the steps of the tem- an with streams of blood, which washed down the bodies that lay about.

Titus found it impossible to check the rage of the soldiery; he enterod with his officers, and surveyed the interior of the sacred edifice. The splendor filled them with wonder; and as the flames had not yet penetrated to the holy place, he made a last effort to save it, and springing forth, again exhorted his soldiers to stay the progress of the conflagration. The centurion, Liberalis, endeavored to force obedience with his staff of office; but even respect for the Emperor gave way to the furious animosity for the Jews, to the fierce excitement of battle, and to the insatiable hope of plunder. The soldiers saw every thing around them radiant with gold, which shown dazzlingly in the wild light of the flames; they supposed that incalculable treasures were laid up in the sanctuary. A soldier, unperceived, thrust a lighted torch between the hinges of the door; the whole building was in flames in an instant. The blinding fire and smoke forced the officers to retreat, and the noble edifice was left to its fate.

It was an appalling spectacle to the Roman; what was it to the Jew? The whole summit of the hill, which commanded the city, blazed like a volcano. One after another the buildings fell in with a tremendous crash, and were swallowed up in the fiery abyss. The roofs of cedar were like sheets of flame; the gilded pinnacles shone like spires of red light, the gate towers sent up tall columns of flame and smoke. The neighboring hills were lighted up; and dark groups of people were seen watching in horrible anxiety the progress of the destruction; the walls and heights of the opper sity were crowded with faces, some pale with the agony of despair, others scowling unavailing vengeance. The shouts of the Roman soldiery, as they ran to and fro, and the howlings of the insurgents who were perishing in the flames, mingled with the roaring of the conflagration and the thundering sounds of the falling timbers. The echoes of the mountains replied, or brought back the shrieks of the people on the heights; all the walls resounded with screams and wailings;—men who were exipring with famine, rallied their remaing strength to utter a cry of anguish and desolation.

The slaughter within was even more dreadful than the spectacle from without. Men and women, old and young, insurgents and priests, and those who fought and those who intreated mercy, were hewn down in indiscriminate carnage. The number of the slain exceeded that of the slayers. The legionaries had to clamber over heaps of dead, to carry on the work of extermination. John, at the head of some of his troops, cut his way through, first into the outer court of the Temple; afterwards into the upper city. Some of the priests wrenched off the gilded spikes with their sockets of lead, and used them as missiles against the Romans below. Afterwards they fled to a part of the wall, about 14 feet wide; they were summoned to surrender; but two of them, Mair, son of Belgo, and Joseph, son of Dalia, plunged headlong into the flames.

No part escaped the fury of the Romans. The treasuries, with all their wealth of money, Jewels, and costly robes—the plunder which the zealots had laid up—were totally destroyed—nothing remained but a small part of the outer cloister, in which 6,000 unarmed and defenceless people, with women and children, had taken refuge. These poor wretches like multitudes of others, had been led up to the Temple by a false prophet, who had proclaimed that God commanded all the Jews to go up to the Temple, where he would display his Almighty power to save his people. The soldiers set fire to the building; every soul perished.

A short time since a society was formed in a town in Massachusetts, the title of which was "The Lazy and Idle Society." Its object was to discountenance all unnecessary exertion of mind or body. One of its rules directed that no member should arise from bed before 7 o'clock, A.M. For several succesive mornings one of its most conspicuous members was seen by some *busy* body, who envied the society, sitting in his arm chair before his door as early as 5 in the morning. The circumstance was told; and the society directed a member who lived opposite, to place his bed in such a position that he could see from it the suspected member, if the charge was true.—Alas! it was too true. There sat the delinquent. He was summoned; the charge was proved; it only remained to have the sentence of expulsion expressed, "It is true," said he, "I have been seen in the position stated; I am accustomed to take that position after supper; when bedtime comes, and my pipe is out, I feel too happy in my composure to wish to stir, and so I remain through the night." He was not only acquitted, but the President resigned to him his chair.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

There are no two things so much *talked of* and so little *seen* as virtue and the funds.—*Lacon.*

The most disagreeable two-legged animal I know, is a little great man, and a next a little great man's factotum and friend.—*Ib.*

from pursuing them. A noble end truly, to prepare for fight.

The gallant Capt. of the Culloden, a 74 gun ship, was emulating the example of his friend Cornwall, crowding sail to fall on the enemy. Ad. Byng hailed him as he was advancing and ordered him to keep his station. In that moment many of his brave sailors, pressed towards him, and besought him by every thing that was dear to a British Seaman, to lead them to the enemy. Ward burst into tears.—"What can I do, my worthy fellows?" cried he, "You see my hands are tied!"

This gentleman too, gave a mortal wound of evidence at the court martial on the delinquent admiral, owing to whom the two largest ships in the fleet, the Ramillies and the Culloden, were not in the action. The British always fire at the hull, therefore many were killed on board the French fleet; very few fell on our side, because of the enemy's passion for demolishing the rigging. Capt. Andrews however of the defiance, which was in Adm. West's division, and who first bore down upon the French, was killed. He was an amiable man and an excellent officer. We lost Capt Noel too of the Princess Louisa, he died from his leg being shot away.

I shall here relate two remarkable circumstances Captain Andrews, and Capt. Noel; they may be rejected by some, they will probably be ridiculed by others; but there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of by your philosophers!"

Capt. Noel had a strong presentiment that he would lose his leg in that engagement. What was the foundation of this Idea I know not. He was an eminently brave man, and the impression by no means dispirited him. My anecdote concerning the gallant Capt. Andrews is of a more serious complexion, because its presage pointed direct to a mortal issue.—The anecdote was communicated to me by Capt. Andrew's messmate, and his intimate friend.

On the morning of the fatal 29th May, Capt Andrews, whose courage was indisputable, having given signal proofs of it in several actions,) appeared at his breakfast table uncommonly thoughtful. His friend Harvey took the kind liberty to remark it to him, as something unseasonable.—"My dear Andrews," said he to him.—"I know you meet your duty with all your heart; but I am vexed to see you in a solemn reverie at this time; it may have a discouraging effect on those about you!" "Capt Harvey" replied Andrews, "my heart thanks you for this seasonable admonition. I will shake off this discreditable melancholy, but you will pardon it, perhaps, on account of its extraordinary cause? I never was a superstitious man, though I never was such a vulgor fool as to despise religion; but last night I was prodigiously impressed with a dream, of which I have not now time to tell you the particulars, and it has assured me, without leaving a doubt on my part, that I shall meet my death in this day's action; yet depend upon it, Harvey, I will die like a man, I hope, with credit to myself, to my friends and to my country." He took a most affectionate leave of Harvey, when they were parting to their respective stations. "He gave me a friendly and ardent kiss," said Harvey, "but with cold lips." His attack of the French (for the Defiance began the engagement) was vigorous, and splendid to the highest degree. He, indeed, nobly fulfilled his promise, though he was killed by a cannon ball, in the first quarter of an hour of the fight.

But for the inglorious Adm. Byng, he made the best of his retrogade way with his disappointed and mortified fleet, back to the old rock, to *cover Gibralter*, as he was pleased to put forth, though the absurd pretext was destitute even of plausibility. Capt. Baird, of the Portland, a 50 gun ship, bore a very active and gallant part in this crippled engagement.

Of what I shall now say relating to the unfortunate and infatuated Adm. Byng, I could be supported in, as to accuracy, by several men of veracity, and honor, whose names I hereafter mention. Augustus Hervey (afterwards Earl of Bristol,) at the time I am treating, com Phœnix, a 20 gun ship. H spectator of the action, bu mate acquaintance of Byng' evidence at the court marti zealous in his behalf. Vic President of the court marti served his ardor to his frie in a very serious manner, he had been in Admiral B on the 20th of May, his have been the same as that Hervey replied, that "his should certainly have bee as Admiral Byng's."—have acted so, indeed?" President. "Upon my h answered the interrogate *my* honor," retorted Adm lieve *you would*!"

Some little slur was th ing reputation of Capt. count of some matter tha between him and Capt. ralter; but this hit of court martial was both o highly ungenerous. w fault which had excited sequent conduct comp Smith's observation. the West Indies, he ba at the Havannah, with intrepidity and persever attack made name of h on, he regarded as an achievment.

When the gallant C Culloden, Whom I ha fore, was by Byng's personal order restrain was asked on the cour President Smith, what would have been the the day, if the comm had done his expected firm opinion," answ "that we might have destroyed the whole And when the interro another Capt. in the has escaped my recol would have done b

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN .....*Pope.*

D. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: JUNE 22, 1830. [THIRD SERIES—NO. 6.

CHEMISTRY.

(*Continued.*)

osphorus.—This is a simple ele- ry substance, which, like carbon ulphur, is combustible, and by its with oxygen forms an acid. It is n by the name of *phosphorus*. It ver been found pure in nature, it is ith, and united to oxygen, forming ioric acid. In that state it exists lentifully in several animal, miner- vegetable substances. When freed ts combinations, it is of a flesh col- the consistence of wax, but brittle d weather. In atmospheric air it is ous at common temperatures with- nitting heat. It has a tough disa- ble taste, and its odor is like garlic. ecific gravity is 2,033. Exposed to ght, it becomes covered with a crust n is first white, next orange, and ed. It becomes liquid at a temper- of 99° and at 122° it burns rapidly, a brilliant white flame, and by its with oxygen, is converted into horic acid. Expressed and essen- ls take up a small quantity, and al- ier and ardent spirits. It combines lime, sulphur and metals. It acts gly and frequently like poison, on g animals.

obtain phosphorus, collect a quan- f urine, and pour on it a strong so- n of the nitrate of lead, (a compound d and nitric acid) until it ceases to ce cloudiness. The mixture is then diluted with water, and allowed to undisturbed so that the precipitate all subside. This being done, the fluid is to be separated, and the pitate, which is a phosphate of lead, be made into a paste with charcoal, dried gradually. It is then put into ss vessel with its mouth in water, and n heated, the carbon unites to the ox- of the phosphoric acid, which es- s. The phosphorus afterwards comes over and falls to the bottom of the water, in an impure state, and may be purified by a second distillation.

This substance may also be obtained from burnt bones, finely powdered (on which is poured strong sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) to which water must be added; charcoal is afterwards mixed with the compound. Great care should be taken not to inhale the fumes that may arise in the operation. To preserve phosphorus it should be kept in vials of water, and tightly corked.

Many and amusing are the experiments made with this substance. Names may be written on a wall, and at night will appear luminous from combustion. A phosphoric *fire bottle* is prepared for travelling and other purposes. One part of phosphorus and eight part of sulphur, when heated and mixed together in a vial, form a very inflamable compound when mixed with oil it forms what is called liquid phosphorus. If a small piece be placed in a flask with water and heated, it produces an appearance resembling the *Aurora Borealis.*

It unites to a variety of bodies, forming *phosphurets.* The one most attended to is the *phosphuret of lime.* United with hydrogen air, it forms *phosphureted hydrogen air*, which burns when in contact with atmospheric air. It may be extricated from grave yards, putrid fish &c.—United to oxygen it forms *phosphoric acid*; this unites with other bodies called *phosphates.* (*To be continued.*)

TRAITS OF ADMIRAL BYNG.

(*Concluded.*)

All hands were now ordered to their quarters, and the cannon began to play. Admiral West led the van, and began the attack with the greatest activity and spirit. Admiral Byng, with his division, advanced in a totally different manner; slowly and heavily, when he should have come on with rapidity and ardor. The sight of this amazing sluggishness, at so critical a moment, struck Capt. Cornwall for an instant speechless, and turning to Lord Effingham, and the other officers near him, he exclaimed, with all his brave soul in his own face, "Good God, what can Admiral Byng mean!" Admiral West's division was then warmly engaged with the enemy. In a minute after, Capt. Cornwall again cried out, "Now, is the time: our Admiral must make all the sail he can and fall in with the enemy!" But Byng evidently showed that was not his opinion, and our brave captain at last gave up all hopes of any good from his conduct. He then repeatedly and earnestly desired the gentlemen on the quarter-deck to take particular notice of the Admiral, and to remember well his situation, and the tardiness of his movements. He felt the generous indignation of all Englishmen at such behavior, and his breast was prophetic of future injury. I shall here remark, that his evidence on the court-martial, when it did take place, was one of the most fatal testimonies against the lingerer; indeed Capt. Cornwall was so different a man from his Admiral on this eventful day, that he even gloriously exposed himself, from the sincerity of his zeal for his country's honor, to the censure of martial law. He was in Byng's division, but he broke the line contrary to the Admiral's arrangement, and attacked the enemy.' We had three ships on us at once. My station was on the forecastle, with my Welsh and English Fusileers. We gave them some volleys of small-arms. After the firing had continued about two hours, the French fleet sheered off; the wind was in their favor, and they were good sailors. It had evidently been their intention, as they aimed principally at our rigging, not to conquer us manfully, but to disable us

POETRY.

We need not inform the inquisitive reader that the following lines are from the pen of LORD BYRON—we have altered the last line to suit a case in *point*.

[*Edit. Ref.*

Now, Dona Inez had, with all her merit,
A great opinion of her own good qualites:
Neglect, indeed requires a saint to bear it:
And such indeed she was in her moralities;
But then she had a devil of a spirit,
And sometimes mixed up fancies with realities,
And let a few opportunities escape
Of getting her liege lord into a scrape.

This was an easy matter with a man
Oft in the wrong, and never on his guard;
And even the wisest, do the best they can,
Have moments, hours and days, so unprepared,
That you might "brain them with a lady's fan;"
And sometimes ladies hit exceeding hard,
And fans turn into falchions in fair hands,
And why and wherefore no one understands.

Don Jose, and Donna Inez, led
For sometime an unhappy sort of life,
Wishing each other, not divorced, but dead,
They lived respectably as man and wife:
Their conduct was exceeding well bred,
And gave no outward signs of inward strife,
Until at length the smothered fire broke out,
And made the business past all kind of doubt;

For Inez called some druggists and physicians,
And tried to prove her loving lord was *mad*,
But as he had some lucid intermissions,
She next decided he was only *bad*.
Yet, when they asked her for her depositions,
No sort of explanation could be had,
Save, that her duty both to man and God
Required this conduct—which seemed very odd.

She kept a journal where his faults were noted,
And opened certain trunks of books and letters,
All of which might, if occasion served be quoted.
And then she had all ——— for abettors.
Besides her good old *grandmother* who doated—
The hearers of her case became repeaters,
Then advocates, inquisitors, and judges,
Some for amusement, others for old grudges.

And then this best and meekest woman bore
With such serenity her husband's woes;
Just as the Spartan ladies did of yore,
Who saw their spouses killed, and nobly chose
Never to say a word about them more;
Calmly she heard each calumny that rose,
And saw his agonies with such sublimity,
That all the world exclaimed, 'what magnanimity!'

Yet Jose was an honorable man,
That I must say, who knew him very well;
Therefore his frailties I'll no further scan;
Indeed, there were not many more to tell,
And, if his passions now and then outran
Discretion, and were not so peaceable
As Numa's, (who was also called Pompilus)
He had been ill brought up, and was born billious.

Whate'er might be his worthlessness, or worth,
Poor fellow! he had many things to wound him
Let's own since it can do no good on earth.
It was a trying moment that, which found him
Standing alone beside his desolate hearth,
Where all his household goods lay shivered round him.
No choice was left his feelings, or his pride,
Save death or Doctor's Commons—*or another bride*.

ROCHESTER RECESS.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, informs the public, that the "Rochester Recess" has been put *in order*. His *larder* has been replenished with all the *dainties* a fertile country can afford. His cook is *imperial*, and while his BAR is well supplied, nothing shall be wanting to the comfort of his guests.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

ALLYN WILLIAMS, Merchant Tailor, most respectully begs leave to inform the public in general, and his old friends in particular, that he contioues to carry on business in the "brick block," two doors west of the "stone front" store. He has a grateful remembrance of the liberal patronage received in this village, and hopes to merit its continuance.

Palmyra, May, 1330.

HENRY LUPKINS,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dresser, &c. &c. informs the inhabitants of this village that his "office" is a few rods east of the "Eagle Hotel," where all calls in his *line* of business will be attended to in good style.

BENJAMIN BROOKS,

(Successor to Dr. Lewis Brooks,)

Carries on the business of *Shaving* and *Hair Dressing* at the old stand opposite *Square* Jerome's Law Office, where he will *ginnerly* be found ready to wait on friends & foes. Mr. Brooks also offers his *sarvices* to FIDDLE for Balls, Levees, Pig-shaves, or Anti-Masonic Meetings. His terms will be reasonable.

Storage, Forwarding, Business

JAMES FIELD has extensive WARE HOUSES gers' Basin, adjoining the fice. in this village. Liber made on produce, and busin modating terms.

Salt and flour, constantly pay.

EAGLE HOTEL,

H. CHURCH, informs this establishment has been ter business,—having been pense in making his preser being determined to admi as well as pleasure of his ceive a share of the public

BOARDING.

H. WHITE has ta *House*, on Canal-street, the Bunker-Hill Hotel, ers can be accommodate

SIGN PAINTING

John R. Averill h above business in Mr. near the canal, where will be executed with c

PALMYRA

JOSEPH WINSHIP lic that he continues to its various branches, at on the Canal, a few rod Office. All orders pun

PINE L

The subscribers their Lumber Yard, Meech & Woodward, *LUMBER*, much of Also, 10,000 ft. of *White* with a large quantity SHINGLES; all of usually low.

Palmyra, March,

N. B. Also, as abo *WINDOW SASH*, w

The *Palmyra* now in operation, for cold baths provided o *Palmyra, April 2*

"THE RE

Will be publish such days as may venience,) and de through the Post- dium, also, all let tions, subscriptic intended for this addressed "*Obe quire, Palmyra.*"

TERMS—On ries, (4 months.)

sacrifices and victims to their
; an unnatural custom, which
allies wished them to abolish,
ı vain. They bore the character
aithless and treacherous people,
he proverb *Punica fides* is well
rn. *Strabo Justin, &c.*

BIOGRAPHY.

arneades, was born in Cyrene in
:a, a philosopher, and founder of a
called the new or third Academy.
Athenians sent him with Diogenes
stoic, and Critoleus the peripatetic,
mbassadors to Rome, B. C. 156.
Roman youth were extremely fond
he company of these learned phi-
phers: and when Carneades, in
eech, had given an accurate and
cious dissertation upon Justice, and
nother speech confuted all the ar-
nents he had advanced and appa-
tly given no existance to the virtues
had so much commended; a report
vailed at Rome, that a Grecian had
ne, who had so captivated by his
rds the rising generation, that they
got their usual amusements, and ran
d after philosophy. When this
ached the ears of Cato the censor,
gave immediate audience to the
henian ambassadors in the senate,
d dismissed them in haste, express-
g his apprehension of their corrupt-
g the opinions of the Roman people,
hose only profession he sternly ob-
rved, was arms and war. Carnea-
es denied that any thing could be per-
eived or understood in the world, and
as the first who introduced a univer-
al suspension of assent. He died in
he 95th year of his age, B. C. 128.

For the lovers of Politics.—It is now
scertained beyond a doubt that Colonel
Pluck is to be a candidate for the next
Presidency. When we say this we speak
dvisedly, as we happen to have the
neans of knowing. Whether Colonel
Pluck will consent to gratify the wishes
f his countrymen has been doubted by
ome; but we can set their fears at rest
n this head, by assuring them that, how-
ever regardless of office or emolument he
may hitherto have been, he will not dis-
regard the wishes of a majority of the
American People. That the eyes of the
nation should not have been sooner turn-
ed to the distinguished citizen, is to us
matter of no little astonishment. For he
is at this moment perhaps the only man
in the country who could so completely
unite the sentiments of all parties; and
we hazard nothing in saying that should
he be elcted, which no doubt he will,
his administration will be the most glori-
ous since the adoption of the federal con-
stitution.—*N. Y. Paper.*

King of Prussia.

The late King of Prussia used to dress in so plain a manner, that when he travelled about his states, such of his subjects as did not know him, treated him with no other respect than they would an ordinary man. Once as he was riding about Berlin, without attendants, and very plainly clad, he percieved a young woman digging in a field, of a gigantic stature, being near seven feet high. It is well known that the king had a particular predilection for tall men; and as his great passion lay that way, he spared no expense to procure them from all parts of Europe, for forming as he did his regiments of giants and grenadiers out of them. At sight of this tall woman, he imagined that a couple of the kind must produce very large children. He dismounted, and coming up to the peasant, entered into conversation with her, and was overjoyed to heak that she was but nineteen years old, still a virgin, and that her father was a shoemaker. Hereupon he sat down, and wrote the following note to the colonel of his guards.

"You are to marry the bearer of this note with the tallest of my grenadiers—take care that the ceremonies be performed immediately, and in your presence.—You must be responsible to me for the execution of this order. 'Tis absolute; and the least delay will make you criminal in my sight."

The king gave this letter to the young woman, without informing her of its contents, and ordered her to deliver it punctually, according to the directions, and not to fail, as it was on an affair of great consequence; he afterwards made her a handsome present, and continued his route.

The young woman who had not the least imagination that it was the king who spoke to her, believing it was indifferent whether the letter was delivered by another, so it came safe to hand, made a bargain with an old woman, whom she charged with the commission, laying an express injunction on her to say that she had it from a man of such a garb and mien. The old woman faithfully executed her message. The colonel, surprised at the contents of the letter, could not reconcile them with the age and figure of the bearer: yet the order being peremptory, he could not without danger recede from obeying, and fancied that his master wanted to punish the soldier for some misdemeanor, by matching him in so disagreeable a manner. In short, the marriage was celebrated before him, to the great regret of the grenadier, whilst the old woman, exulting with joy, assumed an air of the highest satisfaction.

Some time after, the king, on his return to Berlin, was eager to see the couple he had ordered to be married. When they were presented to him, he fell into a desperate passion. The colonel in vain endeavored to justify himself, and the king was implacable till the old woman confessed the truth, finishing her tale by raising her eyes to heaven, and thanking providence for conferring on them benefit, the more signal and acceptable to her as unexpected.

A small party being assembled last year at the British Embassy at Brussels, several musical amateurs undertook to entertain the company. Among others a young lady, a native of Scotland, sang several ballads with great taste; a favor which she afterwards invalidated by persecuting the various persons present, to replace her at the piano. The American Minister, who by his age and station, should have been secured from her flippant solicitations, became at length the object of her pert *persiflage*, and vainly attempted to extricate himself by assuring Miss ——— that he was no musician, that he could not sing, and was not a master of a single stanza. "At least" persisted the young lady with singular ill breeding, "you can favor us with your national anthem of "Yankee Doodle?" "Certainly," replied Mr. H———, "on condition that you oblige me with an accompaniment on your national instrument "*the Scotch Fiddle!*"—*Court. Journal.*

Respiration.—A full grown person respires 48,000 cubic inches in a minute, or 1,152,000 in a day, equal to about 76 hogsheads. The quantity of solid carbon or charcoal in the carbonic acid gas emitted from the lungs in 24 hours, is estimated by Lavoisier to be eleven ounces.

Addison says, that a dog has been the companion of man 500 years, and has learned him only one of his vices—that is, to worry his species when he finds them in distress. Tie a sauce pan to a dog's tail, and another dog will fall on him—put a man in prison for debt, and another will lodge a detainer against him.

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, JUNE 12, 1830.

TO THE YOUNG.—No. 1.

While the spirits are buoyant, and the passions unabated, the youthful mind seldom reflects on the vanity of changes incident to human nature, nor is it often suggested that the visions so alluring in childhood, loose their fascinating qualities as we approach the *autumn* of our days—when the *sickly* imagination seeks, (and often in vain) for something more substantial.

Independent of this consideration, every free citizen, in our great Republic may literally be considered a candidate for office, and is under an obligation to his country, to qualify himself for places of trust, and responsibility, so that in case his services should be required, his station may be filled with honor and efficiency.

Few are so simple, as to suppose that they can exercise the trade and mystery of a mechanic, without *some* previous experience and study, while myriads are daily aspiring to the *high* places of trust, and emolument without a single qualifying requisite, or are they in the least acquainted with the science of legislation.

The wise men of Greece, underwent a long and severe probation, before they were called upon to serve their country; their minds were richly stored with the *lore* of ages, and before they undertook to govern others, were taught to govern themselves—hence the wise and prudential regulations of Solon and Lycurgus.

Under a free constitution, and in a country abounding in all the necessaries of life, and where the press is, or should be free, there can be no excuse for ignorance, on subjects of vital importance. To understand the science of government, the legislator should be acquainted with both ancient and modern history—the rise, decline, and fall of Empires—the constitution, laws, policy, and geographical contents and bearings of foreign countries—the manners, customs and religion of the various nations who inhabit the surface of this dirty planet; to this should be added a thorough knowledge of all the localities of the district—together with the various interests of those whom he attempts to represent—then in case he knows *himself*, he may with all the diffidence incident to modest merit *offer* his services to his COUNTRY.

Superstition and bigotry, have thrown many obstacles in the path of truth, the works of many of the most industrious and talented philosophers, sages, and statesmen of both ancient and modern times, have been denounced as skeptical, if not *heretical*. Human learning has in many instances been represented, as being displeasing to the *eyes* of our Creator, and that the study of his works, was too sublime for the creature, and for the purpose of keeping the mind unchained by ignorance, a light, frivolous and romantic kind of composition, has been introduced, as a substitute for solid learning, abounding in high sounding epithets, but having no foundation in truth or propriety.

Before we close our remarks upon this all important subject we shall represent to the youth of our land, the only sure and safe course to be by them purused for the purpose of not only, enabling them to render efficient aid to their country in time of need, but also to endure with cheerfulness, the dreary winter of old age, without being considered (as is too often the case) a burthen to themselves, or to the community.

THE BOOK OF PUKEI.—*Chap.* 1.

1. And it came to pass in the latter days, that wickedness did much abound in the land, and the "Idle and slothful said one to a
send for Walters the
has strange books, and
milar spirits; peradv
inform us where the
their *treasure*, so be it
our vagabond van, do
lack of sustenance.

2. Now Walters, th
a man unseemly to lo
profound ignorance a
consummate impuden
the summons of the i
and produced an old
known tongue, (Cicer
latin,) from whence
presence of the Id
strange stories of hid
of the spirit who h
thereof.

3. And the Idle a
tribute unto the Ma
sought him saying, O
wise above all men,
the book that no mu
and can discover hic
power of thy enchan
we pray thee to the
Nephites buried th
give us power over
we will be thy servi

4. And the Magic
into a dark grove,
Manchester, where
Magic circle, with a
collecting his motle
ficed a Cock (a bird
for the purpose
prince of spirits.

5. All things bein
and Slothful fell to
deserving a better
live long nights w
for "the root of all

Howbeit, owing
and hardness of
credulous and ignc
always disappointe
hopes, although fi

me-by, a brave looking man of a con-
e came and punched poor Hec over
his club, which indignity I couldn't
it because I couldnt reach him you
v: what would Hec's son Pluto say,
know'd how his dad had been sarved
told him when I catched him up by
way, down east, I'd let him know
the fist I held in my hand weighed
pounds, six ounces, three drams, one
y weight averdupois.—I can stave an
board any day with it, to say noth-
of the nails, "and that's a circum-
ce." But my letter has got so length-
at I must postpone a subscription of
performance till some future hereaf-

From your lovely cousin,

SIMON SLOW.

---

f patrons were more *disinterested*, in-
itude would be more rare. A person
eiving a favor is apt to consider that
is, in some degree, discharged from
obligation, if he that confers it, de-
es from it some visible advantage, by
ch he may be said *to repay himself*.—
ratitude has, therefore, been termed a
e perception of the causes that indu-
the obligation; and Alexander made
shrewd distinction between his two
ends, when he said that Hephæstion
ved Alexander; but Craterus the *king*.
ochefacult has some ill-natured maxims
this subject: he observes, "that we
e always much better pleased to see
ose whom we have obliged, than those
ho have obliged us; that we confer be-
fits more from compassion to ourselves
an to others; that gratitude is only a
ce calculation, whereby we repay small
vors, in the hope of receiving greater,
nd more of the like." By a certain
ode of reasoning indeed, there are very
ew human actions which might not be
esolved into self-love. It has been said
hat we assist a distressed object, to get
id of the unpleasant sympathy excited by
misery unrelieved; and it might, with
me plausibility, be said, that we repay
a benefactor to get rid of the unpleasant
burthen imposed by an obligation. But-
ler has well rallied this kind of reasoning,
who observes, "That he alone is *un-*
grateful, who makes returns of obliga
tions, because he does it merely to free
himself from owing as much as thanks."
In common natures, perhaps an active
gratitude may be traced to this; the pride
that scorns to owe, has triumphed over
that self-love that hates to pay.

Superstition, is a word that has been
used so indefinitely, that it is difficult to
determine its precise meaning. From its
resemblance in sound to the Latin word
superstes, a survivor it is evidently deri-
ved from it; and different attempts have
been made to trace their connexion in sig-
nification, but without any degree of cer-
tainty. It is generally defined to be, the
observance of unnecessary and uncom-
manded rites and practices in religion;—
reverance of objects not fit for worship;
too great nicety, fears, or scrupulousness;
or extravagant devotions; or religion
wrong directed or conducted. The word
may be applied to the idolatry of the
Heathens, the traditions of the Jews, the
unscriptural rites of the Catholics; to the
dependence placed by many on baptism,
the Lords supper, and other ceremonies.
It may be extended to those, who, with-
out any evidence, believe that prophecies
are still uttered, or miracles are perform-
ed. It is also applied to those who be-
lieve in witchcraft omens, etc.

Superstition, says Claude, usually springs either, 1. from *servile fear*, which makes people believe that God is always wrathful, and invents means to appease him.—2. Or from a natural inclination we all have to *idolatry*, which makes men think they see some ray of the Divinity in extraordinary creatures, and on this account worship them.—Or, 3. From *hypocrisy*, which makes men willing to discharge their obligations to God by grimace, and by zeal for external services.—Or, 4. From *presumption*, which makes men serve God after their own fancies.—*Claude's Essays on the Composition of a Sermon; Saurin's Sermons; Gregory's Essays, etc.*

[From the New England Review.]

Freedom of the Press.—A large majority of our newspapers are the most miserable and beggarly of all things earthly. Take them together, they have about five or six hundred subscribers each, and of course, it requires a deal of ingenuity to prolong their existence. The editors dare not publish an article that would offend twenty of their subscribers, for their periodicals could not outlive such an event. They are like a man floating on an unfathomable ocean, with his nose one eighth of an inch above water, and sinking every moment that the weight of a cork will fall upon the visible part of it and sink him irretrievably to the bottom. And this is the freedom of the press, of which so much is said. We hear the editorial brotherhood boasting of their right to pursue what path they please, while at the same time the genius of famine is at their elbows, howling to them—"walk as you are bidden, or you will die of starvation."

The American press is not free. How can it be made so? By encouraging men of talent and genius to undertake its superintendence. The periodicals issued by our blockhead Editors, depend wholly for existence upon the patronage of their own little neighborhoods. It would seem as if a Chinese wall shut each of them in upon an area of about twenty miles in diameter, beyond which, they can no more pass than they can find their way to other planets. But let men of strength and resolution conduct the Press, and there would be a different state of things. Such men would be able to break down every local obstacle, and safely set at nought the paltry prejudices of villages and neighborhoods. We have some such Editors among us now—and their papers are the salt that preserves the American Presses from the last state of moral putrefaction.

Occurrence of a week in New-Orleans.—A man is to be hanged to day for trying to fire the city.—A sailor has been killed this week by the guard for disturbance and not speaking French.—A fight took place, last Sunday, at a Catholic Church, because some men preferred standing with their backs to the altar, rather than lose sight of some of the pretty Creole ladies.—Two *friends* went into the country a few days ago, in an *honorable* way, and one was buried a day or two after.—A *respectable* young gentleman shot the husband of a lady, in broad day light because she insisted on protecting his wife from insult.—Last night all the military was ordered out, to prevent a masquerade after the carnival.

Organ for York Minster.—The organ now constructed by Mr. [illegible], for York Minster, is one of the largest description. The pipe which speaks the notes of octaves below double C, is 56 feet high, 5 feet 6 inches broad, and 3 feet 9 inches deep. It is made of deal, 2 inches thick, and occupies a space little short of 500 cubic feet.

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN ..... *Pope.*

BY O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: JUNE 12, 1830. [THIRD SERIES—NO. 5.

SCIENTIFIC.

CHEMISTRY.

(*Continued.*)

Sulphur, like all combustible bodies, urns in proportion to the quantity of oxgen which combines with it. It is caable of unitiug to two doses of oxygen. f melted sulphur be exposed to the air hile heated it takes fire, burns with a lue flame, and emits a suffocating vapor. his is the *sulphureous acid air.* It is ssessed of all the properties of acids.— is heavier than atmospheric air, and ssumes a concrete form when made cold. is absorbed by water in considerable uantities. It is composed of about 85 rts sulphur, and 15 oxygen. United o ad ditional quantity of oxygen, it forms lphuric acid. It unites to other bodies nd forms *sulphites*, which have not been uch attended to.

When sulphur is fully supplied with xygen, it then forms a different and uch stronger acid, called *sulphuric acid.* his is an article sold in the shops comnonly by the name of *Oil of Vitrol*, and s much employed in commerce. It exsts in immense quantities formed in naure. Manufactories for its preparation re established in different places. Rooms re formed lined with sheet lead, and on he bottom a small quantity of water is laced. Nine parts of sulpher and one f nitre (salt petre) are then put in the enter and fire applied, when the room is losed. The sulphur then unites to the o the oxygen of the nitre and forms umes, which runs down on the walls nd unites to the water for which they ave a strong attraction, thus constituting he *oil of vitriol of the shops*, or the sulphuric acid in an impure state. It is then ubjected to distillation in glass vessels. fter this it is found of an oily substance, ransparent and possessed of all the propertics of acids to an eminent degree.— When it unites with water, much latent heat is set free. The principal use of this acid is in dying, in which art it serves to dissolve indigo and carry it in a state of extreme division upon the stuffs to be died. The Chemist makes great use of it in decomposing bodies. Physicians administer it as a tonic in small doses, diluted with water and ardent spirits, forming the *elixor vitrol* of the shops. It has also been used as a manure. Its combinations which are of great value, with other substances will be considered hereafter.

Sulphur unites to hydrogen and forms a very fetid air, which has some remarkable properties. It can be effected in various ways. Confine the air with sulphur and heat it by the focus of a lens. This air contaius about one eighth sulphur, and is called *sulphureted hydrogen air.* It is inflamable, and when burnt, the products are water and sulphuric acid. It is partially solable in water, to which it gives a most nauseous taste. It is extricacted from rotten eggs and is the cause of their disagreeable smell. It is remarkable for reddening several vegetable colors, in which it resembles acids. The electric fluid when passed through it causes a deposition of sulphur.

Sulphur may be combined with the metals by heating it with them. The compounds formed are called *sulphurets*, which will hereafter be attended to.— During its union with some of them, such as copper and iron, although no air be admitted, there is an emission of light, first discovered by Dutch Chemists.— This as before stated, is to be attributed to the conversion of latent into sensible electricity, which consequently escapes, throwing out the latent light of the air.

[*To be Continued.*]

The figures in arithmetic were brought into Europe by the Saracens from Arabia, A. D. 991. Letters of the Alphabet had been heretofore used.

Diffusion of Knowledge.—An article on this subject, in the North American Review, thus sums up the character of the present age:—

"The error of past ages has been to accumulate power, wealth, learning, and even religious responsibilities and trusts, in a few hands. Monopolies have not been confined to property; they have extended to knowledge too. Science, as well as religion, has said to the mass of mankind, "stand by thyself, for I am holier than thou."—The paths of the scholar have led far away from the beaten track of common life. He has conceived himself to have little to do with the world at large; he has had few sympathies with it; he has felt little interest in it; he has compared science indeed to the light of heaven: he has talked eloquently about its properties; he has revelled in figures; he has not actually felt that it is one of the lights that men may daily work by. Indeed, these primary interests and blessings of the world to which we have referred, have not failed of diffusion because they have not been duly appreciated; but because they have been held by their professors in a sort of selfish estimation; because they have been considered too good for the mass of mankind, or because it has been imagined that they would be soiled by too common use. But it is the strong tendency of a liberal thought and feeling, at *this* day, to bring every human acquisition to a practical account; to make men in politics their own rulers, in religion their own guides; to spread wealth by abolishing the laws of entail and primogeniture, into general competence and comfort; and as the best pledge and safeguard of all the rest, to call down knowledge from its proud and inaccessible heights, to be the companion and cheerer of the lowliest toil and the humblest fireside. Diffusion is the watchword of the age; and unless the spread of intelligence keeps pace with that of power, of wealth, and of religious liberty, it will become the motto of universal disappointment and defeat."

A good one.—A Canawler asked his Captain 'what A. M. stood for after a man's name?' to which the Capt. answered with a look of great sagacity, 'why, *Anti-Mason*, you darn'd fool!'

POETRY.

A LEGAL OPINION.

A plaintiff thus explained his cause
To counsel, learned in the laws:—
"My bond-maid lately ran away,
And in her flight was met by A,
Who, knowing she belonged to me
Espoused her to his servant B:
The issue of this marriage, pray,
Do they belong to me, or A?"
The lawyer, true to his vocation,
Gave signs of deepest cogitation—
Took down a score of books,
Then hem'd and said, "Your case is clear,
Those children are begot by B,
Upon your bond-maid; sweet, you see,
Be you but A's.—Now this I say,
They can't be yours, if they to A
belong.—It follows, keep of course,
That if they are not his, they're yours:
Therefore,—by my advice—in short,
You'll take the opinion of the court."

GROCERY,
AND PROVISION STORE.

T. GRASDON informs the public, that he has on hand, at his store, adjoining the Collector's Office, on the Canal, a large assortment of *Groceries, Boot Stores*, &c., which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE,

Situate in and about the village of Palmyra. Terms liberal and accommodating.

G. W. CUYLER.

TO LET,

That convenient and newly finished DWELLING HOUSE, with the necessary outbuilding—situate on Cuyler-street, and near the centre of business. Inquire of

G. W. CUYLER.

PALMYRA RECESS.

The proprietor of this splendid establishment, having realized a *quantum sufficit* of this world's goods, wishes to retire from business. His whole stock in trade will be sold *wholesale* or *retail*, on reasonable terms.

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. PATTERSON, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has established the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, in the village of Macedon. Tablets, Stones, Table Slabs, &c. &c. &c. to be had on short notice, executed in the best manner.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of PAYNE & GILBERT, or to the subscriber are earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts, without further notice.

C. T. PAYNE.

Palmyra, April 24, 1839.

PALMYRA LIVERY STABLE.

M. KINGMAN continues the above establishment in this village, and having made large additions to the same, in *Horses, Coaches, Gigs*, and *Sulkeys*, is enabled to accommodate his customers in a superior style, and on reasonable terms.

A LINE OF POST Coaches will ply daily between this village and Canandaigua—Fare moderate.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

K. MILLER, the present occupant of this establishment, informs his friends and the public at large, that he has fitted up this establishment for summer business, and while he acknoledges past favors, solicits such share of future patronage as his exertions may merit.

☞ A few BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Palmyra, May 22, 1839.

Sulphur Springs House.

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after expressing his gratitude for past encouragement, begs leave to inform the public, that his establishment is now in fine order for the reception of company. Parties of pleasure can be accommodated in the best style.

Manchester, Ont. co. N. Y.

ROCHESTER RECESS.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, informs the public, that the "Rochester Recess" has been put to order. His *larder* has been replenished with all the *dainties* a fertile country can afford. His *cook* is *imperial*, and while his BAR is well supplied, nothing shall be wanting to the comfort of his guests.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

ALLYN WILLIAMS, Merchant Tailor, most respectfully begs leave to inform the public in general, and his old friends in particular, that he continues to carry on business in the "brick block," two doors west of the "stone front" store. He has a grateful remembrance of the liberal patronage received in this village, and hopes to merit its continuance.

Palmyra, May, 1830.

HENRY LUPKINS,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dresser, &c. &c. informs the inhabitants of this village that his "office" is a few rods east of the "Eagle Hotel," where all calls in his *line* of business will be attended to in good style.

BENJAMIN BROOKS,

(Successor to Dr. Lewis Brooks,)

Carries on the business of *Shaving* and *Hair Dressing* at the old stand opposite Square Jerome's Law Office, where he will constantly be found ready to [illegible] his friends and foes. Mr. Brooks also [illegible] to FIDDLE for Balls, [illegible], Pig-shaves, or [illegible]. His terms will be [illegible]

Storage, Forwarding, & Commission Business.

JAMES FIELD has taken the extensive WARE HOUSES situated on Rogers' Basin, adjoining the Collector's Office, in this village. Liberal advances will be made on produce, and business done on accommodating terms.

Salt and flour, constantly for sale, for ready pay.

EAGLE HOTEL, PALMYRA.

H. CHURCH, informs the public, that this establishment has been fitted up for winter business,—having been at considerable expense in making his present arrangements, and being determined to administer to the comfort as well as pleasure of his guests—hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

H. WHITE has taken a convenient *House*, on Canal-street, a few doors east of the Bunker-Hill Hotel, where genteel Boarders can be accommodated.

SIGN PAINTING AND GILDING.

John R. Averill has established the above business in Mr. Hyde's brick block, near the canal, where all orders in his line will be executed with elegance and despatch.

PALMYRA BAKERY.

JOSEPH WINSHIP informs the public that he continues the *Baking Business*, in its various branches, at his new establishment on the Canal, a few rods east of the Collector's Office. All orders punctually attended to.

PINE LUMBER.

The subscribers have on hand, at their Lumber Yard, lately occupied by Mesch & Woodward, 100,000 feet of *PINE LUMBER*, much of which is first quality.—Also, 10,000 ft. of *White-wood Siding*, together with a large quantity of first rate white pine SHINGLES; all of which will be sold unusually low. PERRY & MASON.

Palmyra, March, 1830.

N. B. Also, as above, a constant supply of *WINDOW SASH*, warranted well made.

The *Palmyra Bathing-House* is now in operation, for showering. Warm and cold baths provided on short notice.

Palmyra, April 29, 1830

"THE REFLECTOR"

Will be published EVERY WEEK, (on such days as may suit our own convenience,) and [illegible] through the [illegible] office. [illegible] letters and communications, subscriptions and remittances, intended for this paper, should be sent, addressed "*Obediah Dogberry, Esquire, Palmyra.*"

TERMS—One Dollar for the Series, (4 months,) IN ADVANCE.

From the New Monthly Magazine.]

imen of a patent Pocket Dictionary, the use of those who wish to know e meaning of things as well as rds.

achelor—Plausibly derived by Junius the Greek word for foolish, and by lman from Bachus, a cudgel, because eserves it. An useless appendage of ety.

Backward—A mode of advancement ctised by crabs, and recommended to bkind in general by the Holy Alli- e.

Bait—One animal impaled on a hook order to torture a second for the amuse- nt of a third.

Baker—One who gets his own bread by lterating that of others.

Ball—An assembly for the ostensible rpose of dancing, where the old ladies ffle and cut against one another for ney, and the young ones do the same husbands.

Bed—An article in which we are born d pass the happiest portion of our lives, d yet one which we never wish to ep.

Beer—Small—See water.

Bellman's Verses—See Vision of Judg- ent.

Benefit of the Clergy—See Tythes.

Bishop—The only thing that gains by anslation.

Blank—See every Lottery ticket bought y yourself or friend.

Body—That portion of our system hich receives the chief attention of Messrs. Somebody, Anybody, and Eve- y body, while Nobody cares for the soul.

Bonnet—An article of dress much used y fashionable females for carrying a head n.

Book.—A thing formerly put aside to read, and now read to be put aside.

Chicane—See Law.

[illegible] periodi[illegible] here from the [illegible]ountry, who, because you have some of his blood, thinks he may inflict to[illegible]ple f his body upon you during his stay [illegible] own.

We ask advice, but we mean approbation.

Mechanics.—A portion of the world profess to regard Mechanics as one degree below those individuals who have a living afforded them without manual labor; but rely on it, gentle reader, that portion is a very small and very weak one. No man of sense—no true gentleman, ever drew this line. And I am bold to assert, that in point of science, moral virtue, and even in practical politeness, the operative Mechanics of the United States of America, are second to no class of people. The work shop has produced as many great men as the college hall—it has done as much for Natural Philosophy and more for Religion than the counting room—and has done as much to develope intellect, as hoarded wealth.

The individual who stands up in the face of the world, and judges his fellow men by their ability to exist without labor, must be destitute of one of two very necessary qualifications:—experience, or common sense. For with these on his side, he would be enabled to see that *intellect* made the man, and the operation of moral causes upon that intellect, *the gentleman*. After his own image God made Man and he endowed him with certain attributes, and he placed him in this world, with orders to exercise those attributes to his own advantage and to his maker's glory, and whoever follows that command the most strictly, deserves to take precedence of his fellow men, and he alone. Wealth is not unfrequently the portion of knavery and folly; if we award to that the laurel which is due to worth, we award it wrongfully.—*Pawtucket Chronicle.*

Political Pleasantry.—A Frenchman, who had spent some time in the United States, was lately travelling in one of the western stages, and undertook to describe to a fellow passenger, an Englishman, who had just arrived in the country, the names and character of the different political parties. After running over the odd list of Democrats, Federalists, Republicans, Quids, Bucktails, &c. &c. with a proper explanation to each: "Then dare is de—de—de—vat you call-em—vat in England you call de leetle red Pismire, ha? "The little red Pismire?" replied the Englishman, "Why, we call them *ants*." "Begar, dat is it,—*antis—de antis party—de pismire party.*"—This significant description and manner of refreshing his memory, excited the risibility of all the passengers but two, the honest Frenchman, who was unconscious of having said any thing to laugh at, and a renouncing anti-mason who thought it a personal allusion.—*Ithica Journal.*

Interesting Operation.—A jeweller in Providence, some days since, being engaged in his business, a sharp and fine piece of steel flew into his eye, and there lodged, subjecting him to the most acute pains.—He made application to the several medical men, none of whom, considering the delicate nature of the eyeball, dared [illegible] ure an [illegible]; when another [illegible] fortunately thi[illegible] of the loadstone, placed it to the sufferer's eye, and drew out the steel, without injury.

POETRY.

[*From the American Manufacturer.*]

THE IMPOSTOR.

When Lucifer from Heaven's blest mansion fell;
Down to the lowest, darkest pit of hell,
And in his loathesome filth was doom'd to roll,
Infernal anguish preying on his soul!
His fruitless tears in bitter torrents flow,
Whilst thus condemned to never ending woe,
No ray of hope to mitigate his doom,
Or pierce the dark impenetrable gloom,
Which o'er him hung, Stern destiny decreed,
This penalty, for his rebellious deed.
In haggard majesty the monarch stood,
O'er hell-born cogitations did he brood,
The essence of his malice to concrete,
And thus begot his eldest son, *Deceit*.
'Go,' said the monarch of the dark abyss,
'Deprive the creature man, of every bliss;
Go teach him lies, and each deceptive art,
Instil corrosive poison in his heart,
Teach some credulity—make them believe,
And teach the sly *impostor* to deceive!
Teach him the garb of virtue to assume,
And with unblushing confidence presume
Falsehood to sanctify, and call it truth,
Flatter the old, and misdirect the youth,
Between congenial friends coy fell discord,
Say his *authority* is from the *Lord*;
O'er dear domestic scenes of sweet content,
There let his malice have its fullest vent.
Go forth my son—mature each wily plan,
Turn man against his God, and man on man.'
Thus sure then bade his son, *Deceit*, farewell,
Whilst ghastly laughter shook the vaulted hell.
Deceit walked forth among the sons of men,
And sought to ensnare them by infernal means,
He flattered deception lay, and wile,
Turn'd love to hate—humility to pride,
Sincerity he changed to art and guile,
And practised fraud with a seducing smile,
Perverted truth and justice in their course,
Right he subjected to the laws of *force*.
He left behind, his malice and his shame,
To an IMPOSTOR—*and Heaven knows his name!*

Above all things raillery dreading,
Nature but few does for that task assign;
'Tis in the ablest hands a dangerous tool,
But never fails to wound the meddling fool;
For all must grant it needs no common art
To keep men patient when we make them smart,
No wit alone, nor humour's self will do,
Without good nature, & much prudence too,
To judge aright of persons, place and time;
For taste decrees what's low, and what's sublime.—*Stillingfleet.*

Despotism can no more exist in a nation, until the liberty of the press be destroyed than the night can happen before the sun is set.

A dull author just delivered, and a plain woman about to be so, are two very important animals.

Most of our misfortunes are more supportable than the comments of our friends upon them.

[*For the Reflector.*]

Sir—You will permit me, through the medium of your useful paper to state that the line of packets between Utica and Rochester, have commenced running their regular trips with entire new boats. All of them are said to be fitted up in fine style. From my own knowledge, however, I can only speak of "the Walk in the Water," Capt. Ould. The furniture, paintings, &c. of this boat are most tastefully arranged. The kitchen department, together with the table exhibits a table that would not disgrace Epicurus himself, while, to a perfect knowledge of his business, added to urbanity of manners, and gentlemanly deportment of the Captain, but few boats, if any, hold out a greater inducement of ease and comfort to the traveller.

Squire Obed—

I wish to inform the public, and particularly those who are engaged in building, that it is much the best way to *enclose* a house, and lay the floors, before the walls are plastered. This rule being followed, a house may be finished, provided the timbers do not become weather-beaten, in one quarter part as much time as it will take to build it.

C.

Squire Obed—

Please inform the little *Spunk-Toad* [illegible] about the Boat Railway, that if he intends to *sail* the good ship Perseverance this winter he must be on the march. Delays are dangerous.

SLIDE DOCK.

From our Southern Correspondent.

* * * Some future historian will look back with astonishment upon this age; and I think one century hence, when every historical fact shall be settled, and unalterably fixed by time, the wise will say that about the years 1827—8—9 and 30, was as critical and portentious a period as can be found in the history of America, subsequent to the Revolution.

We have barely escaped a civil commotion, and the spirit of anarchy still lurks among us. I hazard little in saying, that had the public mind been as well prepared for desperate enterprize as it was in England in 1640; and about those days the most appalling misery would have succeeded the fate of Morgan. I take no side in this question, yet I can readily see that that unfortunate occurrence has elicited some of the worst passions of the human heart, and has drawn from the anti-masonic chiefs, oceans of the vilest and coarsest ribaldry—thousands of new-fangled and newly invented epithets have been exhibited in the papers. Nearly the whole mass of Southwick's writings on the subject are objectionable on this ground. The endless repetition of "*Murderers, mid-night assassins, blood-drinking, man-eating,*" and the monstrous catalogue of vile *slang-whanging*, known in common to none except "Arnulphus" and Southwick, have inflicted a deep wound in the moral creation, and will leave a stain which nothing but time and the exertions of good men can obliterate.

G.

Geneva, May 16, 1830.

Friend Obadiah—

Our minister of the "*Brother* and *Sister*" society, has had the misfortune to *trade horses* with a jockey, who rather *barber'd* him.

Now it came to pass on the morrow after the *trade* that a *process* was issued on complaint, not however for "the benefit of the *Greeks*," but for his *own*.

Whereupon, the gentleman jockey was brought before our "*chief justice*," at his "judgement seat," where a plea of trespass of "fifty dollars or under" was made by the plaintiffs. * * * * *

Wherefore the defendant, as a *set-off*, plead a "fair trade." Our "brother," hearing this, immediately withdrew his "suit," and the chief justice discharged the defendant.

Now friend Obed, would it not be better, if a "priest" will trade horses, and gets *shaved* by so doing, to say nothing about the matter, than to have it "noised abroad," & to take up with $4.

We would advise him to "search the scriptures," especially the "*Book of Proverbs*," at chapter XXV, verse 8, where it is thus written:—"Go not forth hastily to *strive*, lest thou know not what to do in the *end* thereof, when thy neighbor has put thee to shame"—and not trouble the

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY.

THE CAPITOL AT ROME.

This celebrated temple and citadel, (*Capitolum*) at Rome, was built on the Tarpeian rock, on the plan made by Tarquin Priscus. It was begun by Servius Tullius, finished by Tarquin Superbus, and consecrated by the Consul Horatius, after the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome. It was built upon four acres of ground—the front was adorned with three rows of pillows, and the other sides with two. The ascent to it from the ground was by an hundred steps. The magificence and richness of this temple are almost incredible. All the Consuls successively made donations to the capital; and Augustus bestowed upon it at one time, 2000 pounds weight of gold. It was adorned with vessels and shields of solid gold, with golden chariots, &c. It was burnt during the civil wars of Marius; and Scylla rebuilt it, but died before the dedication, which was performed by Q. Catulus. It was again destroyed in the troubles under Vitellius; and Vespatian, who endeavored to repair it, saw it again in ruins at his death. Domitian raised it again for the last time, and made it more grand and magnificent than any of his predecessors, and spent 12,000 talents in guilding it. When they first dug for the foundation, they found a man's head called Tolius, sound and entire in the ground, and from thence drew an omen of the future greatness of the Roman empire. The hill was from that circumstance called Capitolium, *a capite Toli.* The Consuls and Magistrates offered sacrifice there, when they first entered upon their offices, and the procession, in triumph, was always conducted to the capitol.

FISH.

In 1804 only 8,000 bbls. Mackerel were packed in Massachusetts.

Last year 227,316 bbls. worth $1,022,922

400,000 quintals Cod-Fish	800,000
76,000 bbls. Sperm Oil	1,672,000
47,277 bbls. Whale Oil	[illegible]
6,000 do twin do.	[illegible]
	$4,070,922

That virtue which depends on opinion, looks to secrecy alone, and could not be trusted in a desert.

LORD CHATHAM.

"I must tell thee, sirrah, I write Man, to hich title age cannot bring thee.—*Shakeare.*

In the parliamentary season of 1740, ir Charles Wager brought in a bill for he encouragement of seamen, and speeier manning the royal navy, which was trongly opposed by Mr. Pitt. His peech on this occasion produced an anwer from Mr. H. Walpole, who in the ourse of it said—"Formidable sounds and furious declamation, confident assertions and lofty periods, may affect the young and inexperienced; and perhaps the honorable gentleman may have contracted his habits of oratory, by conversing more with those of his own age, than with such as have had more opportunities of acquiring knowledge, and more successful methods of communicating their sentiments." Mr. Walpole added some expressions, such as vehemence of gesture, theatrical emotion, &c. which he applied to Mr. Pitt's manner of speaking. As soon as he sat down Mr. Pitt rose, and made the following admirable reply:

"The atrocious crime of being a young man, which the honorable gentleman has with such spirit and decency charged upon me, I shall neither attempt to palliate or deny; but content myself with wishing, that I may be one whose follies may cease with their youth, and not of that number who are ignorant in spite of experience.

"Whether youth can be imputed to any man as a reproach, I will not assume the province of determining. But surely age may become justly contemptible, if the opportunities which it brings have passed away without improvement, and vice appears to prevail when the passions have subsided. The wretch that, after having seen the consequences of a thousand errors, continues still to blunder, has only added obsti- to stupidity, is surely the object of either abhorrence or contempt, and deserves not that his [illegible] head should secure him from rebukes.

"Much more is he to be abhorred, who, as he has advanced in age, has receded from virtue, and becomes more wicked from less temptation; who prostitutes himself for money which he cannot enjoy, and spends the remains of his life in the ruin of his country.

"But youth is not my only crime. I have been accused of acting a theatrical part: a theatrical part may either imply some peculiarities of gesture, or dissimulation of one's real sentiments, and an adoption of the opinion and language of other men.

"In the first sense, the charge is too trifling to be confuted, and deserves only to be mentioed that it may be despised.—I am at liberty, like every other man to use my own language; and though I may perhaps have some ambition, yet, to please this gentleman, I shall not lay myself under any restraint, nor very solicitously copy his diction or his mien, however matured by age or modelled by experience. If any man shall, by charging me with theatrical behaviour, imply that I utter any sentiments than my own, I shall treat him as a calumniator and a villain; nor shall any protection shelter him from the treatment which he deserves. I shall on such occasion, without scruple, trample upon all those forms with which wealth and dignity entrench themselves; nor shall any thing but age restrain my resentment; age, which always brings one privilege, that of being insolent and supercilious without punishment.

"But with regard to those whom I have offended, I am of opinion that if I had acted a borrowed part, I should have avoided their censure; the heat that offended them is the ardor of conviction, and that zeal for the service of my country which neither hope nor fear shall influence me to suppress. I will not sit unconcerned while my liberty is invaded, nor look in silence on public delinquency. I will exert my endeavors at whatever hazard, to repel the aggression, and drag the offenders to justice, whatever may protect them in their villany, and though I may partake of their plunder."

Dignity was one of the distinguished charateristics of Lord Chatham's oratory this presided throughout, and gave force even to the sallies of pleasantry. It was this that elevated the most familiar language, and gave novelty and grace to the most familiar allusions; so that in his hand, even the crutch became a weapon of oratory. In one of his speeches on the American war, in which he greatly distinguished himself, he said, "you talk my lords, of conquering America; of your numerous friends there to annihilate the congress; and of your powerful forces to disperse her army; I might as well talk of driving them before me with this crutch."

A Man of War.—There does not perhaps exist a more prodigious and wonderful combination of human industry than is visible on board a first rate Man of War. A vessel containing 1000 men and 100 pieces of heavy ordnance, and bearing them rapidly to distant shores. In twenty-four hours a man consumes about 3lbs. of solids and fluid, consequently 3000lbs. provisions are required daily in such a ship. Three months, then, require that she be laden with 270,000 lbs. of provision. A 42 pounder weighs 5100lbs.; 30 of these are generally on board a ship of 100 guns, the weight of which, exclusive of carriages, amounts to 153,000 lbs.; 30 6 pounders, on the 2d deck [illegible] weighing 5400 lbs.; all weighing 153,000. [illegible] the lower deck 28 twelve pounders, [illegible] 300 lbs.; on the upper deck [illegible] amount to 26,000 lbs.; besides on the quarter tops 8 pounders and swivels. [illegible] add, that the complete charge of a 42 pounder weighs about 64 lbs., and that 100 charges to each gun are required, we shall find this to amount nearly to the same as the guns themselves. Against exigencies, every ship must have another set of sails, cables, cordage, and tackilings which altogether amount to a considerable weight. The stores also, of plank, pitch and tow; surgeons' and sailors' chests, small arms, &c. make no inconsiderable load; to which we must add the weight of the crew, so that one of these large ships carries at least 2,162 tons burden, or 4,324,000 lbs.; and, at the same time, is steered and governed with as much ease as the smallest boat.

Common Schools.—We have 8812 school districts, and 480,000 children were taught in them the last year. The whole amount of money paid in this state for the wages of common school teachers, is $511,888 58.

The legislature of Ohio at their recent session laid a tax of 4 per cent. on the profits of insurance companies. The amount of profits to be ascertained by the oath of the company's agent.

SELECTIONS.

THE FAVORITE GUEST.

It is strange how some people find their way into society as they do.—There is, for instance, an old lady of my acquaintance who has neither wealth, beauty, wit or talent, who manages to be a welcome guest every where.

When I first met her, she was taking tea with a family of unmarried sisters "of a certain age;" and she made herself infinitely amusing by telling how Miss Tabitha Such-an-one had set her trap in vain for a certain widower; and how she guessed Miss Susan had outstood the market; and how she had it for a positive fact, that Miss Would-be-Young *did* use her spectacles to thread her needle, and that she was very shy of letting any body see her with her cap off.

All this appeared to me very flat and uninteresting; 'but,' said I, 'these spinsters have so little to occupy their minds, no wonder they are entertained with trifles. The old lady would find no listeners except among old maids.' But the next day I met her in the dwelling of a very respectable mechanic. She was telling the woman of the 'house' how her next door neighbor laid abed till 9 o'clock, and put out all her sewing. It was strange to me that the mother of a family could find time to listen to such unimportant stuff; but she seemed delighted with her visitor, and begged her to come often. To me the old creature began to be very disagreeable; and I resolved to avoid her. I will go into the fashionable world, thought I; there is too vulgar to be admitted there; and changes from a la Songtag to Bishop's sleeves will hardly leave them time to attend to her nonsense. But as sure as I am alive, the very first mansion I entered I found the old *thing* lounging on an ottoman, pouring her talk into the ear of a cherry-lipped lady and her laughing sister, who were handsome, beautifully dressed, and looking for all the world, as my little servant Mary says, "*just like a fashion.*"—The conversation was made up of shreds and patches; for [illegible]'s mind was a perfect rag-bag. Mrs. ——'s new set of emerald was nothing in the world but blue glass. As for Miss ——, who produced a sensation with her crimson dress, she could tell a few things about that; and so could Barrent, too, I fancy—I always know a colored dress the moment I see it. But then economy is a very praise-worthy thing, to be sure.—What can Miss —— be thinking of? She spends one thousand dollars a year in bloude lace, to my certain knowledge; and her father is no more worth a million than I am. It is true, beauty ought to be decorated; but I reckon her beauty wouldn't amount to much if calculated according the rule of subtraction; she uses pearl powder, and wears false hair; I have been credibly informed her teeth are made of china—and as for her eyes—you know there is a man in town that makes killing false eyes!

"What sort of a time did you have at Mrs. ——'s party? There was a good deal of laugh, I understand, because the lights kept such good hours, eh? Even inanimate things get regular habits, you know, in a well ordered family. Was any body bold enough to cut the centre cake? I've heard it surmised that it was nothing but a frosted log—a very appropriate ornament this cold weather!"

This desultory mass, one would hardly think worth hearing; yet it took the ladies all the next day to walk round and repeat it; and by the time they had used it up, their guest will furnish them with another budget equally valuable.

'There is one place,' said I, 'where I shall not find this walking pestilence—by the fire-side of the intelligent and literary! Alas! I found there the old crone! "Mr. Such-an-one is very agreeable in conversation; but he is the greatest thief imaginable: every fine thing he hears he appropriates to himself. Miss —— is going to be married!—What can the man be thinking of! A little sentimental, romantic thing as she is!—Why, I'd as soon marry the L[illegible] shadow of Scottish L[illegible] think his friend's [illegible] ought him a lesson—he is obliged to clean his wife's nails, they say; and he finds her pastry not half as light as her poetry.

"As for subscriptions, you cannot judge of the goodness of the work by them. There are a thousand motives for subscribing, you know. I subscribe for ——, but then"—and here the old lady shrugged up her shoulders; she had a remarkable talent for winking, nodding and shrugging virtue and talent out of the world.

I flew to the fire-side of the clergyman—and there I found her telling how a Reverend Unitarian brother had looked in at a ball; and given it as his deliberate opinion that moving the feet was one of the seven deadly sins. In despair, I went to see the aroused personage; but my enemy seemed gifted with ubiquity—for there I found her laughing about the good eating and drinking of the self-denying disciple of the orthodox.

In good truth, I find her every where—in the ball-room descanting upon dress—in the kitchen talking about economy—in the store winking a comment on the eighth commandment;—and morning, noon and night, in the insurance offices, talking about every thing under the sun. She is the greatest hypocrite alive; yet every one thinks her true to them, and false only to their neighbors. Every body by turns figures in her "black-book;" yet every body believes that they shall escape.

Gentle reader, it is not Mrs. Royall, of whom I complain. Mrs. Royall has been voted crazy for committing one half the offences of this favorite guest. Mrs. Royall could not get President Jackson or any body else to keep her in countenance at Washington; but this woman is petted, and carressed, and quoted at Washington beyond measure.

Her name is M[illegible] daughter of a very bad char[illegible] Somerville. This daughter often goes into society in her mother's garments. One half the world don't know them apart; and the other half think there is not much to choose between them.

[*Mass. Journal.*

THE REFLECTOR.

Know thou thyself, presume not God to scan;
The proper study of mankind is man.

Y O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: MAY 21, [THIRD SERIES—NO.

SCIENTIFIC.

CHEMISTRY.

(*Continued.*)

Carbonic Acid.—When oxygen is fully
rated with, or combined to carbon,
well-known compound is formed
ich has been called æriał acid, fixed
, mephetic air, but more properly car-
ic acid. According to Lavoisier, this
is formed of 28 parts carbon and 72
gen.

Carbonic acid exists in great quantities
nature, in an air form, and in a combi-
l state. It is among the heaviest airs
own: its specific gravity being to that
atmospheric air as 1500 to 1000, i. e.
-half heavier, so that it can be poured
of one vessel into another. This air
y be collected in vessels, by emptying
tles of water, when it exists in caves
in tubs where beer or wine ferments,
it may be had by burning charcoal in
e oxygen air, or pouring sulphuric acid
l of vitriol) on chalk, and receiving the
as it escapes, causing the efferves-
ce in bladders, or in the pneumatic
. When it is collected, it will be
nd possessed of the following proper-
. It is invisible; it extinguishes bur-
g bodies when introduced into it, and
s fatal to animal life. It exerts power-
effects on living vegetables. Its taste
ungent, and in a small and certain de-
e it possesses the properties of acids.
precipitates lime from lime-water, by
ting to the lime, and forming white
lk, which is insolable. It is readily
acted by all the alkalies. At a com-
temperature, it is not acted upon by
phosphorus,
decompose with a strong heat
uniting to its oxygen.

Carbonic acid unites to water, and
es it the properties of an acid. After
ation in the water, it absorbs conside-
e quantities. The colder the water
and the greater the pressure applied, the more the acid will be absorbed. When water is found to possess this acid, it sparkles on being agitated like cider, perry, champaigne, &c. which arises in each case in consequence of the extrication of the carbonic acid or fixed air.

Water impregnated with carbonic acid is used as a medicine, in affections of the stomach, kidneys, &c. with great advantage. It has also been ejected into the bowels, with the happiest effects in nervous fevers. The water, as well as all the fermented fluids which contain this air, may be freed from it by warming them.

There are few airs more commonly met with than carbonic acid. At least one hundredth part of our atmosphere is invariably found to be this air, and in some places it exists in much larger quantities. It is often found occupying the lower parts of [illegible], vaults, wells, and such other places as contain materials for making it. It is then called *chalk damp*.

The famous Grotto del Cane, near Naples, has long been known, from the quantity of this air which it produces, and which runs out at an opening like a stream of water. The quantity formed in this cavern is so great that a dog or other animal is soon killed if his nose is thrust into it. The lake Averno, where Virgil places the entrance of hell, yields so large a quantity of this air that birds cannot fly over it with safety. Immense quantities of this air is always formed during fermentation, and on account of its great weight occupies apparently the empty space, or or upper part of the vessel in which the fermentation is going on. In consequence of the extrication of this air in cellars, [illegible] ferments, persons are frequently suffocated on entering them, or in other [illegible] drowned in air not respirable.

tion of every species of wood, this air is formed in great quantities, and [illegible] fied by the sensible heat, is carried off. Sometimes, however, in close rooms [illegible] persons [illegible] to those [illegible]. To avoid unhappy consequences [illegible] should be introduced into [illegible] place, and if it be extinguished as we have before observed, the air will not support life. An infallible test to determine if the air be carbonic acid [illegible] water, which absorbs the gas from the chalk, that gives the water [illegible] pearance. If a great quantity of this acid be added to this turbid mixture, the chalk will be dissolved.

This acid exists [illegible] bodies, which are called [illegible] ry soil contains more [illegible] a strong acid is added to [illegible] effervesce. It [illegible] escape of this air, [illegible] which it is combined, we shall consider hereafter.

[*To be Continued.*]

ACADEMIA.

This place was situated near Athens, surrounded with high trees, and adorned with spacious covered walks, belonging to Academus, from whom the name is derived. Here Plato opened his school of philosophy, and from this every place sacred to learning has ever since been called *Academy*. To exclude from it profaneness and dissipation, it was even forbidden to laugh there.

Reformation.—Queen Elizabeth had so much of her father in her, that instead of improving the reformation begun by Edward, she often repented that she had gone so far. Thus, when the Dean of St. Paul in a sermon at Court, spoke aloud with some dislike of the sign of the cross, her Majesty called aloud to him from the closet, commanding him to desist from that ungodly digression, and [illegible] to his text.

POETRY.

THE MIDNIGHT REVIEW.

[illegible] are a translation from the [illegible] Barthelemy and Mery, [illegible] *Nemesis de l'homme ton*, &c. &c. for the publication of which they were subjected to legal penalties by the Govern-[illegible]

[illegible] dead
[illegible] night, from his tomb
[illegible] and aloft
[illegible] rolling drum.

[illegible] strike,
[illegible] march'd arm,
[illegible] to the retreat,
[illegible] event, and the alarm.

The reverberating drum
Gives a loud unearthly sound;
From their crowded slumber starting
Dusky heroes under ground.

From the charnel-houses chill
Within the bosom of the north,
And the warm vaults of Italy,
The warriors came forth:

From Nile's muddy bed,
And from Arabia's hot sands,
The buried have arisen,
With their arms in their hands.

And a trumpeter, at dead
Of night, from his grave
Mounts his horse, and sounding
With his battle-blast the brave.

On shadowy chargers suddenly
Rise up the Imperial Guard;
Squadrons old in glory,
Bloody mean and scarr'd:

Under bleached brows, beneath
Their helmet, ghastly glare;
Their bony hands lift fiercely up
Their long blades in the air.

And a chieftain, at the hour
Of midnight, from the dead
Arises with his staff,
Pacing slowly at their head

In a plain uniform,
Without ornament or pride;
And a small short sword
Is the weapon at his side.

On the moon-illumin'd plain
The mustering masses form
In review, before the man
In the plain uniform.

Each rank presents arms
As before the chief they come,
Marching slowly in defile,
At the beat of the drum.

The generals gather round him,
And to one standing near
The chieftain gives the word,
Low-whispered in his ear;

The word passes round
[illegible]nds along the Seine
[illegible]h-word is, France,
[illegible]mpter, St. Helena!

[illegible] grand review
[illegible] brave of other days,
[illegible] nightly holds
In the Champs Elysees.

GROCERY,
AND PROVISION STORE.

P. GRANDIN informs the public, that he has on hand, at his store, adjoining the Collector's Office, on the Canal, a large assortment of *Groceries, Boat Stores, &c.*, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

K. MILLER, the present occupant of this establishment, informs his friends and the public at large, that he has fitted up this establishment for summer business, and while he acknoledges past favors, solicits such *share* of future patronage as his exertions may merit.

☞ A few BOARDERS can be accommodated.

Palmyra, May 22, 1839.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

H. WHITE has taken a convenient *House*, on Canal-street, a few doors east of the Bunker Hill Hotel, where genteel Boarders can be accommodated.

PALMYRA BAKERY.

JOSEPH WINSHIP informs the public that he continues the *Baking Business*, in its various branches, at his new establishment on the Canal, a few rods east of the Collector's Office. All orders punctually attended to.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

Thomas Rogers 2d, assignee of J. & L. Thayer, H. & C. Thayer, and J. & L. Thayer & Co. of Palmyra, offers for sale, at the store lately occupied by J. & L. Thayer & Co. a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, which will be sold wholesale or retail—at cost.

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. BATTERSON, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has established the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, in this village. Monuments, Tomb-Stones, Fire-Slabs, &c. &c. can be had on short notice, executed in the best manner.

HENRY [illegible]INS,

Ladies' & Gentle[illegible] Hair-dresser, &c. &c. informs the [illegible] of this village that his "office" is [illegible] the "Eagle Hotel," where [illegible] business will be attended [illegible] good style.

PALMYRA LIVERY STABLE.

M. KINGMAN continues the above establishment in this village, and having made large additions to the same, in *Horses, Coaches, Gigs*, and *Sulkeys*, is enabled to accommodate his customers in a superior style, and on reasonable terms.

A LINE OR POST Coaches will ply daily between this village and Canandaigua—Fare moderate.

BENJAMIN BROOKS,

(Successor to Dr. Lewis Brooks,)

Carries on the business of *Shaving* and *Hair Dressing* at the old stand opposite *Square* Jerome's Law Office, where he will *ginnerly* be found ready to wait on friends or foes. Mr. Brooks also offers his *services* to FIDDLE for Balls, Levees, Pig shaves, or Anti-Masonic Meetings. His terms will be reasonable.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

ALLYN WILLIAMS, Merchant Tailor, most respectully begs leave to inform the public in general, and his old friends in particular, that he continues to carry on business in the "brick block," two doors west of the "stone front" store. He has a grateful remembrance of the liberal patronage received in this village, and hopes to merit its continuance.

Palmyra, May, 1830.

Storage, Forwarding, & Commission Business.

JAM[illegible]S FIELD has taken the extensive W[illegible]RE HOUSES situated on Rogers' Basin, adjoining the Collector's Office, in this village. Liberal advances will be made on produce, and business done on accommodating terms.

Salt and flour, constantly for sale, for ready pay.

Sulphur Springs House.

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after expressing his gratitude for past encouragement, begs leave to inform the public, that his establishment is now in fine order for the reception of company. Parties of pleasure can be accommodated in the best style.

Manchester, Ont. co. N. Y.

"THE REFLECTOR."

Will be published EVERY WEEK, (on such days as may suit our own convenience,) and delivered to subscribers through the Post-Office [illegible] dium, also, all letters, communications, subscriptions and remittances for this paper, should be sent, addressed "*Obediah Dogberry, Esquire, Palmyra.*"

TERMS—One Dollar for the Series, (4 months,) IN ADVANCE.

[*From Newark.*

. DOGBERRY—

Please inform the young "orderly *sar-nt*, (*boss* of the second story,) who asts so highly of the attention paid him the *divine* sex, and has had his choice (17) the fairest of the fair, that he had etter not be quite so impertinent in the e of so many observations about the squire's, the deacon's, the millers', and e farmer's daughters; for '*Lize* always ys she is too young, and the old folks *a'n't exactly willin'*; and moreover, l*****t is *moody*. NEWARK.

[*From Canandaigua.*

OUTRAGEOUS.

IR. EDITOR—

Governor Granger don't come home, nd we anti's are all by the ears. The *'ifer*, alias Editor Phelps, and his asso-iate Nathan Davis, keeper of a *bar*, and pple-shop, and next door to the imperial *nti* news room, got into a quarrel the oth-r day, about the price of their apples.—The Lieut. Governor Phelps, (i. e. if Frank is made Governor,) of the Phœnix, laid down one cent for three apples.—Mr. Davis told him he sold his apples for four cents a dozen, but would not have him pick. The fifer objected to the price. Mr. Davis insisted on't, and told the fifer he might as well steal an apple, as to take three of the best for one cent. The parties grew warm, and awful to relate, the poor apple pedlar has lost a joint of his thumb. It is more surprising, because Mr. Davis, before this, has been an undeviating and useful anti-mason; and he now comes out and says he will go no longer with any party who have *fifer Phelps* and *Burdick* in their ranks.

X.

Conundrum.—Why are snuffers like matrimony? Because they often extinguish the flame which they are intended

Reason.—"The tremendous artillery of reason, has prostrated the thrones of tyrants, and shaken the altars of superstition."

It has been asked, which are the greatest minds, and to which do we owe the greatest reverence? To those who, by the powerful deductions of [illegible] and the well known suggestion[illegible]logy, have made profound discov[illegible] the sciences, as it were "*a priori*," or to those, who, by the patient road of experiment, and the subsequent improvement of instruments, have brought these discoveries to perfection, as it were "*a posteriori*." Who have rendered that certain which before was only conjectural, practical which was problematical, safe which was dangerous, and subservient which was unmanageable. It would seem that the first class demand our admiration, and the second our gratitude. Seneca predicted another hemisphere, but Columbus presented us with it. He that, standing on the shore, fortels, with truth, many of the undiscovered treasures of the ocean of science, even before the vessel that is to navigate it can be fully equipped for the voyage, gives us a convincing proof of exalted wisdom, and of profound penetration; but he that builds the vessel of experiment, launches, navigates the wide ocean of science, who, neither intimidated by the risk of failure nor the expense of the outfit, realizes all that the other had only imagined, and returning laden with the stores of knowledge, communicates liberally that which he has won so laudably, surely, the attainments of such a man are as fully entitled to our gratitude, as the anticipations of the other to our admiration. Sir Isaac Newton predicted, that both water and the diamond would be found to have an inflammable base, if ever they could be analyzed, a thing at that time uneffected. He was led to this conclusion, by observing that all bodies possessed of high refractive powers, had an inflammable base, and water and the diamond have those powers in a high degree. Subsequent experimentalists have succeeded in analyzing both these substances; and pure carbon is the [illegible] of the diamond, and hydrog[illegible] inflammable of all airs, [illegible] water.

When Copernicus promulgated the planetary system, it was objected to him that Mars and Venus ought to appear to us to be much greater at [illegible] than at others, because they are nearer to the earth by so many [illegible] but no such difference was [illegible] The objection was solid[illegible] modestly replied, "that it might [illegible] to the greatness of their [illegible] scopes were discovered, it was found that he was right, and [illegible] changed that into a confirmation, which ignorance had advanced as an objection. Kant also, in modern times predicted by analogy those planets beyond Saturn, which Herschell and others have now discovered by observation. [illegible] observed, that nature has no chasms in the links of her operations, that she acts not *per saltum*, but *pedetentim et gradatim*, and that the planetary world could not be made to approximate to, and, as it were, shake hands with the [illegible] unless there were some planets [illegible] turn, having their orbits [illegible] tric, and filling that [illegible] space, which would otherwise [illegible] tween the most eccentric [illegible] and the least eccentric of the [illegible] This was affirmed by Kant, before Herschell's forty feet reflector was brought to prove by observation, what [illegible] ticipated by analogy. But [illegible] fying truth, and ought to establish [illegible] of us humility, that many of the most valuable discoveries have been the result of chance, rather than [illegible]

[*Lyceum.*

The pleasantest way of making a quietus, was the subject of dispute lately between a marine and a sailor. The first warmly contended in favor of a fuze, which he said would in a moment discharge the wary traveller from the land of life. "Well," said honest Jack, "give me the happiness to be tied fast to the lips of an 18 pounde; for then, with one salute, you are in Heaven before the Old One knows that you are dead!"

Paper.—This article was first made of cotton rags, A. D. 1000—of linnen in 1170. It was first manufactured in England (Dartford) in 1588.

His *Highness* the Special Attorney, has backed out from the further prosecution of the duties of his appointment, because through the legislature wouldn't give him but a *thousand dollars a year, besides* [illegible] *expenses*; and because moreover Mr. Gov. Throop has been making [illegible] of him. 1st FIDDLE.

[*For the Reflector.*]

MR EDITOR—

I am a farmer, and have long lived as best I can, beneath my design, in the peaceable retirements of private life. The subtle strife of politicians—the insatiable grasping of religious sects, and the ludicrous rage of reform, has alike passed me unheeded; but there is a spirit at present abroad, which leaves no sanctuary uninvaded, and no retirement unmolested.—It is a new-devised and heretofore unheard of faction; and it is nothing but the misery it has caused, and the ruin it threatens to society, which induces me, with many others not wholly destitute of respectable standing, to enter our solemn protest against many of its hypocritical and dangerous leaders. The evil it has done is as extensive as the sphere of its action, and as deep as the guilt of its origin. Yes, the hell-engendered lava of unhallowed ambition, has stalked like the pestilence which destroyeth in darkness, through our country, carrying discord, devastation and moral death, into every habitation—arraying neighbor against neighbor—father against son—wife against husband—and prostrating with its demoniac wand of prejudice, all that is dear to man—the silken cords of family and country affection—those everlasting bonds of society are the dancing-ropes of its despotism, and are broken only under the hell-hot pantomime of its factious iniquity. Oh! my countrymen and neighbors—how long shall this state of things remain? How long shall political knaves and country homicides tantalize our honest feelings? How long will men fester in the infected air of *political* antimasonry? How long shall those sycophantic demons be permitted to coil around our liberties, gnashing with grim impatience to fall upon the vitals of our country, and dance with mocking impudence [illegible] the grave of our civil and religious [illegible]? May the time be long—very long—before a virtue shall die amongst us—that we may never experience the hell-engendered influence of this most unnatural faction—aided by its handmaid ignorance, triumphing over every principle that should be most dear to all enlightened freemen.

I do entreat you, and others, placed upon the watch towers of our country, to be vigilant—industrious, and untiring.—You are placed to act as the tongue of the friends to equal rights, within your sphere; and to give warning of all approaching danger. Watch closely every factious speck in the political horizon; for small as they may appear, from a defect in *visial* organization, they increase with the rapidity of a desolating fire; and ere the home-retired farmer is aware, he is surrounded by danger and desolation. * * * * *

Republicans, yours is the delightful and ennobling task to watch our liberties. Guard them with a vertial faith and *virgin* purity; and when you shall have served your generation, and retired from the stage of action, posterity will revere your names, and bless your memories.

MARION.

[*For the Reflector.*]

"Earth has no fiend like love to hatred turn'd;
And hell no fury like a woman's scorn."

Both sacred and profane writers have said much in praise of the love and constancy of woman. Dr. Johnson wrote two long chapters in his "Rambler" to prove its durability; and it is shrewdly suspected that the inspired penman, when he ventured to say, that the love which existed between David and Jonathan "surpassed the love of women" intended it *only* as an eulogium on the "divine sex. Yet history proves to us that the fair may be false, and false to "wedded love;" but instances have been rare where females, even of the brute creation, have treated their *own* offspring with neglect; and when such an event has happened, [illegible] of *rational* [illegible] *ulterior causes* have been [illegible]. What then must we, when we discover in this day of gospel-light and liberty, a *mother*, spurning from her embrace a sick *infant*, and with the greatest *sang froid*, wish it in the canal; and allow it to be nursed, or *die* with strangers, simply because a *matrimonial* question is pending between herself and the person who, for some years past, she has called her husband.

CLUTE.

[*From Geneva.*

'Squire—

I want to know if the "*Geneva Shoe-Maker*" and "*Blacking Manufacturer*" intends to "*run*" again for the "sublime" office of constable, after being defeated *four times*! I think it better for him to attend to his "*ends*," pick up his "*awl*" and *stick* to his "*last*," than to *run* again. "He that has a trade, has an estate" says our philosopher Franklin. A. E.

I would advise our "Bull" to keep a close mouth, (especially in company, for his sister's sake;) and not *insult* ladies, as he sometimes does, by bawling out—"Where did you get so much pretty face from?" I would advise him to *weigh* well his words, and not accost *strangers* with such slang on his first *introduction*.—A fool ought to speak but little, and look *wise*.

LUCINDA.

"When screech-owls screech, the note portends,
To foolish mortals, death of friends;
But when" T—— "strains his throat,
E'en screech-owls sicken at the note."

Did you ever, friend Obed, hear of our "*Vocalist's*" singing. If you have not, you can, by calling at ——. His voice is about one *octave* and two *flats* above the croaking of a *bull-frog*. Now he actually thinks *himself* a first rate *singer*; for, being in company where "gals" were present, he was asked to sing.—he began in such a "boisterous" manner as caused them to laugh outright, (*risus sardonicus*,) which he taking for applause, (being a little *soft* in his cranium) roared out still louder [illegible] age of the "nervous system.

I would, (if in his place,) stop all further attempts at this business, as all *harsh* and *unnatural* sounds make the blood flow *cold*, and the hair stand *erect*.

"AULD LANG SYNE."

lt never has been our business to mid
: with politics. We look on and are
t inattentive discerners of the "signs of
: times." We never had much friend-
p for *political* anti-masonry, however,
r did we ever suppose it would long
ld its own. We have watched with
ne curiosity, this new-fangled clilical
›maly. We find that its views are not
ıfined to the state of New-York.

Elder Holley, who delivered the pious
ıtion last September, and *id omne genus*
:s, that *they* will make political anti-
sonry a *national* question. The stan-
rd has been raised already, in some of
: states. The national convention will
emble some time in September. What
august assembly it will be. We under-
nd they have named their candidate
: the presidency; but who is to be
: candidate of the christian party
politics? We might venture to pre-
:t that the two parties would unite for-
s. We have nothing to do in conjec-
:es as to the price of the co-operation.
e are told, that

"All have prices,
›m crowns to kicks, according to their vices."

What a happy reformation will ensue
ıe lion and the lamb may then lie down
gether—Dr. Ely and Solomon South-
ck, ro his worthy successor—Thurlow
eed.

A public house in Yorkshire, (Eng-
nd,) has a sign consisting of full
ngth portraits, and in full costume,
four personages, as follows: a king,
soldier, a priest and a farmer. It is
lled "the sign of the Four All's."—
e king says "*I govern all:*" the
ldier says, "*I fight all:*" the priest
ys, "*I pray for all:*" and the far-
er caps the climax by saying, "*I pay
r all.*"

[redacted] ghost of the "murdered
›rgan" has lately been seen at Lock-
›rt, in this state, by *Hiram B. Hop-
ins!*

Why is a cook like a barber? Because
ey both *dress hare.*

A magistrate in this neighborhood, no-
ted for his (want of) good sense, was late-
ly conversing in public on the art of swim-
ming, and after the subject had become
exhausted and a general opinion express-
ed that a man thrown by accident into
the water, who could swim, was not so
liable to drown as one that could not—
after a knowing wink said, "I'm sure I
should have made as good a swimmer as
any of 'em if I'd *larnt* it, for I was al-
ways terrible kind o' *floaty!*"

☞ Much has heretofore been said on the subject of vice and immorality, as contracted on the canal. We shall look a little into that business, and should we find that irregularities actually exist, we shall not fail to expose them.

The county of Monroe, N. Y. contains about 48,000 inhabitants, of whom during the last year 927 were imprisoned for debt—averaging nearly 1 for every 10 families. What a commentary is this on the barbarous law which can authorise this species of *slavery*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[*For the Reflector.*]

Friend Dogberry—I wish to inquire how a certain Rev. gentleman could consent, and preserve that consistency which becomes a man in his station, to humble himself so low as to promenade the streets arm and arm with a *dancing master*, after having, but a short time previous, proclaimed from the sacred desk, in the bitterest language imaginable, against them, calling them the lowest dregs of society, and that he would no sooner be seen walking the streets with one than he would with a negro; and warned young men to beware of them, for they would only corrupt their morals. I wonder if he got his *morals corrupted* by his late associations with one? I would also inquire if *self interest*, or the promotion of the *musical department* in *his church* was not the cause of his *humility*? Has it come to this—that that religion which was intended by the Creator of all things, to make men better, contented, and happy while travelling the dreary paths of this life, and ensure them a [redacted] of happiness hereafter, is to be made a covering for all kinds of iniquity, and inconsistency? If so, we had better [redacted] out and be separate, and let the winds of heaven drift our ship in whatever direction they may choose, while floating on the ocean of our present [redacted] and we shall be more likely to escape the rocks of destruction and be cast on the shores of the blest.

Little Col. *Blue*, the *verry* type of the pioneer and cold water party in this neighborhood, has lately proved the sincerity of his professions, by shipping his goods by an "*infidel*" line, and having them landed on *Sunday*! ("merely for the sake of despatch," I suppose.)

"GROUND ARMS."

'SQUIRE DOGBERRY—

I wish you to inform the *little* boys who made so much disturbance in meeting last Sunday evening, (near the door,) that it would appear much more decent in them to make a little less noise when they attend the "house of worship." It is sorry to see such conduct in "the rising generation" of our village.

DEACON [redacted]

'Squire Dogberry—

Please say to the *Drum Major's Wife*, that there is no joke about the *sun back*. The writer of this was an eye-witness to the *act*. Further particulars hereafter—if *required*. In haste, G.

It is reported that Col. *Blue's* little *tender*, finding that his own representations about "his goods, wares and merchandize," do not always "act" upon customers "like the vital spark" &c. has actually employed several old *goodies* about town to officiate as *runners* for him.

DOUBLE LEGHORN.

The four *larks* who tramped over to [redacted]'s barn, on Monday evening last, in pursuit of *pigeon berries*, are advised to attend to their own business for the future. Their several *scurips* were observed by

A SNAKE IN THE GRASS.

...might be made to confess an imagina-

...n of witchcraft commenced in ... what is now the first parish ..., and extended through seve... neighboring towns. Within ... thirteen women and six men were ... and one man pressed to death ... than one hundred other persons ... imprisoned.—*Lewis' History of ...*

Agriculture.—A plantation in the neighborhood of Magnolia, Florida, on which 25 persons were employed produced, last year 50,000 lbs. of sugar, 40 bales of cotton and 7500 bushels of corn, besides quantities of rice, peas and rye.

The British house of Commons contains 658 members; of this number it is seldom that one-third are present at one time.

The writings of Thomas Jefferson have been refused a place in the Philadelphia Library. This library was founded by Dr. Franklin.

Law.—The legislature has no right (I speak of justice, not power,) to make partial laws; or a different code for different parts of the same community. The legislature cannot, in justice, make arbitrary laws, or disabling statutes on account of accidental differences. The legislature has no right to punish the operations of the mind, for she has no right to know them.—The legislature has no right to punish religion, or that relationship which man holds to his God independent of society.

[*Grattan.*

Solitude.—Solitude enables us to live independent. There is no misfortune it cannot alleviate—no sorrow that it will not soften. It adds dignity to the character, and gives fresh vigor to the powers of the mind: it enlarges the sphere of attention, and ripens the seeds of judgement.

[*Zimmerman.*

It is only in a virtuous conduct, or in a life regulated by the precepts of justice and true holiness, that genuine pleasure consists, and true joy can be found.—*Fellowes.*

Encouragement to Industry.—The present Lord Mayor of London was a journeyman printer.

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, N. C. 1838.

YOUR CLOSET.

Among the ancients there existed two *sorts* of philosophers, the one laughed at the vices and follies of mankind, while the other cried. Which party wrought the greatest *quantum* of good, we are not distinctly informed, nor shall we now stop to inquire; but this much we may venture to declare, that any number of each profession in our degenerate days, might keep their lachrymal or risible organs in full and complete operation.

The nobility and gentry of some parts of Europe, have become so hackneyed in the ways of vice that profligacy of character sets as lightly upon them as a well-fitted garment, and they can examine a full-length portrait of themselves, drawn by the pen of an artist, in true *black* letter style, without betraying a single emotion.—Not so with the *little* great men of our republic—their acquaintance with "good society" is yet too green—the tainted streams of corruption must run through the veins of entire generations before the *mass* shall become entirely callous to the knife, and costic; and ages must yet roll away before the "good society" of this country can arrive at that enviable preeminence which so highly distinguishes their archetypes beyond the Atlantic. In the one case exposure or satire can only be used as a kind of negative instruction, for the sole and only benefit of the rising generation, while in the other case, there may be some faint hopes of the *patient* itself; for certain it is, and the greatest surgeon will bear witness, that so long as the *tumour* is irritated by application of the *lancet*, a radical cure may be effected.

From the above premises, we draw the cheering conclusion, that some of us, at least, are not so bad as we may or can be, and so long as the picture of vice is in the least disgusting to mankind in general or in part, and more especially, when the *application* cannot be mistaken, we shall, as a friend to humanity, pursue our vocation.

There are two very natural propensities which we may discover in the most virtuous and liberal dispositions—the love of pleasure and the love of action. If the former be refined by art and learning, improved by the charms of social intercourse, and corrected by a just regard to economy, to health, and reputation, it is productive of the greatest part of the happiness of human life. The love of action is a principle of much stronger, and more doubtful nature. It often leads to ambition, to anger, and revenge; but when it is guided by a sense of propriety and benevolence, it becomes the parent of every virtue.

☞ Those *ill-bred* wretches, who attempted to demolish the platform on "Cannon-Hill," (our observatory,) in this village, on Sunday afternoon, (2d inst.) and took so much pains to destroy that which did not belong to them in any shape or manner, are informed that measures are maturing not only for the purpose of bringing them before a court of Justice, for the purpose of having them *mulct* in damages for a most flagrant violation of decorum; but also for the purpose of holding them up as suitable objects for the finger of scorn (☞) to point at.

The Ontario Phœnix informs us that on Friday, the 20th ult. [illegible] mometer stood at 84 deg. in the [illegible] and 112 in the sun.—We doubt it.

China.—In 1793, this empire was supposed to contain upwards of 333,000,000 inhabitants.

THE PRAIRIE MARMOT.

From Dr. Godman's beautiful work on Natural History, so honorable to American literature, we copy the following poetical description of the Prairie Marmot, commonly called prairie dog. "This animal is about sixteen inches long from the tip of the nose to the root of the tail, which is two inches and three quarters in length. The head is broad and depressed above, with large eyes, having dark brown irides. The ears are short and truncated, the nose rather short and compressed. The general color a light dingy reddish brown, intermingled with some gray.

"The vast solitudes of our remote territories, where man has not yet established his abode, are generally overshadowed by dense forests, which, during an unknown lapse of ages, have there successively flourished and decayed; imparting to the landscape a character of grand though sombre uniformity, broken only by the course of rivers, the ruggedness and sterility of some portions of soil, or where the furious hurricane has swept along, prostrating the giant sons of earth with a destructiveness proportioned to their resistance. The traveller who, impelled by curiosity, advances beyoud the "fathers of western rivers," with delighted admiration finds himself gradually emerging from these apparently interminable shades, and entering upon a new world. Before him, spreading as far as vision can extend, he beholds fields of richest verdure, interspersed with clumps of slight and graceful trees, as if with an exclusive view to ornament, and discovers the far distant windings of the river, as it steals through the plain, by the cotton-wood and willows fringing its banks. After traversing such scenes, enlivened by numerous herds of browsing animals, that here find a luxurious subsistence, [illegible] at the higher and more barren parts of the tract, he is startled by a sudden shrill whistle, which he may fear to be the signal of some ambushed savage; but on advancing in a clearer space, the innocent cause of alarm is found to be a little quadruped, whose dwelling is indicated by a small mound of earth, near which the animal sits erect in an attitude of profound attention. Similar mounds are now seen to be scattered at intervals over many acres of ground, and the whole forms one village or community, containing thousands of inhabitants, whose various actions and gambols awaken the most pleasing associations.

"In some instances these villages are limited, or at most occupy but a few acres; but still nearer to the Rocky Mountains, where they are entirely undisturbed, they are found to extend even for miles. We may form some idea of the number of these animals, when we learn that each burrow contains several occupants, and that frequently as many as seven or eight are seen reposing upon one mound. Here in pleasant weather they delight to sport and enjoy the warmth of the sun. On the approach of danger, while it is yet too distant to be feared, they bark defiance, and flourish their little tails with great intrepidity. But as soon as it appears to be drawing rather nigh, the whole troop precipitately retire into the subterranean cells, where they securely remain until the peril be past.—One by one they then peep forth, and vigilantly scrutinize every sound and object before they resume their wonted actions. While thus near to their retreats they almost uniformly escape the hunter; and if killed they mostly fall into their burrows, which are too deep to allow their bodies to be obtained.

"The mound thrown up by the prairie marmot consists of the earth excavated in forming the burrow, and rarely rises higher than eighteen inches, though measuring two or three feet in width at the base. The form of the mound is that of a truncated cone, and the entrance, which is a comparatively large hole, is at the summit or in the side, the whole surface, but especially the top of the mound, being well beaten down, like a much used foot-path. From the entrance the hole descends perpendicularly for a foot or two, and then is continued obliquely or somewhat spirely downwards, to a [illegible] which has not been determined.

WITCHCRAFT.

The year 1692 has been [illegible] morable in the annals of [illegible] the great excitement and disc[illegible] ed by imputed witchcraft [illegible] awful time for [illegible] tion was abroad, in [illegible] ments, scourging the land [illegible] ment of God. No one [illegible] before the breath of the invisible [illegible] for no one was safe—it seemed [illegible] legion of the spirits of darkness had been set free from their prison-house, [illegible] power to infect the judgement of the rulers, and to sport, in their wanton malice, with the happiness and the lives of the people. The stories of necromancy in the darkest ages of the world—the tales of eastern genii—the imaginary delineations of the poet and the romancer—wild, and vague, and horrible as they may seem—fall far short of the terrible realities which were performed in the [illegible] day-light of New England. [illegible] lent blast that passes over a land, [illegible] causes its victims, as they [illegible] fall—silently—one by one—and [illegible] warning—seems but a shadow of the desolation which passed through the principal towns of Essex. The mother, at midnight, pressed her unconscious child to her trembling bosom—and the next day she was standing before a court of awful men, with her life suspended on the breath of imagination—or barred within the walls of a prison, and guarded by an armed man, as if she were a thing to be feared—or swinging in the breeze between earth and sky—modest, gentle, defenceless woman—with thousands of faces gazing at her, with commingled expressions of pity and imprecation. The father too, returned from his work at eve, to his peaceful household—and in the morning he was lying extended on a rough plank—with a heavy weight pressing on his breast—till his tongue had started from his mouth—and his soul had gone up to Him who gave it—and all this, that

SELECTIONS.

From the Daily Evening Gazette.

[illegible]'S VISIT TO THE GENERAL COURT.

[illegible] struck up [illegible] that I left in Boston. [illegible] State house to see what [illegible] I thought I'd [illegible] by the way—and [illegible] of old clothes bartered. I [illegible] made a trade, and got a [illegible] superfine black broad-cloth [illegible] to boot for a firkin of apple-sauce (which didn't cost much at home.) Accordingly I rigged myself up in the new suit, and you'd hardly know me. I didn't like the set of the shoulders, they were a dreadful puckery; but the man said that all was right. I guess he'll find the appearance full as puckery when he gets down into it—but that's between ourselves. When I got up to the State House, I found them at work on the railroad—busy enough I can tell you—they've got part of it made already. I found most of the folks kept their hats on, and the man who was talking out loud and the man he was talking to—and all the rest seemed to be busy about their own concerns. As I didn't see any body to talk to, I kept my hat on and took a seat and looked round to see what was going on. I hadn't been comfortable there long before I saw a sleek-headed, sharp-eyed little man, who seemed to have the principal management of the folks, looking at me very sharp. Are you a member? says he. Sartin, says I. How long have you taken your seat? says he. About ten minutes, says I.—Are you qualified? says he. I guess so, says I. And then he left me. But he soon returned and said it was proper for me to be qualified before I took a seat, and I must go before the Governor! By jink! I never felt so in all my born days. As good luck would have it he was beckoned to come to a man at the desk, and as soon as his back was turned, I gave him the slip. Just as I was going off, the gentleman who bought my turkies took hold of my hand and I was afraid at first that he was going to carry me to the governor. How long have you been in the house? said he. Why, says I, I've been down long enough to get my pocket picked and come back again. Then we got into pleasant way, and he asked me to take pot-luck with me to-day and said he should be happy to have you join them. Why, sir, says I, and thank'ye too. How long before you'll want me? says I. At 2 o'clock, says he, and gave me a piece of paste-board with his name on it—and the name of the street, and the number of the house, and said that would show me the way. After strolling round and seeing a great many things about the State House, I went into the street they call Bacon-street, and my stars! what a swarm of women folks I saw, all dressed up as if they were going to meeting.—You can tell cousin Polly Sanburn, who you know is no pink stern, that she need not take on so about not being genteel in her shape—for the genteelest lady here beats her as to size all hollow. I don't believe one of 'em could get into our fore-door—and as for their arms—I shouldn't want better measure for a bushel of meal than one of their sleeves would hold. I took out the piece of paste-board and began to inquire my way, and got along completely, and found the number the first time—but the door was locked and there was no knocker, and I thumped with my whip-handle, but no-body came. And says I to a man going by, Dont nobody live here, and says he—yes. Well how do you get in? Why, says he, ring—and says I, ring what? and says he, the bell. And says I where's the rope? and says he pull that little brass knob; and so I gave it a twitch, and I'm sure a bell did ring; and who do you think opened the door with a white apron before him?—You couldn't guess for a week—so I'll tell you—It was Stephen Furlong, who kept our district school last winter, for 5 dollars a month, and kept bachelor's hall in Aunt Jerusha's t'other end of the old house. We was considerably struck up at first, both of us, and when he found that I was going to eat dinner with Mr. [illegible] and the General court, he thought it quite a kind of doings—but says he I guess it will be as well for both of us not to know each other a bit more than we can help; and says I with a wink, you're half right—and in I went.

Mr. —— has about as nimble a tongue as you ever heard, and could say ten words to my one; and I had nothing to do in the way of making talk. I heard a ringing, and Stephen was busy opening the door and letting in the General Court, who all had their hats off, and looking pretty scrumpcious, you may depend. I didn't see but I could stand along side 'em without disparagement, except to my boots, which had just got a lick of bees-wax and tallow. All at once, two doors flew away from each other, right into the wall; and what did I see but one of the grandest thanksgiving dinners that you ever laid your eyes on—and lights on the table, and silver candle-sticks, and gold lamps over head—the window-shutters closed—I guess more than one of us started at first, but we soon found the way to our mouths—I made Stephen tend out to me pretty sharp, and he got my plate filled three or four times with soup, which beat all I ever tasted. There was considerable talk about stock and manufactories, and liarbilities, and remedies; and a great loss on stock. I thought this a good chance for me to put in a word—for I knew as much about rolling stock and keeping over, as any of 'em. Says I to Mr. —— there's one thing I've always observed in my experience in stock—just as sure as you try to keep over much more stock than you have fodder to carry them well into April, one half will die on your hands to a sartainty—and there's no remedy for it—I've tried it out and out, and there's no law that can make a ton of hay keep over ten cows—unless you have more carrots and potatoes [illegible] throw a stick [illegible] folks stare who didn't know me [illegible], and Steve gave me a jog, as much as to say keep quite. He thought I was getting into a quag-mire, and soon after giving me a wink, opened the door, and got me out of the room.

d to entice the gay and fashionable. ıt if all these were dispensed with, we ædict that her person would be as at-ctive—her conversation as agreeable—r company not quite so *excrutiable.* * * * * * Read "the Reflector" at urch—just as reputable—attend dan-ıg-school, and other parties of pleasure just as excusable—(save an attack of : fever-ague,) require fewer promo-des to the springs for health, and per-venture much less plague to the Doctor.

** THE SEASON.

[From the Mud City.

Much has been said for and against *inding* armies, and an attempt has late-been made in Congress, to break up e military academy at West Point, by at prince of jolly fellows, *Old Crocket.* he inhabitants of this city, however, I ust, are by this time well satisfied of the eat utility of the former, from the ompt manner in which *rights* are de-nded and wrongs redressed by the *mili-ry*: it is in contemplation to abolish our urts of justice.

The quarters of the redoubtable Capt. [illegible] *wang*, at *Corsehill*, (low-path idge,) were lately taken possession of y the "*anamy*," and while the maraud-rs were in the *act* of plundering (*rifling*) is *little baggage*, the *Knight* with his *single* m, *sword* in hand, routed and dispersed ıe whole *army* of *aliens* (boat-drivers,) nd rescued his *treasure* from *open* spolia-on. The route of the *barbarians* was omplete, and in their flight one of their ırgest *Camels* became injured, and unfit or further service; and in such dread do he *hovering* parties stand, of our hero's play things of death," that few or none f them dare come within *range* of his *half-ocked* pistols. This, and other valorous eeds, has completely restored peace and rder to our heretofore much exposed rontier.

A.

Newark, April 14, 1630.

Mr. Dogberry—

Please inform the *little polite* dancing-master, (whose where in the neighborhood [illegible] knows,) that he will [illegible] to [illegible] pigeon wing, to [illegible] if he continues (by means of school-children,) to pry into the secrets of a certain family. Although "Benny is at the helm," his boat may run ashore.

ASHTABULA.

Amazons.—The tyranny of the Turks towards their women has caused the latter to establish a sort of asylum to which they can flee. About five miles from Shumla, so well known from the details of the late campaign, is the little town of Madara, inhabited by females only, whose licentiousness and depravity have become proverbial. They are about one thousand in number, live in common, are exempt from imposts, and wear no veil, though they adhere to Islamism. Madara is a place of refuge for every woman who wishes to secure herself from the vengeance of her husband or relatives whom she has incensed by her dissolute conduct. Hence women of all classes, and from all parts of the Ottoman empire, are to be found there. The Dere-Beys formerly chose their Guvendees, a kind of dancers, from this community. They were equipped from head to foot in a particular manner, and armed, and provided with spirited horses. In time of war they were required to take the field as light troops, against the enemy, to attack him with all sorts of weapons, and especially to endeavor to subdue him by their charms. This practise, however, ceased with the Dere-Beys, of whom mention is made only in Turkish history. This gallant military colony of females seems to have subsisted in the remotest antiquity. Old and ugly women are excluded from it.

AGRARIAN LAW.

This law was enacted for the purpose of distributind among the Roman people all the lands they had gained by conquest. It was first proposed A. U. C. 268 by the Consul Cassius Vicellius, and rejected by the Senate. This produced dissentions between the Senate and people, and Cassius, on seeing the ill success of the new regulations he proposed, offered to distribute among the people the money which was produced from the corn in Sicily, after it had been brought and sold in Rome. This act of liberality the people [illegible] and tranquility was soon after re-established in the state. It was proposed a second time, A. U. C. 269, by the tribune Lucius [illegible] but [illegible] and [illegible] multa which followed, that one of the tribunes of the people [illegible] many of the Senators [illegible] sition. Mutius Scevola [illegible] persuaded the tribune [illegible] propose it a third time. [illegible] missioners were [illegible] division of the land. This [illegible] proved fatal to the liberties of Rome, under Julius Cæsar.

Sardinia is the greatest island in the Mediterranean, after Sicily, and is situated between Italy and Africa, at the south of Corsica. It was anciently called *Ichnusa*, from its resembling the human foot. It was called Sardinia from Sardus, who settled it with a colony of Libyans. The Carthagenians were long masters of it, and were dispossessed by the Romans in the Punic wars B. C. 231. It was one of the granaries of Rome. The air was very unwholesome, though the soil was fertile in corn, wine and oil. Neither wolves nor serpents were found there, nor any poisonous herb, except one (sardoa herba,) which, when eaten, occasioned the contraction of the nerves, and is said to be attended with the paroxysm of laughter, the forerunner of death, hence called *risus sardonicus*, or *sardonius*.—*Calmet's Dict.*

The young gentlemen of this village are cautioned against visiting the *Quebec suburbs*, alias Canada, in the night time. A number of *accidents* have lately happened—a watch was lost—and not long since a dexterous youth made his escape from a *perilous* situation by scaling the *plate*, and forcing his way through the *roof* of a small building.

18,000 assassinations were committed at Rome, during the period that Pius VI filled the Papal chair—from 1775 to 1800—25 years.

so [illegible] it could not look or [illegible] splendid [illegible] & all to [illegible] had for him no longer [illegible] charms. INTEMPERANCE his only resort, hung out to him its allurements.—he accepted it, and soon his bloated [illegible] wild, red eyes, and emaciated [illegible] told the sad tale that [illegible] would soon terminate. A few months passed, and [illegible] mark [illegible] people [illegible] to [illegible] forever closed [illegible] I saw the widow, whose heart had become hardened to all the feelings of humanity, follow him to his untimely grave, with a smile on her countenance.

Despair soon found its way into the daughter's bosom, a lovely and beautiful girl of fourteen,—whose cheeks once glowed with all the freshness of the rose—but now were pale —her eyes which once sparkled with such brilliancy, were now sunken in their sockets, and her limbs which were once so active, now refused to perform their duty, and the waves of affliction soon swept her away. The weeping willow, in yonder grave yard shows the place where she was laid. Oft have I shed a tear of sorrow o'er her grave, when I thought that youth, beauty and loveliness, by the foolishness of an unkind mother, were brought thus untimely to the tomb.

J———.

[*For the Reflector.*

FRIEND DISCRERRY—

I have witnessed with great satisfaction the salutary effects produced by the fast series of numbers of the Reflector.—It has created a taste [illegible] and a thirst after klowledge [illegible] men of my acquaintance, who a few months ago were content to wear away their lives in slothful ignorance. It has stripped the *hypocrite* of his covering, and spread his iniquities before the world for inspection.—It has checked the *prattler* in his sinful career. The tongue of the *loquacious* has been taught discretion —and the reckless youth has been constrained to lead a life that would bear a critical examination. But there is one species of *animal* which has not, I think, received that attention which it deserves. I mean the race of *scandal tattlers*. Of all the [illegible] that infest God's footstool [illegible] the worst. It not only takes from you your credit and standing in society by misrepresentation, but [illegible] the arrows of discord and jealousy into the bosoms of your dearest friends—and causes them to raise the weapons of war against you. It creates quarrels and dissentions among the virtuous and well meaning—and in short, it sets the neighborhood in which it resides, together by the *ears*. The highwayman who looks you bold in the face and demands your money, is not half so much to be feared as the *tattler*.—There are, however, a great many kinds of *tattlers*, or *idle talkers*.—Some tattle about their neighbors because they think it *smart*—others, (being ignorant of books and the ways of the world,) because they cannot find any other amusement while in company—and others because their parents did so before them. But the worst of all, are those who have been trained up in the school of *deception*, and learned the *tattling system* for the purpose of accomplishing their own *nefarious* purposes. And, if I am not much mistaken, we have *at least one* of the latter description among us —his head is silvered o'er with ——— and "he is strait from O** C** ********" The first and most prominent trait in his character, is his *flexible* and *yielding* temper in *religious* matters—he can be a Mahomet, like Mona, in Egypt, and a Catholic at Rome. I hope this man of *two societies* will be a little more guarded in future, or I shall a tale unfold about **** that will sound harsh in his ears.

J———.

Sir—An honest *thee* and *thou* gentleman lately signed a petition for the purpose of being annexed to your town, but on second thought concluded you had already more candidates than could get office, and resolved, after taking advice from a *friend*, to *cut* his name from the instrument. MACEDON.

There is a wide difference between temperance and starvation.

[*For the Reflector.*

"When ignorance is bliss
'Tis folly to be wise."

In *popping* into a *corner* some few days since, I discovered some four or five respectable (looking) men *discussing* "the Reflector," when by chance they blundered upon the article headed "John Faust," as copied from the Lutheran Magazine. After poring over the subject for some time, quite in doubt as to its true import or meaning, never having (before) heard the story of "the Devil and Doctor Faustus," at last came to the *sage* conclusion that "it must be a bit at Jo Smith's *gold* bible."

What astonished me the most, was, that men should be found in the neighborhood, and in fact under the *droppings* of the "*Mechanics' Institute*," and at the same time so profoundly ignorant that they could not discern a shade of difference between a scrap of grave history, and a burlesque upon one of the most ridiculous attempts at imposture ever witnessed since the days of Sabatai Sevi.

I would recommend the organization of a "march-of-intellect society," for the instruction of elderly gentlemen, whose education has been neglected, with a course of reading adapted to their capacity.

A.

[*From Port-Gibson.*

'Squire Obed.—

Will you be so good as to inform a young belle, that the Creator had no intention of representing a wasp in *her formation*; but purely to imitate a rational being. * * * * * * * Therefore *we* pray you to admonish the corset tenderly; and reprove the *lace-jacket*—as friends to humanity—for they are acting in Co., and inevitably destroying the object of their ambition. Her friends are in constant fear of a rebellion. [illegible] these improvements of [illegible] suggest that life might be prolonged. * * * * * * As for artificial h**s, paints, and all the little &c's we say nothing, as they are out of our line of business.—They are merely to *improve* appearances,

It is said that there are upwards of 3,600 lawyers, and more than thrice the number of physicians in the state of New-York.

The propensity of parents to educate their children for professions, is perhaps carried beyond reasonable bounds. If wealth be the object—if the parent who turns his heavy chub of a boy into the black letter of Plowden and Coke, instead of putting him out to pasture on a good farm, should consider properly the true path to independence and happiness, he would never pursue such a course. The professional road is an uncertain and rugged way to wealth and even reputation. The prizes can be drawn by but a few. The lives of a vast majority of professional men are lives of painful drudgery and ill requited labor. The same degree of talent and industry if applied to any other pursuit or calling, would be likely to meet with a hiiter reward.

The report of Col. Johnson on the "Sabbath Mail" question, has been printed on satin, and suspended in the parlors, taverns, &c. at the south. This small tribute of respect, paid to an "honest man," and independent legislator, has raised the *ire* of the Rev. E. S. Ely, Editor of the Philadelphian, who denounces all such as are in favor of that report, with the charitable appellation of *Infidel*.

☞ An anti-political quaker, who "kills two birds with one stone," by buying plough beams and pot metal, and attending *meeting* on Sunday, being asked his opinion, a few days since, on the debate between Messrs. Webster and Hayne, sagely replied that Mr. Webster had greatly the advantage of his antagonist, on account of having published a *Spelling-Book*.

VICE UNMASKED."

A work bearing this [illegible] announced in the news-papers—written by a *lawyer*. We think it must be a [illegible] production, and advise the gentlemen of the *bar* to attend to the subject.

Republican Simplicity.—An honorable member of the assembly, who was elected—not one thousand miles from "the Wolf Pasture"—during his residence at Albany last winter is said to have addressed "letters and papers" to *himself*, with the imposing appendages of—"To the *honorable* **** ——, Esquire." Oh! Cato, where art thou?

The ladies & gentlemen, or more properly speaking, the *girls* & *boys* who made so much *fuss*, a few evenings since, "up-street," are informed that such conduct is not very becoming, at least, in those who have any pretensions to respectability—besides, it disturbs the repose of the neighborhood.—Old *Dogberry* is an argus-eyed fellow. You would do well to

LOOK-OUT.

☞ We are informed that an "honest Attorney" (from compunction we suppose,) is about to abandon his lucrative profession, and enter upon the preaching of the "*Gospel* according to"—Ja Smith.

☞ Those gentlemen who are in the habit of *lending* their apparel &c. for the purpose of *apparently* changing the *sex*, for particular purposes, should take to themselves the *caution* given by a committee of the "Scotch church," on a like occasion, to their young King, James VI.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The third chapter of the Chronicles of the Geneva Bull" has come to hand. We have laid it by for the present.—Too much of one thing is good for nothing.

"Marion" is under consideration. We feel inclined to give him a place. We would like to hear from him on a different subject.

We are under the necessity of excluding many small articles to make room for more important matter.

Our Geneva friends shall hear from us next week.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[*For the Reflector.*]

FRIEND OBEDIAH—

In my last communication I said something concerning the unchangeableness of woman's love, while in a state of "*single blessedness*." But there is another situation in life where the affections of *some* women [illegible]

"Like [illegible]
[illegible]"

But when the [illegible] winds of adversity [illegible] breeze, they by degrees [illegible] hold on him whom they *once* considered nature choicest gift, and cleave unto another. I mean the situation of a wife, one who has travelled all the meandering paths of matrimonial happiness, and plucked all its sweetest flowers.

During the years 18—, —, and —, I witnessed the awful consequences of a mother's forsaking her domestic affairs and mixing in all the sports and amusements of young company. It was in the spring of 18—, that —— first came to the village of ——. He was a young man highly favored with the art of fascinating and deceiving the thoughtless and gay. He introduced himself into the family of —— consisting of the Host, his [illegible] only daughter. Mrs. —— [illegible] gay thoughtless woman, and [illegible] accomplished in all the fashion[illegible] day; and owing to the [illegible] cunning they soon became [illegible] attached to each other, that he [illegible] house a place of constant [illegible] his even[illegible] walks became a [illegible] [illegible] sweetened by *her prattlings*. [illegible] the husband, whose heart [illegible] to burst with sor[illegible] of his ungrateful [illegible] ming his degraded [illegible] she was taking her customary walk with her *new lover!* and apparently willing to cleave unto him, and forsake the man who had thus far through life proved a kind husband, both in prosperity and adversity. I saw these examples set by a mother to an only daughter, and I thanked heaven that I was not blessed with such a wife. I'll thank my stars, as early as I knew this crime, I had the sense to hate it.

The husband's troubles soon become

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, MAY 1, 1830.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The liberal encouragement our paper has heretofore received, has induced us to offer another volume to the public; and although we are now enabled to enrich our columns with a greater variety of useful and entertaining matter, the leading features of our work will not be altered.

Our country abounds in publications under the most alluring titles and mottos; but as we do not believe in "catching flies with chaff," and as we would prefer sailing *under bare poles*, to the hoisting of *false colors*, or the throwing out of deceptive *lights*, we have concluded to *jog on*, in our plain old-fashioned manner, firmly believing that a discriminating, liberal-minded, reading, and reflecting community, will readily distinguish the difference between the chaff and wheat.

Our paper is intended for the amusement and instruction of *practical* men, let their vocation or calling be what it may; but we shall never attempt to raise invidious distinctions among the various *useful* classes of our fellow-citizens; and it will always be our main object, instead of encouraging a spirit of angry debate, and adherance to antiquated and ridiculous *prejudices*, to instil into the minds of our readers the more wholesome doctrine of cool and temperate discussion, aided and supported by careful investigation, and industrious if not laborious research.

It is not to be expected that we can promulgate the whole circle of science through so limited medium as a cheap periodical; yet much can be done towards arousing the minds of many from an apparent torpid state, and by setting on foot an inquiry into that which so deeply concerns the well-being of all human society. Much substantial good may even tually result from our labors.

Our historical, geographical, scientific, and other notices will be drawn from the most authentic sources, and (typographical errors excepted,) may be strictly relied on; while no pains will be spared in making our statistical department as complete as possible; and notwithstanding the novelty of our plan, together with the motley appearance of our paper, from the variety of matter, we fondly cherish a belief that we shall receive the approbation and support of all the *true* friends of the dissemination of useful knowledge, and sound morality.

In our *censorial* department, we shall be as sparing of the *lash* as possible,—we had much rather attack *principles* than *men*, where it is equally beneficial to the community. We are, however, determined to *hunt vice*, even at the foot of the altar; and never, while we hold the *pen*, will we cease to "shoot folly as it flies." Our literary friends, who so kindly assisted us in our previous labors, have our thanks, while we solicit a continuance of their much esteemed favors.

READING.

An English Reviewer has remarked that "there is no country on earth, (except Turkey,) where so few can read as in America." This, like much of the same kind of trash with which we are flooded, from beyond the "briny ocean," ought to be treated as a most foul slander, and thrown back in the teeth of this *loyal* Editor, with unfeigned sorrow for his ignorance, and the most profound contempt for his impudence; but before we indulge our passion too far, let us look a little into the *matter*.

It will in the first place be admitted by every intelligent and unprejudiced traveller, that there is no country in the world, (the fast-anchored Isle not excepted,) where so large a proportion of the inhabitants *can* (for few there are who *cannot*) read, as are found in the [illegible] but that *all* read to their [illegible] any more in this country than [illegible] may be doubted.

We have [illegible] literary [illegible] among us [illegible] and the [illegible] depraved, that party politics, [illegible] with romance, [illegible] occasionally with the witless effusions of some brainless skull, under the specious name of *poetry*, is the *summum bonum* of modern reading.

The art of embalming, as well as many other much more useful discoveries, well known to the ancients, are said to be lost, and although in case "the dark ages" should again return, (and we think there is danger,) the art of printing will preserve for the benefit of some future and more wise generation, all that our *musty* and discarded books contain, worth knowing or preserving.

It might rationally be concluded that the only being said to be endowed with reason, would feel some anxiety to become acquainted with himself; but how few are there to be found among us, that ever bestowed a solitary thought on the sublime study of anatomy, or who knows that mind is not matter.

The Steam-Doctor Thompson, says there are four elements, to wit: earth, air, fire, and water. It is quite certain that some of the ancient philosophers were of the same opinion, but how ignorant must this modern *bastard* son of Æsculapious be, of that most useful and all-important science, chemistry, which was little known or understood in "the olden times."

Bonaparte is said to have taken Alexander the Great for his model. How happy he was in being so fortunate as to have read the "Macedonian Madman."

Biography, (we mean its study,) is of the first importance; for what can we do without a pattern to follow. Plutarch was held in high repute even among his contemporaries; and many of the great and good, in after ages, have modelled their lives, and fashioned their actions after the characters so ably delineated by [illegible] lucid writer.

[illegible]raphy and Chronology are said to [illegible] two eyes of history; and [illegible] without the aid of these [illegible] auxiliaries, we read in vain—the [illegible] as it respects location, and the latter the era.

Earn, ——— that you may enjoy.

TATE OF AGRICULTURE IN SPAIN.

The greater part of the land of Spain longs to the nobility, the church, and vns of corporate bodies. The destruc- e influence of this vast accumulation of operty in a few hands, and of the un- enable tenures under which it is prin- ally held, have been forcibly descri- d by Mr. Townsend, (vol. ii. p. 237,) d by Jovellanos in his invaluable Me- oir on the Advancement of Agriculture, awn up in 1795. Throughout the prin- pal part of the country agriculture is in e most wretched state imaginable.— one, or next to none, of the lands in eon, Castile, Estremadura, and Andalu- a, are enclosed; a circumstance which ay be ascribed partly to the careless- ss and ignorance of the proprietors, part- to the poverty of the occupiers, and artly and principally, perhaps, to the de- ructive privilege enjoyed by the propri- ors of the great sheep-flocks, of driving tem from the provinces in the north to ose in the south for winter pasture.— he *mesta*, or code of laws with respect the migration of the flocks, is assuredly ne of the most oppressive and ruinous at has ever been devised. Enclosures ave been prohibited, that the migration f the flocks might not be interrupted.— n some provinces it was even forbidden convert any pasture land into tillage; nd it was only so late as 1788 that indi- iduals occupying lands in the track of he flocks, were authorised to enclose itchen gardens, and grounds appropriated o the culture of vines and seeds. Estre- nadura has suffered particularly from his scourge.*

Farms throughout Spain are small, with hardly an exception, and the farm- ers are in a state of unexampled misery. Notwithstanding the lowness of rents, and the cheapness of living,—for they generally live worse than the laborers in the towns,—they ere unable to make the smallest advances on account of their far- ming operations, and are obliged to raise whatever funds they require by mortga- ging their crops. This is not only true of tillage farmers, but also of the growers of oil and wine, who frequently cede [illegible] anticipated produce of their land[illegible] three fourths of its value.

[illegible]houses are rarely seen [illegible] the east coast. The farmers [illegible] in huts of the meanest construction, crow- ded together in villages, so that farm buildings are often so expensive in othe[illegible]

* Miano, *Diccionario Geografico, &c. tome iv. p.* 102.

consists, generally, of almost nothing. The op- erations of treading (threshing) and clean- ing the corn, are performed in the open air, and the grain is left in heaps in the field until it can be sold. The corn spe- culators and proprietors of Castile have caves (*silos*) dug in the rock or the earth, in which the grain is preserved un- til a market opens for it; being often kept in this way for five or six years without much loss. The implements used in husbandry are of the rudest de- scription, especially in Old Castile and Leon, where the soil is sandy and easily cultivated. In Andalusia and along the coast of the Mediterranean, where the soil is more tenacious, implements of a better description are in use, but they are still very rude indeed, compared to those employed in Britain. The use of *fanners* is no where known in the coun- try; but they have been imported from England into a few of the sea-port towns, whence corn is occasionally shipped.

BIOGRAPHY.

DIOGENES, the celebrated Cynic phi- losopher, was born in Sinope, from whence he was banished for coining false money. From Sinope he retired to Athens, where he became the disciple of Antisthenes, who was the head of the Cynics. Antis- thenes at first refused to admit him into his house, and even struck him with a stick. Diogenes calmly bore the rebuke, and said, "strike me Antisthenes, but ne- ver shall you find a stick sufficiently hard to remove me from your presence, whilst there is any thing to be learnt, or any thing to be gained from your conversation and acquaintance." Such firmness re- commended him to Antisthenes, and he became a most devoted pupil. He dress- ed himself in the garments which distin- guished the Cynics, and walked about the streets with a tub on his head, which served him as a house and as a place of repose. Such singularity, joined to the [illegible] contempt for riches, soon gained [illegible], and Alexander the Great [illegible] visit the philosopher in [illegible] Diogenes if there [illegible] could gratify [illegible] "Get [illegible] my sun- [illegible] only [illegible] the philo- [illegible] such as [illegible] ndence of mind so pleased the monarch, that he uttered [illegible] and [illegible] I got *Alexander*, I would be *Diogenes*." He was once sold as a slave, but his mag- nanimity so pleased his master, that he made him the preceptor of his children, and the guardian of his estates. After a life spent in the greatest indigence and misery, he died B. C. 324, in the 96th year of his age.

He ordered his body to be thrown care- lessly into a ditch, and not [illegible] sprinkled over it. His orders [illegible] were not obeyed in this particular, and his friends honored his remains with a magnificent funeral at Corinth. The in- habitants of Sinope raised statues to his memory, and the marble figure of a dog was placed high on a column erected on his tomb. His biographer has transmit- ted to posterity a number of sayings, re- markable for their simplicity and moral tendency.

The life of Diogenes, however, shrinks from the eye of strict examination. He boasted of his poverty, and was so arro- gant, that many have observed, that the virtues of Diogenes arose from pride and vanity, not from wisdom or sound philo- sophy. His morals were corrupt, and he gave way to the most vicious [illegible] ces; and his unbounded [illegible] given occasion to some to [illegible] the bottom of his tub would [illegible] close examination.—*Plutarch.*

Length of Nights in various parts.—The longest night at Cayenne and Panama [illegible] ry is 12 hours; at Haiti, 13 hours; at [illegible] palsom, 14; at Paris, Dijon, and C[illegible] sbane, 15; at Arras and Dublin, 16; at Copenhagen and Riga, 17; at Stockholm, 18; at Drontheim, in Norway, Archangel, &c. 20; at Uiea, in Bothnia, 21; and at Tornea, 22. At Enoutokies, the total ab- sence of the sun endures 45 days; consec- utively; at Wardhuus, 66; at Cape North, 74; and, lastly, Melville Island is totally destitute of light for 102 days.

The English East India compa[illegible] chartered A. D. 1600, with a [illegible] of £72,000 sterling. Its reve[illegible]327 amounted to £23,352,48[illegible]

In 1828, 22,000 persons were arrested for debt in the city of London.

than plumbago, and consequently burn so readily that they are in common use as fuel. Most commonly these coals contain a little sulpher, iron, clay and other substances; but their combustibility certainly depends chiefly on their carbon; as while burning the greater part unites to oxygen, and escapes in the form of carbonic acid gas.

When any vegetable matter is burnt so that the air does not circulate about it very freely, there is a black substance left called *charcoal*. The quantity of charcoal yielded by different kinds of wood varies considerably. Black ash is said to yield 25 parts of it in the hundred, guiacum 24, green ash 20 &c. The charcoal commonly found, is impure, from several combinations; but from whatever wood it is procured, it may be made pure by heating it red hot in a close vessel, and allowing the airs to escape.

[*To be continued.*]

[*From the Amulet.*]

THE FALL OF BAJAZET.

Since the fall of the Roman empire under the northern barbarians, dominion was never sought for on so gigantic a scale as by the armies that now moved from the extremities of Asia into the memorable plain of Angora, to fatten the soil with their blood. Bajazet brought into the field four hundred thousand horse and foot of the most famous and highest disciplined troops in the world. Timour, gathering his force on the mountains, rushed down with twice the number, inferior in their equipment and order, but accustomed to Asiatic war, and confiding in the splendid genius, and still more in the perpetual prosperity of their mighty chieftain. The battle was fought in the year 1401, the year of Hegira 804. During the early part of this tremendous encounter, Bajazet drove all before him.—The square of the Janizaries, flanked by two columns of thirty thousand cavalry, trampled down the light armed multitude of the Moguls, and the battle seemed won. It is recorded, that exactly as the meridian, Bajazet, spurring his horse up a slight ascent in the centre of the plain, and seeing it covered to the horizon with the flying squadrons, cried aloud with a gesture of pride and scorn, to the sun, that "henceforth he might hide his beams, for Bajazet should be the glory of the world." A well known voice fell in his ear, "By pride was the angel of the stars." He turned, and to his unspeakable surprise saw Achmet the Delhi. "By pride" said another voice, "that fallen angel is still king of the air." The voice was Murad's, who had just ascended the hill, and was gazing at the defeat of the enemy. A sudden roar of battle below checked the Sultan's answer; and brandishing his lance, and giving his horse the rein, he rushed forward, with but one wild exclamation, "Not heaven nor hell shall snatch this victory out of my hand!" The battle had been renewed. Timour's reserve, in itself an army, had advanced and charged the Janizaries: fatigue, and the intense heat of the burning sun of Asia, had exhausted those brave troops; but the arrival of Bajazet, as he rode shouting in front of the immense square, and the brilliant courage of the Vizier, gave them new strength, and they repelled the charge with desperate slaughter. The Sultan now ordered the cavalry to advance and trample the disordered ranks of the enemy, but a sudden shout was heard, and the whole of the Anatolian horse wheeling round, galloped off to the standard of Timour, leaving the flank of the Janizaries uncovered. The cry of treachery spread, and all was immediate ruin. The Mogul arrows came showering in incessant flights—charge upon charge—the grand manœuvre of Timour's battles wore down the Ottomans. On that day the square had repulsed nineteen distinct attacks; but the Sultan, as the sun was just touching the horizon, saw that a more formidable attack was preparing, and saw with a bitter reflection on his boast, that the light of his glory on that day, was not to survive the decline of the great luminary. The twilight is rapid in the climates of the south, and objects were scarcely visible beyond a few paces, when the Sultan heard a trampling which shook the ground under him. He knew it to be the movement of Timour's whole reserve of cavalry. The dust came before them like a whirlwind; and the screams and clashing of arms, as they tore their way over the Turkish squadrons in his front, told with what irresistible force they must soon reach the spot where he sadly stood, amidst the last veterans of his once magnificent army. "The hour is come for us all to die," said the dejected monarch. "Blessed are they who die in the act of mercy," said Achmet, stooping over his saddle-bow to give a cup of water to a wounded soldier.—"Glorious are they who die in the act of vengeance," exclaimed Murad, as he put spurs to his horse, and darted forward into the darkness, with the force of a thunder-bolt. He returned at full speed, dragging a young Mogul chieftain by the hair. Bajazet's scimetar already flashed over the prisoner's head. The voice of Achmet again restrained its fury. "To every man," said the Delhi, "are given at his birth two angels—one to destroy, and one to save; which will the Sultan obey?" His hearer paused; but Murad spurred up to his side, and, pointing to the prisoner, exclaimed, "There stands the only offspring of Timour." The blood boiled in Bajazet's bosom at the thought: he whirled the weapon round his head to make the blow sure; but at the same instant he fell, as if his brain were crushed in by the blow of a mace, and dropped under the horse's feet. On that day his tyranny, his ambition, his freedom, and his throne had passed away for ever. The chief of the Tartar Zagatai Khans, found him in a field under a heap of corpses, and brought him in chains to the feet of Timour. But the conquered Prince was spared the consciousness of his degradation. His mind was gone, he was a raving madman; and in this state he was carried at the head of Timour's march through Asia Minor, as a terrible example of the wrath of the universal conqueror.

THE REFLECTOR.

Know thou thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is man. ....*Pope.*

BY O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: MAY 1, 1830. [THIRD SERIES—NO. 1.

ARCHITECTURE.

(*Continued.*)

In the Roman buildings the walls were immonly without projections, and of ast thickness, which was necessary to a ofted building, erected upon a rotunde- plan, in order to counteract the efforts the resisting arches. Hence, if the ilding had been groined, the weight of e arches would have been thrown upon e springing points. From this it is evi- nt that a vast quantity of materials ust have been employed without effect; at this is not the case with the pointed yle of architecture, for the walls were ickened by buttresses opposed only to e pressing points; and to aid the resist- ce with still more powerful effect, the uttresses were surmounted with high nnacles, and from their sloping position eir external form was almost that of a ed prop, in a straight line to the bottom. his straight line was a tangent to the ch.

Those that understand the nature of e centre of gravity, will easily perceive, at a plain wall will be overturned with uch more ease than one with buttress- , of the same length and height, the me quantity of materials being employ- in both.

The extremity of the aisles was sus- ned by strong pilastered buttresses on e out side, and the other extremity on e imposts or capitals of the pillars.— ese pillars, with their superincumbent lls, not being assisted on the out side th buttresses, were liable to be bent th the pressure of the arches, unless e sides of the nave had been of suffi- nt thickness, which in many of our (English) experience has pro- e to the contrary, by the bending of the ls, which is a serious difficulty, and ve tended to ruin many of those venera- e piles of buildings. We cannot there- e expect these edifices to rival in du- ration, the immortal constructions of Egypt, Greece, and Rome. As to the groining of the nave, the arches were equally resisted on both sides, by the fly- ing buttresses, which pressed forcibly at the imposts of the arches. It would ap- pear that the method practised in the cre- ation of these edifices was to insert the springing stones as the work went on; but to leave the vaulting to be turned af- ter walls had been carried up to their full height, and the whole roofed in.

The roofs of the Gothic buildings were very high pitched—a form more from choice than necessity—rather adopted in compliance with the peirmiedial style of architecture, than rendered necessary by the climate, being generally covered with lead. These roofs are therefore faulty, in burdening the walls with an unneces- sary [illegible] timber and lead; and they are also deficient in the construction by the omission of tye-beams, to counteract the tendency to spread and thrust out the walls.

Fillipo Bronelleschi, born in 1377, may be looked upon as the restorer of an- cient architecture, and the founder of modern style. After having prepared his mind by the study of the writings of the ancient authors, and the ruins of the Roman edifices, which he carefully mea- sured, he discovered the orders and re- cognised the simple forms and construc- tions of the ancients; and having thus formed a system on unshaken principles, he was enabled to construct works with beauty, solidity and durability.

[*To be continued.*]

CHEMISTRY.

(*Continued.*)

The Grand Duke of Tuscany had the same experiment performed on the dia- mond, with the same success; and the French chemists Dorent, Cadet, Lavoisier and Guyton Morveau.

Lavoisier proved, that like all other combustible bodies, it [illegible] just in pro- portion to the quantity of oxygen presen- ted to it; and that the product was car- bonic gas—the [illegible] as formed from common charcoal.

Guyton Morveau placed a diamond in a China cup, surrounded with oxygen air, which was confined in a proper appa- ratus. He then applied the focus of a great lens (burning glass) by which most intense heat was excited. He first ob- served on the diamond a black point at the angle, struck by the solar rays. Af- ter this it soon became completely black and of a coaly appearance; the instant afterwards, brilliant, and as if were boiling; points were distinctly perceived. It soon began to diminish in size, and in a short time one-fourth of it only remained. It was shortly after consumed in the same manner. The air formed, when conve- ed over lime-water, was absorbed by it and rendered turbid, which showed that it was carbonic gas.

Dr. Tennant, by heating diamond in a gold vessel, with nitre, occasioned it to burn and form carbonic gas, as above in consequence of uniting with the oxy- of the nitre.

Carbon is found in nature, united to oxygen, and other bodies in various pro- portions. Plumbago, or black lead, is carbon united to a little oxygen and iron. By uniting it to more oxygen, by combus- tion, this substance is converted into car- bonic acid. For it to burn, however, it requires a most intense heat, and in con- sequence of this, vessels used in strong fires are very properly made of it in some places. The incombustible pit-coal as it is termed, is nearly the same as plum- bago.

Next to these substances, the combus- tible mineral coal, called also pit, sea, or stone coal, contains most carbon in a giv- ren bulk. They contain [illegible]

SAM SNIP AND BETTY BLIGHT.

A Parody on "Henry the Bonny and Fair Imogine."

A tailor so smart, and a damsel so bright,
Drank on an ale-house bench:
They quaffed round the bottle as long as
'twas light,
Sam Snip was the name of the tailoring
wight,
Betty Blight was the name of the wench.

Quoth she, says I'll jump on to-morrow
To kick the [illegible] out of town,
And certain [illegible] meeting, in which you
[illegible]
You may tumble in love with some quill-
driving beau,
And repay all my smiles with a frown.

Do you mean to affront me? fair Betty
Blight said,
You must think very meanly of me;
For if you be living, or if you be dead,
I swear by the gin-bottle, none in your
stead
Shall be husband of Betty Blight be.

[illegible] for another my heart should de-
[illegible]
For such [illegible] my Sammy so civil,
[illegible] that to punish my falsehood and
[illegible],
[illegible], with a large pair of shears at
his side,
May come to the wedding—there claim me
as bride,
And carry me off to the devil.

'Twas cucumber time, and away went poor
Sam;
[illegible] dolly she cried to be sure;
[illegible] had a fortnight elaps'd, when
[illegible] cold,
[illegible] quill-driving beau, with his silver and
[illegible],
[illegible] her up at the meeting-house door.

His [illegible] [illegible] and his sweet pret-
ty [illegible],
Soon made her unkind to poor Sam;
The sight of his shears bewildered her
brain;
She declared that the tailor had woo'd her
in vain,
That she did not for him care a d——n.

And now they got married and sent off the
priest,
For they knew that he drove away fun:
The table all smoked with a plentiful feast,
Nor yet had the singing and dancing quite
ceased,
When the watchman went by bawling—
One!

Then first, with amazement, fair Betty
Blight found,
That a stranger was stuck by her side;
His look was quite stiff, he uttered no sound,
He spoke not, he moved not, he looked not
but stared with [illegible] on his bride.

His hat was [illegible] and his coat but-
toned tight,
His stockings [illegible], t'other blue,
His coat just like Joseph's was patched
left and right,
'Twas so motley, the dogs ran away from
the sight,
'Twould not sell for old clothes, to a
Jew.

This wonderful figure threw all in dismay,
For he looked like a Hottentot savage;
At length Betty spoke, while she trembled—
I pray,
That your coat and your hat sir, aside you
would lay,
And partake of our bacon and cabbage.

At sound of the last word the stranger com-
plies,
And his trappings he quickly unclosed;
When oh! what a sight met fair Betty
Blight's eyes,
What artist can paint her dismay and sur-
prise,
When a large pair of shears were ex-
posed.

All present then roared—'twas a general
shout,
That the poor tailor's hide they would
tan,
But in turning him out, why he ran further
in,
And seizing a glass, tossed it off full of gin,
And addressed Betty Blight like a man;

Behold me, pot-wrestler, behold me, he cried,
You have brought on yourself this here
evil,
Fate grants, that to punish your falsehood
and pride,
My "ghost, with a long pair of shears at his
side,
Should come to your wedding—there
claim you as bride,
"And hoist you away to the devil."

Thus saying, his arms round poor Betty he
wound,
And in spite of whate'er she could say,
He cut off her head, and then sank thro'
the ground,
Nor ever again was poor Betty Blight found,
Or the tailor that took her away.

The quill-driver died too, and none since
that time
At the meeting-house door do presume,
To make free with the girls, for by orders
sublime,
There Betty Blight suffers the pains of her
crime,
And sends forth a brimstone perfume.

At mid-night twelve times in each year does
her sprite,
When mortals with slumber are dead,
Arrayed in her bridal apparel of white,
Appear on the pavement—oh, dear! what
a sight,
And scream while Sam cuts off her head.

There nine tailors are seen, with a hop and
a skip,
Dancing round this most horrible sight;
They drink out of thimbles, their liquor is
flip,
And this is their toast—"here's success to
Sam Snip,
And the devil take false Betty Blight."

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of PAYNE & GILBERT, or to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts, without further notice.

C. T. PAYNE.

Palmyra, April 8, 1830.

Sulphur Springs House.

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after expressing his gratitude for past encouragement, begs leave to inform the public, that his establishment is now in fine order for the reception of company. Sleighing and other parties of pleasure can be accommodated in the best style.—*Manchester, Ont. co. N. Y.*

EAGLE HOTEL, PALM[illegible]

H. CHURCH, informs the public, that this establishment has been fitted up for Winter business,—having been at considerable expense in making his present arrangements, and being determined to administer to the comfort as well as pleasure of his guests—hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

PINE LUMBER.

The subscribers have on hand, at their Lumber Yard, lately occupied by Mesch & Woodward, 100,000 feet of *PINE LUMBER*, much of which is first quality.—Also, 10,000 ft. of *White-wood Siding*; together with a large quantity of first rate white pine SHINGLES; all of which will be [illegible] cash [illegible]

PERRY [illegible]

Palmyra, March, 1830.

N. B. Also, as above, [illegible] *WINDOW SASH*, [illegible]

Storage, Forwarding [illegible]

Business [illegible]

JAMES FIELD has [illegible] extensive STORE HOUSES situated on Rogers' Basin, adjoining the Collector's Office, in this village. Liberal advances will be made on produce, and business done on accommodating terms.

Salt and flour, constantly for sale, for ready pay.

BENJAMIN BROOKS,

(Successor to Dr. Lewis [illegible])

Carries on the business of [illegible] and *Hair Dressing* at the old stand, opposite Squire Jerome's Law Office, where he will [illegible]erly be found ready to wait on [illegible] foes. Mr. Brooks also offers his [illegible] FIDDLE for Balls, Levees, Pig-[illegible] Anti-Masonic Meetings. His terms [illegible] reasonable.

PRINCE MENZIKOFF.

In our 14th No. we gave some accoun f the "*last days*" of this nobleman, we e now enabled to lay before our readers, ncidents connected with his more early ife, in connection with the commence- nent of his political career. This man's ife, may be a striking commentary on the *lessings* arising from a government, where he will of the sovereign is the sole law f the land.

Alexander Menzikoff, who rose to the ighest offices of state in Russia during he reign of Peter the Great, was born of arents so excessively poor that they could ot afford to have him taught to read and rite. After their death he went to Moscow to seek for employment, where e found an asylum with a pastry-cook. He had a very fine voice, and soon be- ame known in that great city, from the usical tone of his cry when vending his [illegible] pastry in the street. His voice ad gained him admission into the houses f many noblemen; and he was fortunate enough one day to be in the kitchen of a great lord with whom the emperor was to dine. While Menzikoff was there, the nobleman came into the kitchen, and gave directions about a particular dish, to which he said the emperor was very partial; into this he dropped (as he thought unpreceived) a powder. Menzikoff ob- erved it, but taking no notice, immedi- ately left the house; and when he saw the emperor's carriage coming, he began to sing very loud. Peter, attracted by his voice, called him, and bought all the pies he had in his basket. He asked some questions of Menzikoff, and was so [illegible] with his answers, that he [illegible] him to follow him to the no- bleman's house and wait behind his chair. The servants were surprised at this or- der, but it proved of the greatest impor- tance to Peter; for when the nobleman pressed his royal guest to take of this fa- vorite dish, his new servant gently pulled him by the sleeve, and begged he would not touch it till he had spoken to him.— The emperor immediately withdrew with Menzikoff, who informed his imperial master of his suspicions. The Czar re- turned to the company, and suddenly tur- [illegible] his host, pressed him to partake of the favorite dish. Terrified at this command he said, "It did not become the [illegible] to eat before the master." The [illegible] then offered it to a dog, who [illegible] devoured its contents, and short- ly afterwards expired in the greatest tor- ments!

The rise of Menzikoff was from that moment rapid beyond example. He was loaded with honors, and frequently ap- peared in public as Vice-Czar, the empe- ror assuming the rank of a private person. It is not very surprising, that so extraordi- nary and sudden an elevation should cause Menzikoff sometimes to forget that he was a man. His enemies trembled at his presence; for as his power was great, so was his revenge. After the death of his imperial master, to whom he was warmly attached, he remained faithful to Catharine; and upon her decease, he plac- ed the crown upon the head of Peter III. son of the unfortunate Alexis, and grand- son to his benefactor. It is said he had formed the ambitious design of marrying his daughter to this young prince. The sun of prosperity, however, which had hitherto shone in meridian splendor upon Alexander Menzikoff, was now fast sink- ing into the darkest gloom. The Dolgo- roukis, a noble family who hated him, were artful, pliable, insinuating; Peter was young, unsuspicious, and easily im- posed upon by the frank and apparently disinterested friendship of the younger branches of the family. The ruin of the man who had placed him on the throne, was now, at the instigation of the Dolgo- roukis, resolved on, and the fall of Men- zikoff was even more rapid than his rise. As he had shown no mercy, so little was shown to him. His banishment to Berezof was attended with every aggra- vation that could be imagined. Previ- ous to this fatal sentence, he had been de- privd of his dignities, his pensions, his employments. This blow was quickly followed by another; he was banished the court, and desired to confine himself to this countryhouse at Oranienburg.— On his way thither he was overtaken by a messenger, accompanied by a party of dragoons, who brought the fatal mandate of banishmen to Siberia. Berezof is sit- uated near the mouth of the Obe; during six months in the year there is no actual daylight, and the earth is covered with frost and snow. What a situation for persons who had been used to every lux- ury, every indulgenc! The Princess Menzikoff died on the banks of the Wol- ge. She had always very weak eves, and they were so affected by the cold and her excessive weeping, that she lost her sight before half of her journey was com- pleted. This unfortunate family were treated like the worst of criminals.

On the accession of the empress Anna to the throne, Menzikoff's youngest daugh- ter, and his son, returned to Russia and Dolgoroukis felt, in their turn, all the horrors they had contributed to inflict on the Menzikoffs; with this aggravation, that the same person who conducted them to Berezof carried with him the rest of Menzikoff and his family. The cold in this part of Siberia is so intense [illegible] cludes capability of culture [illegible] tude so great, that the [illegible] his fellow-sufferers in misery [illegible] and then a solitary Tartar, who [illegible] chance pass near his dwelling on [illegible] to Tobolsk with the tribute of furs [illegible]

A gay spark who had taken up lodgings at a public house in London, had got con- siderably in debt, and absconding, he took new quarters. This so enraged the landlord, that he commissioned his wife to go and dun him; which the latter hearing of, he declared publicly, that if she came he would *kiss her*. "Give me," quoth the lady, "will be a Give me bonnet Molly, I'll see whether [illegible] low on earth has such impudence." dear, said the cooling husband, [illegible] be so rash; you don't know what [illegible] may do when he is a-*grumbling*."

A certain deacon, belonging to [illegible] in this state, having had the misfortune to lose his wife, attempted [illegible] ter his spouse's exit, to "strike up a match" with his maid, Miss [illegible] *Patience*. The priest of the village [illegible] ing in a short time after to comfort the bereaved husband, told him he must have *patience* to support him in his trial. "Ah, (said the deacon) I have [illegible] ing her, but she seems to be [illegible]

An Irishman, sentenced to work on the tread-wheel for a month, observed at the expiration of his task—"what a great deal of fatigue it would have saved the poor craturs, if they had invented it to go by steam, like other water-mills; for d—l burn me if I hav'nt been going up stairs this four weeks, but never could reach the chamber-door at all, at all."

A farmer, who had a law suit [illegible] ing at court, came to visit his [illegible] present him with a quart of [illegible] upon day, his adversary [illegible] the judge, with a pig.—"Where is my milk?" cried the farmer, bewailing the loss of his suit. "*Friend*," replied the judge, "*the pig of your adversary has eat it all up*."

[illegible] words would have been different.

When I have leisure, I may give you some *finished* biographical sketches of this nearly *finished* character.

This sort of animals, (of recent growth in [illegible]) are beginning to increase, and ere long will compose (as to number) a respectable *interval* of the community. We wait not for the occasional [illegible] *legally* or otherwise, but [illegible] would soon become [illegible] and modern "cold water" societies. I am inclined to think that a *public executioner* will soon be considered one of the most *abusive* fellows we have among us, and a vigilant magistrate will have but little credit; and should rakes continue as they are, vice will reign predominant, and virtue (sweet maid!) will be banished from our happy land.

X.

For the Reflector.

[illegible] love all change will [illegible]
[illegible] round the oak
[illegible] in the storm."

* * * * * * * Yes, [illegible] may be absent for a [illegible] affections will still, I trust, [illegible] and unmovable. There [illegible] inform the young *anti mar*[illegible] his desire, "that she would [illegible] other but him," having been [illegible] by her, will still be per[illegible] in—and his humbling himself [illegible] asking her forgiveness for past of[illegible] with an expectation of *now* [illegible] her affections during the ab[illegible] of ———, will only act up[illegible] and ——— "as the vital spark [illegible] flame of *inorganized matter*".

J———.

Mr. Editor,

Please advise Kyrus Smith, and some of his ill-bred associates, not to be quite so impertinent, when decent folks denounce the imposition of the 'Child-Bible.' The anathemas of such ignorant wretches, although but feared, are not quite so well relished by some people—Apostles should keep cool.

Signor Obediah Dogberry—

I would thank you to inform the "*Drum Major's Wife*" that her deportations upon the *tan bark* were observed. Any further repetitions of the offence will be taken notice of in another way. The *chips* she is welcome to.

A marriage was celebrated at Dover, a short time since, which for singularity of incident is not often paralleled in the annals of matrimonial story. The happy pair, being weary of the monotomy of single blessedness, determined to enter into the holy state of matrimony; most probably thinking with Cotton, and very justly too,

> That marriage rightly understood,
> Gives to the tender and the good,
> A paradise below;—

consequently the parties met, every thing prepared, from the virgin white of the bride, to the emblem of eternity in the bridegroom's pocket; the former's face all tears and sunshine, like a summer morning: the latter's fixed and glowing as the sky of noon. Arrived so far, we will usher them with all due solemnity into the church; will suppose them at the altar, and the ceremony commenced; but,*mirabile dictu!* through some unfortunate ignorance, the bridesmaid—the sister of the intended—had usurped the place assigned to her more fortunate relative; so that it [illegible] very naturally, when the Clergyman took hold of her reluctant hand, that she most obligingly consented, and right [illegible] the plain gold ring was about to be drawn over the [illegible] finger, she most willingly complied; but happily, ere it had enveloped the matrimonial digit—ere the irrevocable word had been pronounced—a shrill small voice was heard to exclaim—"Oh, Mr. Clergyman, it was not my sister, indeed, but I, that was to have been married; there must be some mistake, Sir, indeed there must!" Here was a disclosure! The worthy Divine was amazed, his humble attendant, the clerk, distended his eyes and mouth in utter astonishment, the condescending bride [illegible] blushed a deeper hue, and the bridegroom awoke from his lethargy of forgetfulness; while amid the smiles of some, and the exclamations of others, the fair, the smiling, and the proper lady, blighted effectually the hopes of her sister, and was, as a matter of course, most permanently united to her husband.—*Kentish Chron.*

Mr. S. R. Averil is our agent for the village of Canandaigua.

"*Paired—not matched!*"—We don't know what the mischief is getting into the heads of the married folks of this happy land. East, West, North, and South, they are striving to slip the silken noose of matrimony as though it was a knotty hempen cord. The other day we were called on to chronicle the large number of divorce cases pending in Rhode Island.—This we attributed to the failure of the manufacturers. Then came the applications to the Legislature of New-Jersey—probably because the cider-barrel was M. T.* In Maryland, likewise, applications of the kind have been multitudinous.—We are inclined to attribute these to the absences of husbands on the rail-road, where we fear they spend their wages, leaving their wives to get along this cold weather as well as they can. In Ohio, likewise, many attempts are making to cut the knot which death alone has the privilege of untying. The reason for this we cannot discern, as victuals are plenty and cheap in that region. Cucumbers grow a rod long, and corn so high that climbing-ladders are necessary to reach the ears. But what are we to say of Vermont? The last advices from that quarter inform us that the Supreme court at its late session in Rutland granted six divorces. At a previous term in Addison county, it granted eight. The united age of one of the divorced couples, was 170 years. This was 'flat burglary' unless the husband was 130 years old, and the wife 'fair, fat and *only* forty.'

[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

* *It was Dr. Franklin, we believe, who compared New-Jersey to a cider-barrel, tapped at both ends—viz: at New-York and Philadelphia.*

An elderly lady expressing her surprise at the present fashion, observed, that there was now no display of dress—it is only intended to *show the shape*, not to set off the attire; and wondered ladies should ever have relinquished their former habiliments of whale-bone, hoops and stiff brocade, for muslin dresses like *tinder*. A gentleman present remarked, that, that was probably done with a view of [illegible] *ing the sparks.*

It is stated in a London paper, that the abolishment of the franking system will add to the revenue of Great Britain nearly five hundred thousand pounds ster[illegible]

its hypocricy,) and without "clenching our fist" at the public, and retiring from our labors in despair, we shall most cheerfully flourish our "gray goose-quill," and pursue our labors with alacrity.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

The Rev. Robert Pollock, (from whose poetic writings we make occasional extracts,) was born near Glasgow, October 19, 1798. He was the youngest son of a worthy and *intelligent* farmer. His early days were spent with his father, in such occupation as his situation demanded. His education was such as was common to children of his class, in that part of Scotland. Being fond of reading, he devoted to it his winter evenings, instead of more frivolous amusements. In his 14th year he was sent to learn the trade of a cart-wright. An elder brother at this time was pursuing his studies for the ministry. Young Pollock, by his advice, left his mechanical pursuit, to prepare for the same holy office.

Such was his proficiency in study, that at the age of 22, the University of Glasgow conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. His health, however, at this period, had become quite impaired.

In 1827, he was licensed to preach, by the Presbitery of Edinburgh.—About this era he wrote his "Course of Time."

His career in the pulpit was short: during which time, however, he was much esteemed and respected by the various denominations of christians in and about the metropolis. He possessed all the manly virtues, while his genius was lofty and somewhat eccentric. He died at Southampton, (England,) on the 18th September, 1827, aged 29 years.

☞ Cash is——*virtue.*—*Byron.*

*** Should any of our Subscribers wish to change the direction, or *discontinue*, they will leave early notice at the Post-Office from which they receive the paper.

☞ We understand the "*Old Parrot*," alias the "*Old Veteran*," is engaged in *lamenting a young Robin* * * *——"*Birds* of a feather *will* flock together." * * * * *

☞ We understand curtains "are being" used by the *fair* of some of our western villages to hide their faces while singing in church.—*Modesty* is a commendable trait.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[*For the Reflector.*]

Why is it that so many of our race fall victims in early life, to that fell destroyer *consumption*? The answer can be found in *modern refinement*. To what extent is this now carried, and what [illegible] of existence does it [illegible] human family. It deprives us not only of our health and fortune, but of the society and lives of those we hold most dear.

The present state of society calls loudly for an increased number of those who practice the healing art, if they can mitigate the unparalleled sufferings of a large portion of the *fair sex*, who, not content with the miseries that arise from the curse pronounced upon the first transgressor, are daily adding to that heavy load, by forcing upon their slender forms the weight of a high mechanical pressure.

It is presumed that the employment of enriching the memory with a store of useful knowledge—of cultivating the mind, which is so necessary to our happiness, will no longer be exchanged for the senseless jargon of unmeaning compliments, and common-place observations.

The insipid and heartless pleasures of visiting parties, where, for the want of knowledge, and ability to converse upon rational subjects, *all* are reduced to the necessity of resorting to [illegible] disgusting *plays*—at the sight of which, to say no more, delicacy must be offended. If we look at modern refinement, in the dress of *females*, we shall see that it levels all distinction. It reduces the [illegible] matron of *boasted* high [illegible] with the maid of [illegible] what ravages it [illegible] and lives of that [illegible] have been so fully [illegible] first best gift to man"—I see that numbers are cut off in the morning of life, is very lamentable. Notwithstanding the innumerable votaries of this modern Quixottism are laboring to distort the body—to gain the furthest removal from simple nature, which is far more lovely—vainly thinking to rival the fair form of Venus by the unnatural [illegible] —senseless *whale-bone*.

[*For the Reflector.*]

Indulgent nature on [illegible]
A secret *instinct* to discern its [illegible]
The *goose*, (a silly bird) [illegible]
Lambs flee from wolves, [illegible]
[illegible]
The *rogue*, the gallows, [illegible]
And bears a like antipathy [illegible]

"Do *they* abuse people [illegible] rate, *half cut daddy* [illegible] his hand on "the Reflector," [illegible] days since, and with a wild and [illegible] look, ran over the pages unduly [illegible] to light reading, (to any thing else [illegible] peared a stranger,) until [illegible] thought he had run through all [illegible] places, without being able to [illegible] solitary *reflection* of his own [illegible] (for although young in years, [illegible] *genius* of villany, in the guise of two or three most able *instructors*, had long since marked him for his own;) he threw down the paper with a ghastly smile, lighting up his swarthy countenance—which at the same time was considerably heightened by a satanic grin, exclaimed "pithy gude paper, 'pon my soul!"—and giving a most ridiculous, as well as awkward nod of approbation, continued, "the *enermost awl poetri*—I wish! [illegible] *pepel* would read it—it *makes* [illegible] *philosify*." * * * * * * *

—O Phœbus! what an eulogium, and in what "good society" language it was delivered; but had his [illegible] nerves been shocked by some allegorical allusion to some of his own [illegible]

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, APRIL 15, 1830.

OUR OWN AFFAIRS.

This No. of our paper completes the present series, and we heartily congratulate our friends and patrons, that the gloom of a dreary autumn, succeeded by an intense *northern* winter, is now dissipated, and that the genial warmth of spring is fast dispelling the clouds and darkness that have for many months surrounded us, while the sun, like the great Creator, by his *noble* rays, not only illumines for a *time* space of time our frigid regions, but nature, after being consigned to the tomb for nearly half the year, is bursting into life, and the Garden of Eden is beginning to appear.

Our subject would naturally have a tendency to lead us into a moral train of *reflections*; for who is there among the children of men, endowed with the power of *thinking*, and ever brought that power into requisition, which he takes into consideration his own nothingness—the uncertainty of life, health, and other enjoyments—his want of judgement in the pursuit of objects of happiness,) will not be satisfied that the *present* is all we can rightly claim; and, "like the baseless fabric of a vision," our fond ideas of future pleasures are seldom realized. We shall leave our readers to pursue this all-important subject at their leisure; and we sincerely hope that it may receive due attention.

As it behooves ourself, the moment we venture upon the grave or sentimental, our "devil" is sure to jog our elbow, and demand "*copy*." Yet we have much cause of self-gratulation when we compare our situation to that of many great and good men who have *written* for the benefit of mankind before us. We shall notice a single instance:—

A Catholic Bishop in France, during the reign of the pious [illegible], was engaged fourteen years in writing a book of seven folio pages, on the *chastity* of the clergy, and alleged (by way of excuse, we suppose, for his slow progress in his pious undertaking) that while engaged in his study, and at the moment he had *conceived* some *orthodox* idea, he was surrounded by an army of *devils*, amounting in the aggregate, to something like *thirteen thousand*, a great number of *attendants*, we should think, for a single cardinal.

* * * * * Notwithstanding the cold weather—the exposed situation of our bower—the importunities of our Devil, (who is forced at times to act as *forcman*, which gives him a degree of importance above ordinary *imps*,) and the *bad spelling* of some of our correspondents, we have fulfilled our promise, and redeemed our pledge to the public; and as our patrons are only to be found among the better informed and more liberal part of the reading community, (we say reading, because many do not read at all,) we rest assured that few or none of them will forget the *gold pro quo*; but should it so happen that among our numerous subscribers we should find even *one* so lost to every sense of justice, as to attempt to withhold from us "the scanty pittance," we shall, after the example of the "mother church," turn him over to the buffeting of **Satan**.

We have made arrangements for publishing another series of "the Reflector" and intend to enrich its columns with rare, useful, and interesting matter, and feel assured that the friends to useful knowledge and "civil and religious liberty," will aid us in what we consider a praiseworthy undertaking. The public have already before them a *quantum sufficit* of puffing: we shall therefore adopt the maxim, that "by their fruits ye shall know them."

In the course of our arduous labors, it may have so fell out, that the *erring shaft* has wounded the feelings of a *friend*: for virtue and vice have in many instances, such a close resemblance, that many a wise man has supposed them to belong to the same family; and we are free to acknowledge that such is the *refinement* of the age we live in, that our own sagacity has been frequently puzzled; but our readers should always bear in mind that "pure gold" alone will stand the test of strong *nitric acid*, while the baser metals become unstable as water.

It may sometimes happen that malevolence alone may seek to vent its *spleen* through the columns of our paper. This we always endeavor to *forestal*: for although vice and folly are our *aim*, it is our intention to select such subjects as are entitled to pre-eminence; and while we attempt to restrain on the ope hand, we shall endeavor to amuse and instruct on the other. Our resources are abundant.

It is a matter of regret, that there are *some* among us who arrogate to themselves *all* the little *goodness* allotted to man in his fallen state, and who say, "I am better than thou;" and although they profess to "do good and eschew evil;" (and are ever anxious to read our paper—among some of whom slander is rolled as a sweet morsel under the tongue;) and who, instead of lending us their aid in the suppression of *vice* at home, are lavishing their own and the people's money, under the specious pretext of *reforming* the *heathen* abroad—leaving us the labor and trouble of cleansing the Augean stable, with [illegible] the cheering ejaculation "God speed you."

On the whole, we have little to complain of; and unlike some [illegible] of the same vocation, we feel [illegible] perfect good humor with the world [illegible] eating

ıp, rosy-faced dame, and reckoned of the prettiest women in the whole ge.

was a cold, raw evening. Fospe, b-ing out all day in the sleet rain, returned home, cold, wet, and ry, and addressed his wife as fol-

Terese, my good girl, my feet is wet as a drowned rat. Give me a of dry stockings from those I bought other day of the pedlar from New-k.

erese. I can't, my dear, I gave them the society last night. The Domi-ays we must give all our sparings to poor, and tells us we shall never miss t we give away in this manner.

ospe. Hum! I wish the Dominie ld make his words good, for I feel now very uncomfortable, and miss much the dry stockings you gave y to the society. But I suppose there help for it; so, as I have no money now, I must borrow the shilling I Hans for Christmas, and step over to shop to buy a pair.

erese. But, my dear, Hans has part-with his money already.

ospe. What, the young rogue has at the cake-shop, I suppose.

erese. No my dear, Dominie Kant-l persuaded us to give it to the socie-and promised to mention Hans, in his non next Sunday, before the whole gregation.

ospe. Well, what's done can't be one; we must sell the pig, for my kings are not only wet, but worn out, I must have a dry pair, wife.

erese. To be sure, but, my dear, the is gone too.

ospe. What, has he run away; or n stolen?

erese. No, my dear; but the Domi-begged him for the society; he shou-me the pig would be returned ten-fold us.

Fospe. Hum! ay! Well, Terese, just to the pig-stye, and see if the ten pigs re arrived. We must part with one them immediately. But stay, it is t, and you'd better not go out this eve-ng. Call Hans, and I'll send him.

Terese. Here he comes, my dear.

[illegible] I wish, my dear, you end his trowsers, for you see his ees are all naked.

Terese. I would, my dear, but really [illegible] The society has agreed [illegible] dozen suits for the poor [illegible] land, who, the Domi-[illegible] are starving with cold, [illegible] time is taken up in labouring for [illegible] dear little sufferers. The Domi-nie says it will bring a blessing on the family.

Fospe. Well, well, the Dominie, I dare say, is right. Here, Hans, run to the pig-stye, and see if the ten pigs are come.

Terese. Lord, my dear, you don't—you're not such a fool as to believe they are come already.

Fospe. Why not, my dear? The Dominie told you so, and every thing he says is true. But, my dear, what have you got for supper? you know I've had nothing since breakfast. Can't you cook some of the fat venison, left this morn-ing?—come, bustle, my dear, I'm as hun-gry as a wolf.

Terese. But, my dear, all the fat venti-son is gone; I—

Fospe. What! you, and Hans, and the rest of the fat rogues, have made way with it, hey? Well, never mind, I'm glad you've got good stomachs and some-thing to fill them.

Terese. Nay, no, my dear, we made our dinner of the fresh fish you caught yesterday from under the ice. The Dominie begged the venison for a poor family who, he said had given all they could to the society, and were now [illegible] starving.

Fospe. Very well, Terese, we mustn't refuse to help people that are sick and starving. But [illegible] sick, I'm almost starved myself. Do bake me a warm Indian cake, will you? come, that's a good girl.

Terese. I would, my dear, but how worldly-minded you are! The Dominie says we mustn't think of such things—don't you see the fire is all gone out?

Fospe. Yes, and feel it too; but how came you to let it go out, my dear, this raw, cold day?

Terese. Why, my dear, Dominie Kantwell called for me to go with him to a meeting, and so—

Fospe. Hum! but what became of the children while you were gone?

Terese. Why, I locked them all up together, and put out the fire for fear of accidents.

Fospe. Careful mother! Well I'll go and make a fire, and then you shall bake me a cake, while I dry myself by the blaze.

Terese. Yes, my dear, but—

Fospe. But what, Terese?

Terese. Why, to tell you the truth, my dear, I am engaged to go with the Dominie to a love-feast this evening, and it is now about the time. The Dominie says, that baking cakes, mending our children's clothes, and all that, is but filthy rags compared with love-feasts and prayer-meetings.

The patience of poor Fospe was now quite exhausted;—"the Devil [illegible] Dominie," cried he, "I will [illegible] wet feet and empty stomach [illegible] portion, with all my heart!" [illegible] the Dominie entered, with [illegible] and sonorous "hem!" [illegible] rit of the good yeoman into [illegible] cence. Terese put on her [illegible] cloak, and accompanied the [illegible] the love-feast, whence she did not return till after mid-night. Poor Fospe went to bed wet and hungry, and could not help thinking, as he said his prayers, that the Dominie might be better employed, than in teaching well-meaning women, that the neglect of their domestic duties in this world was the surest passport to happiness in the world to come.

POMPOUS REFLECTIONS.

From his inchoation into the [illegible] cosm, to the cellular of his [illegible] omnigenous appetences, and [illegible] terlocutions, extricate [illegible] tion of pseudologes, [illegible] periculous contingencies.

His festinate incalescence in the [illegible] suit of ingannative objects, [illegible] vituperable in all the vertiginous [illegible] liences of his crapulent life, [illegible] quence of his primordial inquination, [illegible] exsuffolates cryptical [illegible] (he innocuous, and disseminates [illegible] ous obtensions among his proletary [illegible] temporaries. If he is [illegible] nite his peccability and derelict [illegible] tetlegal immanity; his gentilitious [illegible] vity to incogitancy, obviates the [illegible] cal interpelation; and his [illegible] ducements from immar[illegible] tion, excite him to [illegible] cence till the advesperation of [illegible] trial peregrination.

PHILOLOGUS.

Davenport, a tailor, [illegible] carriage, asked Foote [illegible] is [illegible] from Hamlet," said the [illegible] will match you to a but[illegible] list! oh list!!"

Envy punishes [illegible] itself.

tease heat is requisite. When most intensely heated in a close vessel with iron, they unite together and form steel, as has been discovered by Morveau. In high heats and a current of oxygen air, it burns with [illegible] but slowly, and then [illegible]id. From this it is conclu[illegible] are pure crystalized [illegible]

The great Newton was the first who, from the refractive power of the diamonds, inferred that they were combustible.—His conclusion has since been proved to be correct, by several experiments performed by different persons.

The Emperor Francis I, exposed to a violent heat the value of 6,000 florins of diamonds and rubies. The diamonds were consumed, but the rubies remained unchanged.

[To be continued.]

POISONOUS WIND IN EGYPT.

This wind is commonly called Kamsin, and always blows from the south, and is quite common in Egypt. It is said to prevail more of less for fifty days, hence it is called "the wind of fifty days."—Travellers who have experienced the effect of it, have described it as a poisonous wind. When it begins to blow, the atmosphere assumes an alarming appearance. The sky, at other times so clear and unclouded, becomes dark and heavy, the sun loses its splendor, and appears of a violet color; the air is not cloudy, but grey and thick, and is filled with a dust so subtle, that it penetrates every where.

This wind, always light and rapid, is not at first remarkably hot, but it increases in heat in proportion as it continues.—All animated bodies soon discover it by the change it produces upon them. The lungs, which a too rarified air no longer expands, are contracted and become painful, respiration is short and difficult, the skin parched and dry, and the body consumed by an internal heat. In vain is recourse had to large drafts of water; nothing can restore perspiration. In vain is coolness sought for; all bodies in which it is [illegible] deceives the hand that touches them. Marble, iron, and water, notwithstanding the sun no longer appears, are hot. The streets are deserted, and the dead silence of night reigns every where. The inhabitants of towns and villages shut themselves up in their houses, and those in the deserts in their tents or in wells dug in the earth, where they wait the termination of this destructive heat. It usually lasts three days, but if it exceeds that time, it becomes insupportable. The danger is most imminent when it blows in squalls; for then the rapidity of the wind increases the heat to such a degree as to cause sudden death.—This death is a real suffocation. The lungs being empty are convulsed, the circulation is disordered, and the whole mass of blood driven by the heat towards the head and breast; hence, the hemorrhage at the nose and mouth, which happens after death. This wind is especially destructive to persons of plethoric habits, and those in whom fatigue has destroyed the tone of the muscles, and the vessels. The corpse remains a long time warm, swells, turns blue, and soon becomes putrid. These accidents are to be avoided by stopping the nose and mouth with handkerchiefs. An ingenious method likewise, is that practised by the camels. On this occasion, these animals bury their noses in the sand, and keep them there until the squall is over. Another quality of this wind is its extreme aridity, which is such, that water sprinkled on the floor evaporates in a few minutes. By the extreme dryness, it withers and strips all the plants; and by exhaling too suddenly the emanations from animal bodies, crisps the skin, closes the pores, and causes that feverish heat which is the constant effect of suppressed perspiration.

[Extract from "Koningsmarke, the Long Finne."]

"Numerous, not to say innumerable, were the little societies established, under the influence and patronage of Aunt Edith and Dominie Kantwell, whose industry in collecting donations from men, women, and children, was such, that there was not a bit of molasses, candy, or penny-worth of ginger-bread, wickedly devoured by the little urchins of Ellingsburgh. All went to the Dominie and through him—no-body knew what. One society was the parent of half a dozen more, until they multiplied so fast that the good women of the village had no time to attend to domestic affairs; and no traveller could sojourn a night at Ellingsburgh, without rising pale in the morning, in consequence of having suffered to satiate the appetites of innumerable cattle of the carnivorous species, [*bugs.*] whose numbers always furnish shrewd indications of good or evil house-keeping. The Dominie was the prime mover of all these, and it was observed of him, that, like Goldsmith's "man in black," he always went about with his three-cornered cocked hat, to collect subscriptions, but never was seen to put any thing into it himself. Hence it was affirmed by his admirers, that he was a truly charitable person, who hated ostentation, and always gave in secret. Like Falstaff, however, though nobody, (such was the care he took to avoid discovery,) ever detected him in being charitable himself, he was certainly the cause *of* charity in others. So much, indeed, did he excel in the art of levying contributions on the necessities of the poor, that at one period of our history, there was hardly a ragged man in the village that had a whole coat to his back, or a child that was not [illegible] out at his elbows;—nay, it is with perfect veracity be affirmed, that many of them were in the situation of the veritable "Dicky Doubt," as set forth in the famous couplet of which Dicky was the hero. The following colloquy, between a worthy, hard-working man, [illegible] Foape Ontstout, and his [illegible] these matters, has been [illegible] Historical Society [illegible] of Ellingsburgh, which [illegible] trate the effects of the Dominie's operations, than any general details:

"There is a notice of Foape Outstout appended to the article, stating, that having at length succeeded to a[illegible] by the attention his wife paid to [illegible] body's wants and affairs but those of [illegible] family, and the charity she bestowed [illegible] ry where but at home, he retrieved [illegible] affairs entirely, [illegible] getting appointed beggar [illegible] societies. Thus," as the old [illegible] of another adds, "thus cunninglie [illegible] synge himselfe, belyke [illegible] greene-hornes, who after [illegible] plucked, doe incontinent [illegible] aboute, and plucke [illegible] turne." It is likewise [illegible] manuscript, that Foape [illegible]

THE REFLECTOR.

Know thou thyself, presume not God to scan;
The proper study of mankind is man. *Pope.*

O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: APRIL 10, 1830. [NEW SERIES—NO

ARCHITECTURE.

(*Continued.*)

bout the end of the reign of Henry I. lar arches, thick walls without pro- nt buttresses, and massive pillars, a kind of regular base and capital rally prevailed; the capitals of the ra were often plain though there a few instances of sculptured capi- foliage, and animals. The shafts of pillars were usually plain cylinders, d semi-columns attached to them.— first transition of the arch appears to taken place towards the close of the n of Stephen. Its figure, which had erto been circular, became slightly ted, and the heavy single pillar, made a pilastered cluster, which was at ll formed, but gradually assumed elegant figure and graceful propor- the archivolts still retaining many of Saxon ornaments. It may here be rved, that, antecedent to this period her tabernacles nor niches, with can- statutes in whole relief, pinnacles, iments, or spires, nor any luxury in the ltings, were used; but at this time, or after, these began to appear.

owards the close of the 13th century, pillars supporting sharply point- rches were much more slender: the lings were sometimes sustained by ned ribs, resting on the capitals of the ars, and the windows were lighted by eral openings in place of one.

After the reign of Stephen, the circu- and pointed arches were frequently ployed in the same buildings; but the nted style gaining more and more up- the circular prevailed ultimately in the , and exhibited all for- sion of mixture.

The architecture of this age now exhi- d uniformity of parts, justness of pro- ling and chaste of decoration. The ows became numerous, the gle shaft divided into a multi- plicity of equal, slender, distinct shafts, constructed in purbeck marble, and col- lected under one capital, luxuriantly dec- rated with leaves of the palm tree. The east and west windows began to be wide- ly expanded, they required a number of mullions, which, as well as the ribs and transoms of the vaultings, began to ram- fy from the springing of the arches, into a variety of tracery, which was uniformly ornamented with rosettes or polyfoil, cus- pidated figures, forming trefoils, quatre- foils, &c. Canopies were introduced over the arches, and in rich work were decorated with crockets and creeping foliage, and terminated in a flower. The buttresses were made in several diminish- ed stages, towards the top, and mostly ter- minated with purbeck pinnacles.

[illegible] ted. The east and west windows were so enlarged as to take up nearly the whole breadth of the nave, and carried up almost as high as the vaulting, and were beautifully ornamented with lively colors on stained glass.

In the reign of Edward III, low arch- es and sharp points prevailed. Over the arcades were usually placed a row of open galleries, originally introduced into Saxon churches.—*To be continued.*

CHEMISTRY.

(*Continued.*)

There is a substance existing in im- mense quantities, and diffused throughout nature, which is known to chemists by the term carbon. It exists only in the pure state, in the diamond. However, it is the chief substance forming plumbago or black lead, pit stone, or mineral coal, the remains of burnt vegetable bodies called charcoal, and a great variety of oth- er compounds, as will be [illegible] The peculiar and distinguishing [illegible] of this elementary substance [illegible] unites to oxygen, and forms [illegible] ly termed fixed air, but now more properly carbonic acid gas or air, also [illegible] thereby converting it into steel, or a car- buret of iron.

Carbon exists pure and free from com- bination in the gem called diamond. Its properties in this state are familiar to most people. It was well known to our ances- tors, and is principally found in the west- ern peninsula of India, the coast of Coromandel, in the kingdoms of Golconda and Visapour, in the island of Borneo and in the Brazils. They are sometimes found bedded in yellow ochre, or in the rocks of flintstone, or quartz, and sometimes in the beds of running waters. When taken from the earth they are found covered with a crust of earthy [illegible] and shaped as are right [illegible] They appear to be formed of [illegible] or lamina, which are split [illegible] an instrument of tempered steel [illegible] swift blow, in a particular direction. They are the hardest bodies in nature, which makes it necessary to [illegible] with diamond powder. In consequence of this, they are used to engrave [illegible] and cut glass. They take a [illegible] and lasting polish. They have a great refractive power, and consequently a very uncommon lustre. The usual color is a light gray, often inclining to yellow, sometimes lemon color, violet or black, more seldom rose red, and still more rarely green, or blue, but never quite pure brown. The purest [illegible] ly transparent, and their [illegible] is to that of water as 3,[illegible]

Diamonds do not combine [illegible] bodies, excepting iron and [illegible] for it to unite with [illegible]

[From Pollok's Course of Time.]

BIGOTRY.

O love-destroying, cursed bigotry!
Cursed in heaven, but cursed more in hell,
Where millions curse thee, and must ever curse!
Religion's most abhorred! perdition's most
Forlorn! God's most abandoned! hell's most damned!
The infidel, who turned his impious war
Against the walls of Zion, on the rock
Of ages built, and higher than the clouds,
Sinned, and received his due reward; but she
Within her walls sinned more. Of Ignorance
Begot, her daughter, Persecution, walked
The earth, from age to age, and drank the blood
Of saints, with horrid relish drank the blood
Of God's peculiar children, and was drunk,
And in her drunkeaness dreamed of doing good.
The supplicating hand of innocence,
That made the tiger mild, and in his wrath
The lion pause, the groans of suffering most
Severe, were naught to her; she laughed at groans.
No music pleased her more, and no repast
So sweet to her, as blood of men redeemed
By blood of Christ. Ambition's self, though mad,
And nursed on human gore, with her compared,
Was merciful. Nor did she always rage.
She had some hours of meditation, set
Apart wherein she to her study went,
The Inquisition, model most complete
Of perfect wickedness, where deeds were done,—
Deeds! let them ne'er be named,—and sat and planned
Deliberately, and with most musing pains,
How, to extremest thrill of agony,
The flesh, and blood, and souls of holy men,
Her victims, might be wrought; and when she saw
New pictures of her laboring fancy born,
She leaped for joy, and made great haste to try
Their force—well pleased to hear a deeper groan.

Leader Dam, a dealer in patent medicines, advertises an Electuary, by taking which, "100,000 millions of worms may be destroyed, and the lives of 10,000 children saved;" and to satisfy the community that there is no mistake in the matter, he avers, that "*he knows the above statement to be correct, for having tested the same in his own family!*"—*Boston Courier.*

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

K. MILLER, the present occupant of this establishment, has put the same in *good order*. All those who favor him with their Custom shall receive a *quid pro quo*, as our lawyers say.

Palmyra, Sept. 22, 1829.

PALMYRA LIVERY STABLE.

M. KINGMAN continues the above establishment in this village, and having made large additions to the same, in *Horses, Coaches, Gigs, Sulkeys, Sleighs* and *Cutters*, is enabled to accommodate his customers in a superior style, and on reasonable terms.

A LINE OF POST Coaches will ply daily between this village and Canandaigua—Fare moderate.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

Thomas Rogers 2d, assignee of J. & L. Thayer, H. & C. Thayer, and J. & L. Thayer & Co. of Palmyra, offers for sale, at the store lately occupied by J. & L. Thayer & Co. a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, which will be sold wholesale or retail—at cost.

Sulphur Springs House.

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after expressing his gratitude for past encouragement, begs leave to inform the public, that his establishment is now in fine order for the reception of company. Sleighing and other parties of pleasure can be accommodated in the best style.—*Manchester, Ont. co. N. Y.*

EAGLE HOTEL, PALMYRA.

H. CHURCH, informs the public, that this establishment has been fitted up for Winter business,—having been at considerable expense in making his present arrangements, and being determined to administer to the comfort as well as pleasure of his guests—hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

ALLYN WILLIAMS, Merchant Tailor, most respectully begs leave to inform the public in general, and his old friends in particular, that he continues to carry on business in the "brick block," two doors west of the "stone front" store. He has a grateful remembrance of the liberal patronage received in this village, and hopes to merit its continuance. On hand, Brood-cloths and other Cloths.

Palmyra, Jan. 1830.

PINE LUMBER.

The subscribers have on hand, at their Lumber Yard, lately occupied by Meech & Woodward, 100,000 feet of *PINE LUMBER*, much of which is first quality.—Also, 10,000 ft. of *White-wood Siding*; together with a large quantity of firsts rate white pine SHINGLES; all of which will be sold unusually low. PERRY & MASON.

Palmyra, March, 1830.

N. B. Also, as above, a constant supply of *WINDOW SASH*, warranted to be well made.

The subscriber has LOST by lending and otherwise, a number of Books, among which were M'Intire on Globes, Grammer of Chemistry, &c. Any person or persons having them in possession, will please leave the same at the Palmyra Bookstore. A. COLE.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of PAYNE & GILBERT, or to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts, without further notice.

C. T. PAYNE.

Palmyra, April 3, 1830.

ROCHESTER RECESS.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, informs the public, that the "Rochester Recess" has been put *in order*. His *larder* has been replenished with all the *dainties* a fertile country can afford. His cook is *imperial*, and while his BAR is well supplied, nothing shall be wanting to the comfort of his guests.

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. BATTERSON, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has established the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, in this village. Monuments, Tomb-Stones, Fire-Slabs, &c. &c. can be had on short notice, executed in the best manner.

Storage, Forwarding, & Commission Business.

JAMES FIELD has taken the extensive WARE HOUSES situated on Rogers' Basin, adjoining the Collector's Office, in this village. Liberal advances will be made on produce, and business done on accommodating terms.

Salt and flour, constantly for sale, for ready pay.

HENRY LUPKINS,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dresser, &c. &c. informs the inhabitants of this village that his "office" is a few rods east of the "Eagle Hotel," where all calls in his *line* of business will be attended to in good style.

BENJAMIN BROOKS,

(Successor to Dr. Lewis Brooks,)

Carries on the business of *Shaving* and *Hair Dressing* at the old stand opposite *Square* Jerome's Law Office, where he will *ginnerly* be found ready to wait on friends or foes. Mr. Brooks also offers his *services* to FIDDLE for Balls, Levees, Pig-shaves, or Anti-Masonic Meetings. His terms will be reasonable.

"THE REFLECTOR"

Will be published EVERY WEEK, at our Bower on Wintergreen Hill, (on such days as may suit our own convenience,) and delivered to subscribers through the P[illegible] Office, by which medium, also, all letters and [illegible] tions, subscriptions and remi[illegible] intended for this paper, should be sent, addressed "*Obediah Dogberry, Esquire, Palmyra.*"

TERMS—One Dollar for the Series, (4 months,) IN ADVANCE.

A SELF MADE MAN.

looking over the list of new publications e last North American Review, our eye ed on the followiug, in the division As- omy.

Mecanique Celeste. By the Marquis a Place. Translated, with a commen-, by Nathaniel Bowditch, pp. 746."

ow then, we said to ourselves, the s of many years of solitary application exhibited to the world. Now there ex- an enduring monument of how much ius can effect, in the midst of difficulties, unaided by the cheering voice of en- ragement.

here yet lived many whose memories carry them back to the time when Na- niel Bowditch was a clerk in the store ship-chandler in the town of Salem, in ssachusetts. They can remember how gently he then improved every hour, stantly employing himself with a book a pencil, when there was no occasion his services at the counter. They can ce his progress from that station to the sponsible trust of a supercargo on board an East Indiaman; to the honorable of- e of president of an insurance company Salem. They can testifiy to the zeal ich never abated in the pursuit of know- lge; to his acquisition of the Latin and rench and Italian languages, that he might tend his researches in that branch of ience for which his mind always discov- ed an intuitive aptitude. They can call mind the gratification they experienced hen foreign academies received him as orthy brother, and the universities of our wn country admitted him to their fellow- hip. There are thousands, now, who ren- er him a willing tribute of gratitude and espect, for the efficient aid he has render- d to the cause of improvement, in organ- zing the Mechanics' Institution in Boston, in ostering and enlarging its Athenæum, and n giving a new impulse to the energies of ts neighboring University. And there are nany who hold him in their affections, for hose excellencies of character of which we cannot speak without intrusion on the sa- redness of private life.

The work of which Mr. Bowditch has now published a translation, is known to the learned every where; the translation has been made in the hours usually given to repose. We have drawn this hasty sketch in the hope that the example would stimulate some to enter on that course of honorable exertion which is opened to all by our free institutions, of which the reward is sure and enduring.—*Detroit Journal.*

Read this!—The mechanics of all cities constitute a large and important portion of the population: and much of the happi- character and prosperity of the city depends on the influence which they exert. And this influence, great and increasing as it is, must depend very much on the char- acter and habits which our young men form during the period of their apprenticeship, and their entering upon active life for them- selves.

Pressure of the Atmosphere.—There is an effect of the atmospheric pressure on the body which is rarely thought of, al- though of much importance, viz:—its kee- ping all the parts about the joints firmly together, by an action similar to that on the Magdeburgh hemispheres. The broad surfaces of bone forming the knee joint, for instance, even if not held together by liga- ments, could not, while the capsule sur- rounding the joint remained air-tight, be separated by a force of less than about one hundred pounds. In the loose joints of the shoulders this support is of great consequence. When the shoulder or other joint is dislocated, there is no empty space left, as might be supposed, but the soft parts around are pressed in, to fill up the natural place of the bone. When a thigh bone is dislocated, the deep socket called the *acetabulum* instantly becomes like a cupping glass, and is filled partly with fluid and partly with soft solids. In all joints, it is the atmospheric pressure which keeps the bones in such steady contact that they work smoothly and without noise.

The depth of the Ocean—Is a point which has puzzled, alike philosophers and practical men, and is after all, left in a wild field of conjecture. The most probable guide is analogy, and the wisest men judg- ing by this criterion, have presumed that the depth of the sea measured by the height of the mountains, the highest of which are 20,000 and 30,000 feet. The greatest depth that has been tried to be measured is that found in the northern oceans by Lord Mulgrave; he heaved a very heavy sounding lead, and gave out a- long with it a cable rope, of the length of 4980 feet without finding the bottom.

The Greeks.—I like the Greeks, who are plausible rascals—with all the Turkish vi- ces, without their courage however; some are brave and all are beautiful, very much resembling the busts of Alcibiades—the women not quite so handsome. I can swear in Turkish; but, except one horrible oath, and "pimp," and "bread," and "wa- ter," I have got no great vocabulary in that language. They are extremely polite to strangers of any rank, properly protected; and as I have two servants and two sol- diers, we get on with great eclat. We have been occasionally in danger of thieves, and once of shipwreck—but always escaped.

Infamous affair. A woman has recently been committed to prison, in Providence, for the pitiful sum of *sixty-eight cents.* Her husband was killed two or three years since, while attempting to extinguish a fire in that town, and being deprived of his as- sistance, is the probable cause of her ina- bility to pay the debt. This inhuman cre- ditor ought to suck a dry sponge, to obtain nourishment for his brutality.

The vanity of young men, in loving fine clothes and new fashions, and valuing them- selves by them, is one of the most childish pieces of folly that can be, and the occa- sion of great profuseness and undoing of young men. Avoid curiosity and too much expensiveness in your apparel; let your apparel be comely, plain, decent, cleanly, not curious or costly; it is the sign of a weak head-piece, to be sick for every new fash- ion, or to think himself the better in it, or the worse without it.—*Sir Matthew Hale.*

On the importance of Procuring a good breed of Cows.—The expense of keeping cows of a poor breed, is as great and some- times greater than that of keeping the best. If cows are poorly kept, the difference in breeds will scarcely be discernible by the product in milk. Some have, therefore supposed that it is the food alone which makes the odds in the quality and quanti- ty of milk. This supposition is very incor- rect, as may be evinced by feeding two cows of a similar age, size, &c. on the same food, the one of a good breed for milk, and the other of a different kind, and observing the difference in the milk product. No farmer unless he is very rich can afford to keep poor milch cows. He might almost as well keep a breed of [illegible] as Swift tells of in his Gulliver's Travels. The farmer who raises a heifer calf that is from a poor milker, of a bad or [illegible] breed, is as foolish as he would be if in clearing land he should burn on the ground the birch, maple and walnut, and save white pine and hemlock for fire wood. And yet many farmers sell the heifer calves of the best milch cows to the butchers, be- cause they are the fattest. Such folks de- serve to be poor, and may expect to meet with their deserts.

Pork.—A lawyer charged a poor man three dollars for advice. "There is the money," said his client, "It is all the money I have in the world, and my fa- mily have been a long time without pork." "Thank God," replied the lawyer, "my wife has never known the want of *pork*, since we were married." "Nor ever will," rejoined the countryman, "so long as she has so great a *hog* as you."

Speech is the gift of all—but *thought* of few.

Pardon others often—thyself never.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Reflector—

It has been remarked, that no people in the world are so full of *notions* as the Yankees, and I am half inclined to believe in the assertion: for when they once bestride their hobby, they ride Gilpin-like, without ever looking to the right *or* left until their "galled jade" is arrested in her career, by some unfriendly slough, broken bridge, or turnpike-gate.

Thunder may roll over their heads—armies may fight by their sides—war ravage the land—vice of every description may abound, but to no effect; insomuch that one is strongly reminded of the old maxim of "never attempt two things at once."

The rage for keeping sober, appears to be the present order of the day,—temperance is the hobby; and wonderful to relate, our ladies are attempting "to guide the silken rein" on this ambling pouey—they (sweet souls) are forming "temperance societies." Who could have thought that the *divine sex* would require restraint of this kind? It has opened a new page in the mysteries of nature.—Had any foul tongue heretofore dared to have intimated that this fair part of creation were "given to drink," I would have repelled the supposed slander with indignation; but they know best—those in health seldom require the physician.

Although there may be a seeming inconsistency as well as indelicacy in all this, yet if the evil does exist, it ought to be eradicated; and I beg leave to remind these fair reformers, through the medium of your paper, that in my opinion, "an anti-corset society," on a liberal plan, would be quite as beneficial. I wonder that Capt. Basil Hall—that prince of travel-mongers, forgot to mention in his veracious book, that our ladies were sober, but wore tight-laced *corsets!*

PHILO.

[*From Lyons.*]

Some few days since, towards evening, a SWEET little fellow presented himself at the door of one of our public houses, leading a horse by the halter, requesting the "host" to "look the beast in his stable, and feed him," that he might be forth-coming when called for, also craving protection for himself, as the murder and treason gentry had formed a conspiracy to steal his horse, and Morganise *himself*—as his horse had, by the greatest good luck, been rescued from one of them, who was in the act of taking him away. He further informed "mine host" that he was the little *'Squire*, who lived somewhere about "six miles west," and giving one or two *hic-ups*, said he belonged to "a cold-water society," and had delivered a discourse on temperance, from the *pulpit*, which was much applauded by all the old women (of both sexes,) who heard it; but never since the day on which he *evacuated* his *post*, at the sound of the *drum*, when the *Major* beat the "double quick" for him to *march*, had he considered his life in such imminent danger.

During this short narrative, his actions corresponded to his words—his *little soul* trembled in its *dark* recess—his eyes glared like two small *top-onions*, with their *skins* off—his hair resembled the quills on the bristled porcupine, while his *whole* frame appeared to be approaching its native *nothingness*.

A little "cold coffee," (it being a case of *sickness*,) settled his nerves, and he slept tolerably quiet (under lock and key,) until Phœbus was driving hard upon his mid-day course, when our knight of the rueful figure, wiping his rose-colored eyes, demanded *his horse*. A beast was presented, and immediately claimed by another person, who had already been put to much trouble in hunting his horse. The 'Squire demanded that the *right owner* should pay the expense of *keeping*.—This was promptly refused. "A singular *case*," said the *pseudo* limb of the law; and finally starting, as if warned by the *flam* of a drum, ran off to a neighboring *shed*, (where he had tied the beast the day before,) and found his *own hired horse* quietly gnawing the *manger*.

LEX PRO PUBLICO.

Coonsville, April 1, 1830.

Sir—Please inform a M. R. living not 100 miles from Port-G———, that if she would not adorn *herself* with quite so much painting, and curling, it would much more become one of her age—although she may think to catch a FISH by it.—The old maxim, however, should be kept in mind—"that old birds are seldom caught with chaff."

NEW-JERSEY.

Syracuse, April 1, 1830.

O. DOGBERRY ESQ.—

Sir—The work of reform is still going on in its general routine through the country. There is another case of *removal* in this place. Doct. William Kirkpatrick, the old superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, is again appointed, vice L****r M***b, (the would be superintendent,) removed. This is a complete triumph over a set of aristocratical politicians who go the whole *hog*, as they say, for their own party, murder and treason not excepted. It is earnestly hoped that the would-be Governor of Michigan will now retire from office-seeking, and taste a little of the sweets of a retired life: for it has been very fatiguing for him to bear the burden of the government. After being defeated in Michigan, he sought an assylum in Onondaga, where he also was forced to abdicate the throne of popularity, and surrender his own mighty self into the hands of the people, whose right it is to govern. OLD HICKORY FOREVER.

The quantity of ardent spirits consumed in the United States, from 1790 to 1820.

Domestic	188,102,842 galls.
Foreign,	187,556,598
Total,	375,658,910

The amount of groceries consumed in the United States, from 1801 to 1812, is thus estimated:

Domestic dist. spirits,	17,445,229 galls
Foreign,	6,824,878
Wine,	[illegible]
Tea,	3,277,[illegible]
Coffee,	11,107,380
Sugar,	50,277,249

For every 50 lbs. of sugar, 14 lbs. of coffee, or 3 lbs. of tea a *half barrel* of spirits was consumed.

Guilt is a consciousness of having done amiss.

perish. Away we say with such
f, together with its projectors.—
UTION is the watch-word.

Philosophy—"Knowledge natural
moral." *Sydney*. "Hypothesis, or
tem upon which natural effects are
plained."—*Locke*. "Reasoning:—
gumentation."—*Milton*. "The
urse of science read in the schools."
alker.

If any of the above definitions are
rrect, (and we feel inclined to think
ey are,) how easy it is to be a philo-
pher. The "knowledge of natural
moral" subjects are easy to be ob-
ined, yet who have we among us
at dare set himself up, or assume
is classic appellation. It also means
hypothesis, or system upon which
atural effects are explained." This
s all quite easy; for who is there
mong us that does not know (and we
ad almost said, from experience,)
hat the drinking of too much of the
irdent, at the tavern, will make us
eel in going home, provided we are
able to walk at all: this then is tracing
he effect to the proper and aproxi-
mate *cause*—"'twas the *licker* that did
it." Milton calls it "reasoning" and
"argumentation;" and although we
may not always possess, under all cir-
cumstances, what the logician would
call "right reason," yet we have a
substitute. We are however, (in ma-
ny instances *ironically*,) called "rea-
sonable creatures." It is also denomi-
nated "the course of science in the
schools." This we are also inclined
to think is true in *some* sense, although
little can be said to be taught *under-*
standingly, and but little is necessary.
All that is required to *make* a philoso-
pher, is a thorough knowledge of the
twenty-four characters, composing the
alphabet, (which by the bye is rarely
obtained,) and the use of the nine *di*
gits.

Many, doubtless, have lived and
died philosophers, without having
once been aware that they held so
important a station among their bro-
ther *worms*, while others have arroga-
ted to themselves great credit, simply
because they could find the change of
the moon by the almanac, or a *movea-*
ble feast in a church calendar.

"If thou hast gathered nothing in
thy youth, how canst thou find any
thing in thine old age."

We presume that most of our read-
ers are too well acquainted with the
sacred writings, to require us to quote
either chapter or verse. We shall
therefore, at once, and without any
circumlocution, proceed to deliver
ourself of what we have to say on the
subject; and in so doing, we shall not,
in the least, infringe on the province
of those who are *exclusively* set apart
for the expounding (spiritually,) of all
such matters.

Swedenbourg, who by the bye, ap-
pears to be somewhat whimsical, talks
much of what he calls the doctrine of
correspondences, and strongly insists
that all scripture has two meanings.—
This proposition, however, we shall
not at this time stop to consider.—
Others have with less sagacity, sup-
posed that it related entirely to this
world's goods; and it is alleged by
some, to be the reason why many of
our greatest bible-men are so penuri-
ous and "close-fisted," after having
read our text. But if it be true, that
it is *wisdom* who speaks by the lips
of her favorite son, (and we cannot
doubt it,) we must dissent entirely
from the last opinion, for more than
one reason.

In the first place, at the time when
the above saying was uttered, the peo-
ple of this world were not entirely gi-
ven to the worship of *Mammon*—that
deity was, most undoubtedly, known
to the ancients, yet he did not receive
universal adoration until long since the
reformation, and no *divinity*, du-
ring the age of Polytheism, ever re-
ceived the undivided worship of the
heathen, as this does of *us*, modern
christians.

In the *chaste* days of King Solomon,
wisdom, which is understood to mean
acquired "knowledge," in common
parlance, (as Solomon was ordered to
seek it,) was considered far above
riches, and in our humble opinion, it
should be so at this time; and we
think the inducement held out, ought
to be sufficient to tempt even the
worldly-minded to attempt at least its
acquisition; for we are told that he
who acquires wisdom, (useful knowl-
edge,) "to him *riches* shall be added."

☞ Those young ladies and gentlemen
who are in the habit of invading our re-
treat on the *first* day of the week, for the
ostensible purpose of *picking* evergreens,
&c. &c. are informed that we keep the
Sabbath, (works of necessity excepted.)
The interminable clatter of the "Church-
going bell" annoys us enough in all con-
science, on that day, without being com-
pelled to witness scenes of *indelicate* levi-
ty, and * * * * * *

☞ Our friends and patrons will
recollect that the present *series* of
this paper will soon expire; and that
many are yet in debt for the first.—
Where we have no agents, money can
be safely forwarded through the Post-
Office.

☞ We have much foreign matter
on hand, which will receive attention.

ERRATA.

In No. 14, page 114—article, "hospi-
tal patients"—for "19,718," &c. read
18,718, &c. Page 111, 3d column—22d
line from the top, for "exercised" read
exorcised. Page 113, 20th line, read for
"Sir Scott" Sir *Walter* Scott.

Since our *Devil* joined the "cold water"
he is *full* of—*blunders*.

while the women were performing all the business of agriculture.

In the first centuries of the Roman Republic, the care of the kitchen and garden was intrusted to the mother of the family.

It is to an Empress of China that we are indebted for the culture of the mulberry tree, and the rearing of silk-worms.

Isabella, sister to Charles V., married to the unfortunate Christian King of Denmark, made the Danes adopt the use of garden vegetables; and taught them that mode of culture by her own example.

Marie Sybille de Merian braved the dangers of a long and disagreeable voyage, to study botany in Surinam; from whence she brought a figured herbal forming a large quarto volume.

The charming Hydrangea, so well known under the name of Hortensia, in a new tribute paid by Dommersn to the talents and memory of Mademoiselle Hortense de Paute.

Elizabeth Blackwall has published a work on botany, in six volumhs folio, with figured plants, which is held in great estimation by the learned.

Madame Victorine de Chatenay has published a work in three volumes, entitled, Le Calendrier de Flore (Flora' Calendar) in which are united correctness as to facts, with that peculiar grace of epistolary which is so peculiar to the sex.

Madame de Genlis, whose name is above all praise, has written with her usual eloquence, several articles on botany.

The charming garden at Kew, one of the first, one of the handsomest, and one of the most luxuriant of those landscape-gardens which the English have imitated from the Chinese, was erected by the princess of Wales.

SPECIE.

The circulating (specie) medium of Great Britain is said by the Duke of Wellington to amount to £65,100,000; of which £28,000,000 is gold.

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, APRIL 12, 1830.

WORKING CLASSES NO. 6.

No class of citizens in the community, deserve, in a higher degree, the fostering care of government, than the "working-men;" neither are there any who ought to be more cautious in their advances towards a fancied reformation. There will always be demagogues and sycophants enough to take upon themselves *all* the trouble of *thinking*, provided they can be excused from labor, and at the same time, make money by it.

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of *all*, that they should begin to think for themselves; and in order to judge correctly, it is necessary in the first instance, that we should possess a sufficient number of facts, with respect to what has gone before, to calculate for the future, and at the same time make due allowance for the difference in circumstances; for we may rest assured that the like causes under like circumstances, will produce the like effects.

From a perusal of some of the New-York papers, we should suppose that the great commercial emporium of the world was in a complete state of vassalage, and that a servitude but little short of that endured by the ancient Gauls, in the days of Tacitus, actually existed, and that a *Jacade* was ready to assume the reins of government for the purpose of redeeming a people from bondage; and Rome could never have been apparently more convulsed in the days of the ignorant and seditious tribunes, at the first introduction of the *Agrarian law.* A strange delusion seems to pervade the minds of some of our fellow-citizens in that city, and it is not at this time easy to foresee the consequences—the waves of a too speedy revolution might possibly involve all parties in a promiscuous ruin. Let every free-born American beware how he suffers himself to be led astray by the arts and sophistry of base and designing men, under the false guise of friendship to the working classes.

Does any sensible, industrious working-man, in a country like ours, where we have territory sufficient to subsist many hundred millions of inhabitants, wish to see Skidmore's Agrarian law go into effect? Is there an enterprising American, who has the knowledge of men and things—and we trust there are few who have not—who wishes to see a law passed to prohibit the use of machinery, according to Slater's plan? Are there any who would wish to throw us back into primitive barbarism? If there are such let them speak,—let Skidmore join the shakers and Slater go to Spain, to join company with his friend the "overseer" and assist in "clearing out the river" in the neighborhood of the *town* of Bilboa.

Expatriated foreigners, who appear to be quite ignorant of our institutions, and who are unable, from long habit, to enjoy liberty where it is offered them, should be looked upon as dangerous monitors: for in escaping from despotism, they wish to introduce anarchy. What greater insult could be offered to a free people than a comparison between themselves and the priest-ridden, ignorant vassals of the Spanish crown—men who have not even the right to cultivate the soil of their lord and master—where the country is one vast sheep-walk—where the peasants, in many places are denied land enough for a small potatoe-patch; and whose poverty and wretchedness is only equalled by their ignorance and superstition. Well may the pious Spanish "overseer" remind the *learned* friend of Mr. Slater, that if government did not allow the people a scanty daily pittance, they must sure-

HE BASTILE OF SAXONY.

This vast rock," says Trenck, "is
a fortress that an enemy must subdue
re he can conquer Saxony. It con-
s but a small garrison, incapable of
ing a sally; and serves only to secure
records of the country and prisoners
state. Konigstein is the Bastile of
tony, in which many a brave man has
ed out his life in durance. When I
s there, part of the rock was blown up
form casements. In doing this, there
s found a dungeon bored in the solid
ne, to the depth of sixty fathoms. At
e bottom of the dungeon appeared a
d-stead, on which a skeleton reposed,
id by its side the remains of a dead
g. Mournful sight for a heart possess-
d of the feelings of a man! How sa-
age the tyrant who can invent such tor-
ures for his fellow creatures, and can lie
lown on his pillow, conscious that in a
hole like this, a man is slowly consu-
ming the lamp of life, feebly supported
by vain hopes of compassion. "Even
now," adds Trenk, "these walls of this
prison confine three persons not unworthy
of notice. One of these was private sec-
retary to the court of Saxony, and in the
year 1756 betrayed the secrets of the
Dresden archives to the king of Prussia.
He was taken in Poland, and has now
been four-and-thirty years in a dungeon;
he still lives—but his appearance is more
that of a wild beast, than of a man.

"Another is Colonel Acton. He who
is acquainted with the secret history of
Dresden will remember the horrid poison
scheme which was detected, but was
thought proper to be kept secret. Acton
was chief in the conspiracy.

"The third is a fine young Swede.—
Six years ago he was arrested at Leipsic,
at the private request of the king of Swe-
den, and brought to Konigstein in a mask.
When he was taken, he defended himself
like a lion, claiming his right to be pro-
tected by the law of nations. This man
is excluded from the light of day. No
one sees him, no one speaks to him, and
on pain of death, no one must know what
his name is, who he is, or even that he is
here. From what I could learn, he is
no criminal; he has had no trial; but
some state or love intrigue at the Swe-
dish court has brought on him his fate.—
Pity him, reader! he has no deliverance
to hope for but in death: for the elector
has promised the king of Sweden that he
shall never behold the beams of the sun.
He is now under thirty years of age, and
the worthy governor cannot speak of him
without tears of compassion in his eyes:
he shrugs up his shoulders, looks up to
heaven and says, 'It is the elector's or-
der, and I must obey. God help him!'"

SERVICES RENDERED TO AGRICULTURE BY WOMEN.

The perfection which agriculture, the first and most important of all industrious pursuits, has attained, has not been confined to man alone; in this he has been assisted by that partner which the Eternal, in the height of his beneficence, has given him, to share his labors, to alleviate his pains, and to embellish his life. Indeed, by opening the annals of the world, and by reverting to the most distant periods of time we shall perceive through the glimmering light which succeeds the darkness of unknown centuries, that woman, so well designated by Madame Bourdie in her epistle to the men, as "the flower of the human species," has had, in all ages a direct share in the progress of agriculture.

By raising up the veil which fiction and heathenism have placed between us and truth, we shall see, in a very remote back-ground, history pointing to Isis, and saying, "she was queen of Egypt."

While Osiris was dictating laws to the Egyptians, Isis his wife, was giving them those precepts of agriculture which rendered his dominions the richest in the universe. Isis had chosen the ox as her type, on account of its great usefulness in agriculture; from hence Egyptians fancied that the soul of that princess had, after her death, animated the ox; and impelled by this idea, they exalted that useful animal to the rank of a deity.

There are still extant several statutes of Isis, which represent her with the body of a woman and the head of an ox; and we know of several monuments, on which their numerous inscriptions witness what an idea those people who had adopted the worship of Isis, entertained of their deity.

If we continue in our attempts to dispel the rising clouds which fable and superstition have raised around truth, we shall find in Sicily's queen, who conferred the greatest benefits on mankind by giving them lessons of agriculture, by making them acquainted with the use of corn, and with the mode of cultivating it. That queen is Ceres, whom the ancients, by an allegory, equally just and ingenious, have represented as the mother of Plutus; meaning, unquestionably, that agriculture is the source of all riches.

The Greeks, who personified all received favors as they deified all virtues, wishing to perpetuate their gratitude to the queen of Sicily, made her the goddess of agriculture and harvest.

These facts, purified from the dross of fable and mythology, prove that the two best cultivated countries, whose fruitfulness was envied by all others, were indebted to women for their fertility. How many more instances could be here adduced! We might name Minerva, queen of Athens, who brought her subjects acquainted with the olive tree, and the use of its fruit; and who made them cultivate the land, instead of following piracy, which she suppressed. The honors of apotheosis, conferred on Flora, on Pomona, on Pales, Perenna, Bubona, Mellona, Vellonio, &c. afford just ground to believe, that all these women rendered services to agriculture.

In Sparta, while the men were fighting for their country, the women were cultivating the soil. In the Isle-Dyeaux, belonging to the department of La-Vendee, the men are exclusively employed in navigation, fisheries, &c.; and the women, from time out of mind, have taken upon themselves all the agricultural labors of the Island.

Among almost all savage nations, men have enjoyed the pleasures of hunting

from acid peat, each 50, from lamp oil 136, from coal 140, from wax 166, pure olifiant gas 210.

Tallow is nearly on a par with oil.—The production of light from the first four was so trifling that they did not seem applicable to economical purposes.

A Swedish botanist has discovered that certain plants emit light on certain occasions: among which are the marigold.—This light appears in faint flashes, in the dark, from the orange-colored plant, which is scarcely visible in pale ones. The monkshood, pacolum majus, the orange lilly, lilium bulbiferum, the Indian pink, tegetes patula, are all said to possess this quality.

VENTRILOQUIAL GALLANTRY.

Bordeau, a learned critic of the sixteenth century, gives a curious account of the enterprising schemes practised by a ventriloquist who was valet de chambre to Francis First. The fellow, whose name was Louis Brabant, had fallen in love with a young, handsome, and rich heiress; but was rejected by the parents as an unsuitable match for their daughter, on account of the lowness of his circumstances. The young lady's father dying, he paid a visit to the widow, who was totally ignorant of his singular talent. Suddenly, on his first appearance in open day, in her own house, and in the presence of several persons who were with her, she heard herself accosted in a voice resembling that of her dead husband, and which seemed to proceed from above, exclaiming, "Give my daughter in marriage to Louis Brabant; he is a man of great fortune, and of an excellent character. I now endure the inexpressible torments of purgatory, for having refused her to him. If you obey this admonition I shall soon be delivered from this place of torment. You will at the same time provide a worthy husband for your daughter, and procure everlasting repose to the soul of your poor husband."

The widow could not for a moment, resist the dread summons, which had not the most distant appearance of proceeding from Louis Brabant: whose countenance exhibited no visible change, and whose lips were closed and motionless during the delivery of it. Accordingly she consented immediately to receive him for her son-in-law. Louis's finances, however, were in a low situation and the formalities attending the marriage contract rendered it necessary for him to exhibit some show of riches, and not to give the ghost the lie direct. He accordingly went to work upon a fresh subject, one Cornu, an old and rich banker at Lyons, who had accumulated immense wealth by usury and extortion, and was known to be haunted by remorse of conscience on account of the manner in which he had acquired it.

Having contracted an intimate acquaintance with this man, he one day, while they were sitting together in the usurer's little back parlor, artfully turned the conversation on religious subjects, demons, spectres, the pains of purgatory, and the torments of hell. During an interval of silence between them, a voice was heard which to the astonished banker seemed that of a deceased father, complaining, as in the former case, of his dreadful situation in purgatory, and calling upon him to deliver him instantly thence, by putting into the hands of Louis Brabant, then with him, a large sum for the redemption of Christians then in slavery with the Turks; threatened him, at the same time with eternal punishment, if he did not take this method to expiate likewise his own sins. Louis Brabant affected a due degree of astonishment on the occasion, and further promoted the deception, by acknowledging his having devoted himself to the prosecution of the charitable design imputed to him by the ghost. An old usurer is naturally suspicious. Accordly the wary banker made a second appointment with the ghost's delegate for the next day; and to render any design upon him utterly abortive, took him into the open fields, where not a house, nor a tree, nor even a bush, nor a pit, was in sight, capable of screening any supposed confederate. This extraordinary caution excited the ventriloquist to exert all the powers of his art. Wherever the banker conducted him, at every step his ears were saluted on all sides with the complaints and groans not only of his father, but of his deceased relations, imploring him in the name of every saint in the kalendar, to have mercy on his own soul and theirs, by effectually seconding with his purse the intentions of his worthy companions. Cornu could no longer resist what he conceived to be the voice from heaven, and accordingly carried his guest home with him and paid him down ten thousand crowns; with which the *honest* ventriloquist returned to Paris, and married his mistress.

If there ever had been nothing, there never could have been any thing.

FRANCIS I.

"Captivity,
That comes with honor, is true liberty."

[Massinger.

When Francis, after having performed prodigies of valour and of personal courage, and after having two horses killed under him, was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia, he was conducted captive to the celebrated convent of Carthusian Friars at Pavia. He sent to his mother, Louisa of Savoy, regent of France in his absence, the melancholy news of his captivity, conceived in these dignified and expressive terms: "Tout est perda, madame, hormis l'honneur."

From Pavia, Francis was conducted to Madrid, where he was closely confined, and treated with great indignity, contrary to the advice given to Charles the Fifth, by one of his counsellors, the bishop of Osma, who advised his sovereign to present Francis with his liberty, with no other conditions annexed to it, than that of becoming his ally; urging that it would be an act of generosity worthy of so great a monarch.

Francis suffered extremely from his imprisonment, and would most probably have died from it, had not his sister, the queen of Navarre, visited him in his wretched and solitary state. So much did this behavior endear his sister to him that he always called her, "son ame," "sa mignon;" and notwithstanding his over strict attachment to the church of Rome, he permitted her to become a protestant, without interfering with her religious opinions.

When Francis was at length released from his imprisonment, and after he had crossed in a boat the small river Fontarabia, which divides Spain from France, he mounted a fleet Arabian courser that was brought him, and drawing his sword cried out, in a tone of transport and exultation, "I am still a king!"

The number of vessels of war in the U. S. navy is 39. Of these 7 are ships of the line; 7 frigates of the first class; 3 of the second class; 15 sloops of war, and 7 schooners. Twenty-two of these are in commission.

Five ships of the line and six frigates are building.

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN.—*Pope.*

O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: APRIL 12, 1830. [NEW SERIES—NO. 15.

ARCHITECTURE.

(*Continued.*)

he Saxon style is easily recognized by assive columns and semi-circular ar-s, which usually spring from capitals, out the intervention of the entabla-

the first Saxon buildings, the mould- were extremely simple, the greater consisting of fillets and flat-bands, ight angles with each other, and to general façade. The archivolts and osts were similar to those found in Roman edifices. The general plan disposition of the latter Saxon chur- were as follows: The chief en- ce was at the west end, into the nave, ne upper end of which was a cross, h the arms of it extending from north south; the east end containing the ir, terminated in a semi-circular n. A tower was erected over the tre of the cross, and another was fre- ntly added, and sometimes two, to tain the bells.

The large churches contained a nave two side aisles, one on each side of nave, and were divided into three s or stories, the lower consisting of a ge of arcades on each side. The mid- a range of galleries between the roof the vaulting of the aisles, and the ermost range of the windows. The ars were either square, polygonical, or ular. Such was the thickness of the lls and pillars, that buttresses were necessary, neither were they in use. e appertures are splayed from the llions on both sides. The dressings generally placed on the splayed jambs heads of the arches, and but seldom the face of the walls; and where s is the case, the projections are not ry prominent. The dressing of the nbs frequently consist of one, or seve- engaged columns upon each side.— he imposts, particularly those of the windows, have the appearance of being part of the wall itself. The doors, in general, are formed in deep recession, and a series of equi-distant engaged columns, placed upon each jamb, and cone, such that two horizontal straight lines would pass through the axis of each series, and would, if produced, terminate in a point. Each column is attached to a recess, formed by two planes, consisting of an interior right angle. The angle, at the meeting of every two of these recesses, formed, are exterior right angles—were sometimes obtunded and frequently hollowed. The archivolts, resting on the capitals of the columns, are formed on the soffit shelving, like the jambs below. The ornaments of columns, and mouldings, are of very simple forms. The rudely scattered figures which occur in door-cases, when the head of the door itself is square, indicate a Roman original, and are mostly referable to an era immediately preceding the conquest.

After the Norman conquest, the general forms of the parts remained the same, though the extended dimensions of the churches were greatly enlarged. The vaultings became much more lofty, the pillars of greater diameter, the ornaments more frequent and elaborately finished. Towers of very large dimensions and great height were placed in these, in the centre or at the west end of the cathedral and conventual churches.

[*To be continued.*]

LIGHT.

(*Concluded.*)

Wax is less fusable than tallow, and will admit a much thinner wick to the candles, and needs no snuffing; while in a tallow candle it is necessary to have a large wick, taking up the tallow as it melts.

When a candle with a thick wick is first lighted, and the wick snuffed short, the flame is perfect and luminous, unless its diameter is very great; in which last case, there is an opake part in the middle, where the combustion is impeded, for the want of air. As the wick becomes longer, the space between the upper extremity, and the apex of the flame is diminished; and consequently the oil which issues from that extremity, having a less space of ignition to pass through, is less completely burned, and passes off in smoke. This evil continues to increase, until at length the upper extremity of the wick projects beyond the flame, and forms a support for the accumulation of soot, which is afforded by the imperfect combustion. A candle in this situation affords scarcely one-tenth of the light which the due combustion of the materials would produce; and tallow candles, on this account, require continual snuffing. But on the contrary, if we consider the wax candle, we find that as the wick lengthens, the light becomes less, and the cup or cavity becomes filled with melted wax. The wick, however, being thin and flexible, does not long hold its place in the centre of the flame; neither does it when these enlarge its diameter so as to prevent an access of air to the internal parts. The difficult fusibility of wax renders it practicable to burn a large quantity of fluid, by the means of a small wick; and that this small wick, by turning on one side, in consequence of its flexibility, performs the operation of snuffing upon itself, in a much more accurate manner than it can ever be performed mechanically.

Mr. Henry made some experiments on the light afforded by different gasses, and found that it was apparently in the ratio of the oxygen that entered into combination with the hydrogen they contained.—Thus 100 parts of pure hydrogen gas required from 50 to 54 of oxygen, 100 gas from oak, 42 from moist charcoal, and

tain tenure of sickly beauty's "frail and feverish being;"—and they hear not the "still small voice" of nature, which warns them to be women. Untried and close concealed, the character fails in stamina and spontaneous power; while from deficient exercise, the constitution becomes incapable of resisting the slightest shock to the body, unequally and prematurely expanded in the sultry drawing room, is destitute of the symmetrical proportions of real beauty. When these fair ones are called upon to be wives and mothers they are often found to be doubly wanting.

To ———.

From his room to the deck they brought him, drest
In his funeral rites by his own request—
With his boots and stock and garments on,
And nought but the breathing spirit gone—
For he wished a child might come and lay
An unstartled hand upon his clay—
Then they wrapt his corse in the tarry sheet,
To the dead as Araby spices sweet,
And prayed not him to seek the depths below,
Where waves never beat, nor tempests blow.
No steeds, with their nodding plumes, were here,
No sailed hearse, and no corsed bier,
To bear, with pomp and parade away
The dead, to sleep with his kindred clay;
But the little group,—silent few.
Their sympathizing mixed with the hardy crew,—
Stood thoughtful round, till a prayer was said
O'er the clods of the deaf unconscious dead.
Then they bore his remains to the vessel's side,
And committed them safe to the dark blue tide;
One sullen plunge, and the scene is o'er,
The heaving swell on all is rolled before.
With the green of its glories and the bloom of its
prime—
[illegible] pearly caye—in sandy coral cell—
Our dead shall sleep as sweetly, as well,
As if inhumed in the pomp of Parian tombs,
Where the East and the South breathe their rich
perfumes
Nor forgotten shall be the humblest one,
Tho' he sleep in the watery waste alone,
When the trump of the Angel sounds with dread,
And the sea, like the earth, gives up its dead.

A clergyman catechising the youths of his parish, put the first question in Heidelberg's Catechism to a girl—"*What is your only consolation in life and in death?*" The poor girl smiled, and no doubt felt queer, but did not answer: The priest insisted—"Well then," said she, "if I *must tell*, it is the *little shoe-maker, that wears a striped jacket.*"

An Irish lodger being asked how he had passed the night, replied, "Aye, indeed, well enough, for I *slept* so cold, I was *awake* the whole night."

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

K. MILLER, the present occupant of this establishment, has put the same in good order. All those who favor him with their Custom shall receive a *quid pro quo*, as our lawyers say.

Palmyra, Sept. 22, 1829.

*** A few boarders can be accommodated, as above.—*April* 3, 1830. K. M.

PALMYRA LIVERY STABLE.

M. KINGMAN continues the above establishment in this village, and having made large additions to the same, in *Horses, Coaches, Gigs, Sulkeys, Sleighs* and *Cutters*, is enabled to accommodate his customers in a superior style, and on reasonable terms.

A LINE OF POST Coaches will ply daily between this village and Canandaigua—Fare moderate.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

Thomas Rogers 2d, assignee of J. & L. Thayer, H. & C. Thayer, and J. & L. Thayer & Co. of Palmyra, offers for sale, at the store lately occupied by J. & L. Thayer & Co. a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, which will be sold wholesale or retail—at cost.

Sulphur Springs House!

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after expressing his gratitude for past encouragement, begs leave to inform the public, that his establishment is open for the reception of company, travellers and other parties of pleasure, who may be accommodated in the best style.

EAGLE HOTEL, PALMYRA.

[illegible] this place, that [illegible] this establishment [illegible] public patronage. [illegible] nothing shall be wanting [illegible] determined to [illegible] to the comfort [illegible] as well [illegible] hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

ALLYN WILLIAMS, Merchant Tailor, most respectfully begs leave to inform the public in general, and his old friends in particular, that he continues to carry on business in the "brick block," two doors west of the "stone front" store. He has a grateful remembrance of the liberal patronage received in this village, and hopes to merit its continuance. On hand, Brood—and other Cloths.

Palmyra, Jan. 1830.

PINE LUMBER.

The subscribers have on hand, at their Lumber Yard, lately occupied by Meech & Woodward, 100,000 feet of *PINE LUMBER*, much of which is first quality.—Also, 10,000 ft. of *White-wood Siding*: together with a large quantity of firsts rate white pine SHINGLES; all of which will be sold unusually low. PERRY & MASON.

Palmyra, March, 1830.

N. B. Also, as above, a constant supply of *WINDOW SASH*, warranted to be well made.

The sucscriber has LOST by lending and otherwise, a number of Books, among which were M'Intire on Globes, Grammer of Chemistry, &c. Any person or persons having them in possession, will please leave the same at the Palmyra Bookstore. A. COLE

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of PAYNE & GILBERT, or to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts, without further notice.

C. T. PAYNE.

Palmyra, April 3, 1830.

ROCHESTER RECESS.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, informs the public, that the "Rochester Recess" has been put *in order*. His *larder* has been replenished with all the *dainties* a fertile country can afford. His cook is *imperial*, and while his BAR is well supplied, nothing shall be wanting to the comfort of his guests.

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. BATTERSON, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has established the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, in this village. Monuments, Tomb-Stones, Fire-Slabs, &c. &c. can be had on short notice, executed in the best manner.

Storage, Forwarding, & Commission Business.

JAMES FIELD has taken the extensive WARE HOUSES situated on Rose's Basin, adjoining the Collector's Office, in this village. Liberal advances will be made on produce, and business done on accommodating terms.

Salt and flour, constantly for sale, for ready

HENRY LUPKINS,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dresser, &c. &c. informs the inhabitants of this village that his "office" is a few rods east of the "Eagle Hotel," where all calls in his *line* of business will be attended to in good style.

BENJAMIN BROOKS,

(Successor to Dr. Lewis Brooks,)

Carries on the business of *Shaving* and *Hair Dressing* at the old stand opposite Squire Jerome's Law Office, where he will *punctually* be found ready to wait on friends at all times. Mr. Brooks also offers his services as FIDDLE for Balls, Ievees, Pig-shaves, or Anti-Masonic Meetings. His terms will be reasonable.

THE [illegible]

Will be published EVERY WEEK, at our Bower on Wintergreen Hill, (on such days as may suit our own convenience,) and delivered to subscribers through the Post-Office, by which medium, also, all letters and communications, subscriptions and remittances intended for this paper, should be sent, addressed "*Obediah Dogberry, Esquire, Palmyra.*"

TERMS—One Dollar for the Series, (4 months,) IN ADVANCE.

n are employed at 6 reals or 1*s*. 2 1-2*d* day.

From the Christian Almanac.

LIGIOUS CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

The following list exhibits the name income of the principle Religious ritable Societies in the World.

BIBLE.

Societies.	*Income.*
erican	$143,184
tish and Foreign	347,601
nburgh	15,600
nch Protestant	9,243
ernian	28,670
al and Military, (British)	15,639

EDUCATION.

erican	30,034
erican Sunday School	76,806
h Education	159,671
day School Union (Brit.)	26,845

JEWS.

don	61,568

MISSIONARY.

erican Foreign Board.	113,901
erican Baptist	15,000
erican Methodist	14,176
erican Home	26,997
erican Presbyterian	8,000
erican Reformed Dutch	5,000
ptist (British)	[illegible]480
urch (British)	193,600
nch Protestant	4,[illegible]
pel Propagation, (Brit.)	128,475
ndon	201,328
otch	19,780
ited Brethren	48,510
eleyan, (British)	191,963

TRACT AND BOOK.

erican Tract	60,153
h Tract and Book (London)	20,157
ayer-Book & Homily (Brit.)	12,[illegible]
ligious Tract, (London)	[illegible],725

MISCELLANEOUS.

itish & Foreign Sbpher's	8,595
ristian Knowledge (Brit.)	300,290
ntinental, (British)	11,761
ibertine, (London)	37,470
merican Temperance	3,592
merican Colonization	19,561
tal amount	$2,500,000

The following is a statement of the numbers of the different religious denominations of the United States:

Roman Catholics,		600,000
Methodists,		421,000
Calvinistic Baptists, probably,		115,000
Presbyterians,	146,297	261,297
Congregationalists,	115,000	
Unitarian Congregations,		150
Episcopal Churches,		598
German Reformed Members,		30,000
Lutheran Congregations,		800
Friends, Orthodox and Hicksites, supposed to includo all who have been educated Quakers		750,000

Post Office returns.—The Postmaster General's return of the amount of postages received during the last year, presents some results strongly indicative of the business character of the city and state of N. York.

The aggregate *profit* or net receipts of postage from the state of New-York, is.	$272,524
That from Pennsylvania,	152,040
That from Massachusetts,	107,544
That from Virginia,	75,165
That from S. Carolina,	44,075
The clear profits of postage from the city of New-York,	[illegible]
Philidelphia,	[illegible]
Baltimore,	[illegible]
Boston,	[illegible]
New-Orleans,	[illegible]

Thus it appears that, the net profits from the city of New-York, are but greatly short of those received from the whole state of Pennsylvania, and more than received by any other state in the Union.

N. Y. Evn. Post.

COLLECTORS OF CANAL TOLLS—1830.

Erie Canal.

John B. Staats	Collector at	Albany
Abijah Wheeler	"	West Troy
James Myres	"	Schenectady
Sanders Lansing	"	Little Falls
Thomas M. Francis	"	Utica
Bela B. Hyde	"	Rome
David S. Colvin	"	Syracuse
William H. Noble	"	Montezuma
John Adams	"	Lyons
Philip Grandin	"	Palmyra
John Bowman	"	Rochester
Brigham B. Hill	"	Brockport
Roswell S. Burrows	"	Albion
Alex. W. Douglass	"	Lockport
Bentin W. Barker	"	Buffalo

Cayuga and Seneca Canal.

Nicholas Ayrault	Collector at	Geneva

Oswego Canal.

Mathew W. Davis	Collector at	Salina
Peter D. Huguniu	"	Oswego

Zebulon Reeves, superintendent of repairs from the west end of the Irondequoit embankment to the lock at Montezuma, but not including the lock.

[From the Journal of Health.]

PAINS OF INDOLENCE.

No greater mistake is ever made than when we are told by an unreflecting people, that a state of repose and indolence is natural and desirable to all men. If this be ever the case, it can be predicated of those alone in the lowest grade of humanity. A New Hollander, or a Hottentot, may possibly be content to crawl on in the mire of sloth and brutality, until compelled by irresistible necessity to bestir himself: there is nothing so alluring in the condition of these poor creatures as to make them objects of imitation. But with a refined and cultivated mind, and a station, however modest, provided it be without the reach of the calls of compulsory duty, one has entitled upon him a most restless and troublesome companion, in the shape of a constant goading desire to be occupied. This harpy pursues the unemployed, and vitiates the banquet of tranquil life, at which they would fain recline themselves. Knowing that they are liable to its attacks, if caught in idleness, it is amusing to see by what pitiful contrivances people attempt to deceive themselves into a belief that they are busy. Pastimes and amusements are encumbered with regulations—and pleasures made formal and heavy. Importance is attached to the most trifling occurrences of "life's dull round;" and the rules of etiquette and punctilio are enforced by the severest penalties. Although occupied in nothing real, useful, or national—yet "that nothing" must always be transacted at the most critical period of the day, and with all due observances of place and circumstances, or the charm will not work. The man of leisure becomes, in consequence, often metamorphosed into the most bustling, anxious repository of little paltry cares. Cheated of his own quiet, he keeps the most watchful jealous look-out upon the repose of his neighbors,—and woe to the unfortunate slumberer upon whom he inflicts his presence.

To the state of listlessness and inactivity, too frequently attendant upon habits of indolence, the most disordered states of mind owe their origin. Up rise spectres, haunting the distempered imagination. Hence many of these is sought in strong excitement, which is succeeded by moping, nervous melancholy. Indigestion with its train of woes, is induced by too great attention to the only regular business of the day—eating and drinking. If some hasty mandate does not prevent, suicide is too often resorted to as the only refuge from ennui, and where the sufferer is doomed to linger on in this long disease, he can know neither pleasure nor repose. The full coloring and contrast, which labor and useful occupation give to the picture, are wanting, and there remains but an unmeaning—an insipid blank. Sleep flies his pillow—and enjoyment from the most alluring of his pastimes. A mere passenger in the ship of life, his sickly existence is passed in disgust and nothingness.

Females, both by constitution and education, are particularly liable to suffer from the passive state induced by entire retirement. So much is present to captivate their native delicacy and timidity, that they overlook the danger arising from these being morbidly increased. Surrounded with unnumbered details, they have frequently no one engrossing occupation. Leaning for support on some loved relative, and depending by the hope that they may so continue secure and blameless, they too often prepare neither for the disappointments nor the duties of real life. The willing homage of the protecting sex raises them above the thoughts and cares of the busy world. They are seldom, if ever, told of the uncer-

He is a man whose face, on Sunday, is stretched as *long* as a face can be, and not *tear*—who was also turned out of church for slander, &c.

Now would this *turtle* was known about, the people gathered together, and gave the *Hero* as a reward for punishing this *brutish beast*, a *great gift*—bearing for its motto, "*nemo me impune lacessit*," "and still, thou hast done a good deed, thou valiant man—while they exclaimed —we rejoice in thy *fall*, O *Israel*.

PAUL PRY.

"DESERTERS—$30 REWARD."

Notice is hereby given, to the young gentlemen of Rochester, that I have retaken the ** male *recruit*, who lately *deserted* from me, at the *hospital* at Coonsville, and that I have provided her with new and comfortable *quarters*, in the *barracks* at Cornhill. I have also taken effectual measures to prevent another escape. A vigilant look out is kept at all times—a *patrol* visits her [illegible] day-time—once at ten A. M. and again at three P. M. and I myself *mount guard* with **r, from seven in the evening, until near day-light.

All persons who, after this notice, shall in any way be concerned in aiding, contriving or attempting the escape of said recruit, or who shall *have any thing to do with her*, I shall punish in a summary manner.

I also hereby offer a reward of "thirty dollars" for the detection of the person who *seduced* the said *recruit* from my *rendezvous* at Coonsville.

Any further information can be had, by calling on CAPT. NASLE-TWANG,
Of the U. S. Army—at the Buzzard Tavern.
Rochester, April 1, 1830.

Mr. *Pill* is *staying* 5 Miles east, in a princely office, with a valuable library, and splendid ornaments—perfumed with the choicest Arabian spices—altogether as much resembling a barber-shop, as any thing else—carries his head quite too high—had better mend his manners, as well as morals—not quarrel with, or talk so freely about M****'d l****s.

A — " you say was good—you know her to be a worthy character—you know the danger in which she served you, in entering your b**k w****w in the evening—why not pay her—she may send more letters—but now it is temperance and sobriety, with a vengeance.

CUSTOM OF THE PLACE.

☞ Wanted to know, if a *small fellow* in "clam-town," (T. D.) has not had a hand in fomenting discord in a certain family in that region. LOOK-OUT.

Infancy of Knowledge.—Mankind at the beginning of the fifteenth century, are thus described in the Liverpool Observer:

"They [illegible] looked into heaven or earth, or [illegible] the sea nor land, as has been [illegible] had philosophy without [illegible] divinity, and mathematics without [illegible] geometry without scales, and [illegible] demonstration.

They made [illegible] gunpowder, shot, [illegible] or the like—[illegible] made their bonfires without squibs or crackers.—They went to sea without compass and [illegible] without the needle. They sleeped [illegible] stars without telescopes, and measured [illegible] without barometers. Learning [illegible] no printing presses, writing no paper, no ink. The lover was forced to send his mistress a deal board for a letter, and a billet-doux might be the size of an ordinary trencher. They were clothed without manufactures, and their rich [illegible] robes were the skins of the most formidable monsters.—They carried on their trade without books, and correspondence without posts—their merchants kept no accounts, their shopkeepers no cash books—they had surgery without anatomy, and physicians without materia medica; they gave emetics without epicacuanha, and cured agues without bark."

Education.—It is a pity, that commonly more care is had, yea, and that amongst very wise men, to find out rather a cunning man for their horse than a cunning man for their children. They say nay, in word, but they do so in deed; for to the one they will gladly give a stipened of 200 crowns by year, and loth to offer to the other 200 shillings. God that sitteth in heaven, laugheth their choice to scorn, for he suffereth them to have tame and well ordered horses, but wild and unfortunate children; and therefore, in the end, they find more pleasure in their horses, than comfort in their children.—*Roger Aschem.*

In vain you propose to be orderly in the conduct of your affairs, if you are irregular in the distribution of your time.—*Blair.*

STATISTICS.

SPAIN.

Spain contained, according to estimation, in 1826, the following number of inhabitants, viz:

Lay inhabitants,	13,490,081
Clergy,	127,345
Sailors	14,064
Total	13,732,172

In the city of Madrid, in the year 1827, there were—

Marriages,	1,240
Deaths in private houses	2,111
do. in three principal hospials,	1,742
Births—legitimate,	4,341
do. illegitimate,	1,071
Total births,	5,412

The same year there were admitted into the foundling hospitals, 1,071; and so dreadful was the mortality among them that only 117 lived long enough to be baptised. About two-thirds of the foundlings committed to the hospitals in Spain, are supposed to die the first year, from the want of care.

The number of patients admitted to the great hospitals in Madrid, the same year, (1827,) amounted to 15,404; of whom 19,718 were dismissed, cured.

The sacred and royal *monte de Piedad* (an ecclesiastical establishment,) of Madrid has relieved from purgatory, since its establishment in 1824 till Nov. 1826, 2,080,[illegible] souls, at an expense of £1,720,-537.

In the whole kingdom, the same year, were 1,283 convictions for murder—1,773 for attempts to murder, to wit: stabbing and wounding, and 52 for rapes.

The population of England and Wales differs very little from that of Spain; and during the years 1826—27, there were 74 convictions for murder, and attempts by stabbing &c.—averaging 37 per [illegible] The ratio is 81 to 1, between [illegible] England.

In the city of Seville, 2,000 men and the same number of women are employed in the royal tobacco factory at 10 to 4 reals, or from 2*s.* to 10*d* sterling, per day. In the mines of Adra, about 10,000

'or the sake of illustration, it may be amiss to premise, that every amunity, whether great or small, tains at least three *sorts* of inhabi-s, to wit, *good, bad* and *indifferent.* s may appear, at the first glance, ook a little like a sylogism; but it become necessary, in too many ances, to *drop* the first *term*, which l alter the *construction* very mate-ly. Now our system is this—(we rely submit it for consideration,) *vice* and *folly* come completely hin the scope of our labors—as l have faults," and as it often be-nes necessary to visit remote cor-s of this benighted land, with our herly chastisements, which may at t (in some instances,) appear more evous than pleasant, and as we not tell at all times, how deeply *disease* may be seated, we have ncluded to begin with the most me-orious—those who may have the ongest hold on *honesty*, (in case the rd still has a meaning,) and watching entively the muscles of the face, ring the operation of the *costic*, we n easily detect the degree of turpi-de contained in the *composition.*—is, when tested by a regular and ect ratio, will give the sum total of e, through all its ramifications, wn to the very den of iniquity.—e should probably never have ought of this plan, had we not inad-rtantly hit upon it, in reference to a ighboring village. But, from the wry faces," we discover, that the *gument* is not *over* favorable to the orals of the community at large.

Sir—Be good enough to inform us what can the matter be" about "vera-corner." It would be a pity that ne of our "respectables" should get into ouble, for simply lending his name to one of the family."

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Lockville, April 1, 1830.

Mr. Reflector—

Sir—In reading your paper, I was astonished at your familiarity with both ancient and modern history, which, to say the least, is quite uncommon at this day, in men of your *profession*. But sir, allow me to inquire whether you possess the same knowledge of Scott and Cooper, that you do of Strabo, Tautus, Diodorus, Siculus, Livy, Plutarch, &c. of the ancients, as well as Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, Goldsmith, Smollett, &c. of the moderns.

Although you do not appear to be in *love* with hovels of an ordinary cast, no more than myself, I presume—no—I will have no presumptions in the matter, but go on with my business.—

Now, sir, Scott tells a long story about a Scotchman (his countryman,) who lived somewhere in the Highlands, who made much money by levying *black mails*. His name was *Rob Roy*. This Rob Roy was supposed to belong to the "clan of the Campbells," and a lineal descendant from the *Chief* of that once powerful family. But *our* Rob Roy is quite another *animal*, and don't know any thing more about "black mail" than he does about measuring boards correctly. * * * * *

The Scotch Rob Roy lived in *state*, in a *gorge* of the Highlands. *Ours* was never heard of until about the completion of the "Erie Canal," when he was first discovered "*polling*" up and down the *ditch* in an "old scow," his dark visage shaded by a seal-skin cap, which made the *boatmen* think that he might possiby be *amphibious*; and I own, myself, that he has many features and qualities, said to be possessed by the "monsters of the deep;" (the shark for instance,) besides, his natural habits assort but ill with any *land* animal, known at this day, which leads me to conclude that his race has become *extinct*, with the exception of himself.

Want of time denies me the privilege of giving, at this juncture, a complete biography of this rare "production of nature, so that the story of "old pacer," his quarrels, his amours and last, but not least, how he now wears "*beaver*" and "camblet," &c. in lieu of [illegible] &c. and how he knows the nature of *oaths*, and how he became [illegible] kind of "meeting" lately held in this vicinity, where the "tenor" of his voice "out-groaned" the tempest, must be attended to hereafter.

LOBELIA.

From Geneva.

"What news! what news from Geneva? Have you heard any thing of this *backsliding* hypocrite of a '*Vermonter*?'"

"O yes—I have often heard of him, and he has become a 'by-word' of the people."—*Shakspeare—improved.*

Geneva, March 18, 1830.

FRIEND OBADIAH—

What do you think took place [illegible] in our city? I will tell you. Why—*by* [illegible] a "*slab-sided*" sort of a "*long-waisted*" [illegible], who, by the bye, is of the *blue* [illegible] order, and who, (according to [illegible] chap. VIII, and part of the [illegible] verse,) is "full of tongue," undertook, by *pettifogging*, to reprimand a *Hero* of the last war, who is a "royal arch mason," for belonging to that "order of men," as they were all "murderers." And he "being wise in his own conceit" also denied an *account*—and with numerous other things, "enough to make a child strike his father"—so exasperated our *Hero*, (who is known unto all [illegible] man of integrity and honor,) that the *flexors* and *extensors* of his right arm were set in motion, and a moment hardly elapsed, when there was seen the legal swearer, the sink of anti-masonry, and the slanderer, prostrate at the feet of the *royal Hero!* * * * * * *

Now in a short time after his defeat, this *multum in parvo*, (which by interpretation means "much meanness in one man,") was seen carrying a pair of eyes with him, of which one was a *male*, and the other an *odd* one. Now this man [illegible] happy faculty of making a first rate cherry board *mahogany* table—besides this, he has run his face—wherever he could do it, and then assigned his property (clandestinely,) to his son & Co.

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, MARCH 30, 1830.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF SOCIETIES.

Nine tenths of the *whole* human family (numbers variously estimated,) at this late period of our mundane planet, we venture to predict, are entirely unacquainted with the causes which produce the most simple phenomena of nature; and even in this, our own enlightened land of liberty, (since the Indian title has been extinguished,) much more ignorance abounds than the philanthropist would wish to contemplate.

By looking over the map of the world, it is quite easy to discover that but a comparatively small portion is illuminated by the fainted ray of the sun of science; and that in our own highly favored country, [illegible] to be found destitute of *even* information; and no doubt [illegible] shall exclusively devote their leisure to the reading of something more profitable than "old wives' fables," we cannot anticipate a change for the better.

Mankind in general, are supposed to be inquisitive, and there can remain but little doubt as to the truth of the suggestion—yet inquiry seems to have taken the wrong course; for like children of a larger growth, we are continually fatiguing ourselves in chasing butterflies, and phantoms. Still, we are subject to change; and there remains one consoling idea in this principle—that we cannot easily change for the worse. To illustrate this *notion*, we shall give an example, drawn from the days of the English commonwealth, under Cromwell's usurpation, when such was the superstitious bigotry of the people, (of which Cromwell took the advantage,) that it was held impious, says the historian, to "eat an oyster without making a long prayer over it;" whereas, in the succeeding reign, (Charles II,) it was held superstitious to ask a blessing.—From this fact, it is easy to perceive that *men* are changeable creatures in more than *one* particular.

Societies are supposed to have had their rise in the weakness of individuals; and there is not the least doubt that in its early stages, *man* was extremely rude and barbarous: Hence it must follow, that the useful arts must have made a slow progress for a long period.

To investigate this subject—to trace [illegible] from [illegible] state—living in the [illegible] caverns of the earth—naked [illegible] with the skins of wild [illegible] (for it must have taken time [illegible] him) his drink the crystal [illegible]—his food the spontaneous [illegible] of nature—and trace him to [illegible] in the "gorgeous palace" [illegible] "wine sparkling in the goblet," and "faring sumptuously every day"—must be, to the ingenious mind, one of the most pleasing, as well as useful studies; and is all-important and necessary to the enlargement of our understandings.

The science of architecture was of primary importance—man disdained to borrow in the earth, so soon as he was enabled to erect a rude shelter upon its surface—he spurned the unsavory bounties of nature from his board, so soon as agriculture had taught him to improve their qualities—the undressed skin of the furious beast gave place, as an article of clothing, to costly raiment, furnished by the arts, and rich in Tyrian dyes; and in the process of untiring time, fair science lit her torch at the altar of GENIUS. Mankind *might have been* HAPPY—but * * * * * * * * * * *

Fools are known by their *nonsense*.

THE EXPERIMENT.

"What a pity 'tis," said a pious matron, who had not committed but a single sin, *going on* four years, (if her own word could be taken,) and that too when her husband was absent on a long "journey to Connecticut"—she "couldn't help it—poor soul"—said the family physician—"what a pity 'tis that we *all* have faults."

A great deal has, first and last, been said and written by learned men on the subject of taking hold of things by the right *ends*; and we most seriously doubt, (as it must be altogether matter of opinion,) whether one half of the *misacres* of our time, are able to distinguish, in many cases, one end from the other; but as we profess to be a little *odd*, from our brethren of the quill, we generally chalk out a path of our own, which we pursue until we see fit to change it for another.

So far as we have become acquainted with the study of ancient history, we have always remarked, that it has been the most virtuous—meets adversity with the greatest firmness; and if we can believe all the stories about the "armies of martyrs" that have been heretofore roasted, for the honor and glory of their Creator, we are forced to admit that they "stood fire" in an exact ratio to their *real* virtue or piety; and that none but arrant pretenders to sanctity, ever so much as made a *wry face*, either at their ghostly executioners, or the blazing faggots with which they were surrounded.

It will probably be admitted, that the ideas (if so they can be called,) above suggested, are original, & if so, we have an undoubted right to found such an hypothesis upon them, as will, in the end, not only save us a world of trouble, but at the same time be of the greatest benefit to posterity, whose interest it is our intention, most humbly, to serve.

d of the spot, where he who had in splendor had died in exile.

the commencement of the reign of ress Anne, the children were recal- rom exile. The daughter married arus Birer, brother of the Duke of land, and the son rose to a high rank e military profession.

JOHN FAUST,

THE ORIGIN OF PRINTING BIBLES.

(*Concluded.*)

Pugh! fair sir, your threats do not ern me; and my spotless innocence preserve me from you and all other men. I will sell my books to oth- I will stay in Paris, and if I go home , and against my will, I will say ma- paternoster for the purpose of incren the wrath of heaven against you, my father."

John Faust don't think of it by halves: or no will decide thy happiness or ry; from what may happen I wash hands before-hand."

No, come, up, thou foxy friar, up and one, and do what thou wilt, or rather t thou canst. Let us be honest one- s; and before buying books, another e, spare at least the seller who is not he temple."

Oliver did not wait for John Faust to ow him into the street by door or win- v. He cast a furious look upon the ufer, and went out, wholly occupied h thoughts of vengeance, and, forth- h brought a complaint before the par- ment against the German sorcerer,— e news of the arrival of the unknown k-seller, was spread through Paris, d the purchasers of bibles presented mselves in such great numbers as to ue a scarcity of specie. The thing s attributed to miracle and magic.

The next day the crowd were pressing to the church of St. Thomas du Louvre, hear the sermon of Father Mailliard. having finished a picture of hell, ed in the most dreadful colors, Oli- er Mailliard gave, in his own fashion, a ost scandalous account of the bible-seller, ohn Faust, who, at the very instant, had ust sold a hundred copies to a chorister of Notre Dame, for the moderate sum of sixty crowns each. Oliver uttered so many lies, seasoned with pleasantries, oaths and ribaldry, that the indignation of his hearers was roused against the unhappy printer, who knew nothing about it.— But if he had by chance been there, the furious mob would have stoned him, without warning. "When is the execution of the German sorcerer?" asked every one, as they came out from the sermon.

Meanwhile the public accusation of the preacher made so much noise, that the Parliament of Paris appointed the cause for trial, in order to satisfy the popular clamor, which denounced John Faust of Mayence as an [illegible] with Oliver Mailliard, who [illegible] and his damnation determined [illegible] judge [illegible] ranks were given for [illegible] and for restitution [illegible]

Annette was told by Mailliard of what he had done to procure of Faust: She was grateful for the and the kind treatment of the bible- ler, and courageous [illegible] escape, proceeded to the house of Faust, whom she informed of his danger, and urged to make his escape. Being convinced of the necessity of flight, he first took his bibles and formed them in a pile on the floor; then taking a fire-brand, he applied it to the pile, declaring that his persecutors should not have the advantage of his secret, and informing the astonished Annette, that he could easily make more. He kissed the girl, after many thanks and good bye, and set off at full speed for Mayence.

Meanwhile the police had arrived at Faust's House just as he had left it.— They knocked rudely at the door, but obtaining no answer, and observing a dense smoke issuing from the crevices, they forced an entrance. The fire, which made great progress, drove them back; the flames rushed out at every opening, and the neighborhood, which was principally built of wood, was threatened with a general conflagration. Terror had already circulated ridiculous stories, and the word sorcerer flew from mouth to mouth. But chance brought succor to the affrighted crowd. The Prior of the Sorbonne, Jean de la Pierre happened to be passing; though he would gladly have been elsewhere, he affected a stern countenance, and summoned the people to pray for the extinction of the fire. The thing happened as he wished. As soon as the boobies were on their knees, and while the bells of the neighboring churches were sounding the alarm, the fire was seen to abate as by miracle; for the books and furniture which fed it being consumed, its attacks on the stone walls were comparatively in vain. A little more, and the [illegible] would have been carried after in triumph, him canonized without any bull from the Pope. The fire, and the useless search which was made for Faust, confirmed the suspicions against him; for the rest the [illegible] Oliver Mailliard [illegible] pulpit the [illegible] whom he took not [illegible] the place [illegible] the history of the Bible, [illegible] by a host of marvellous details, which [illegible] proof, penetrated to the Court. Louis XI. who loved marvellous stories, (as the historians attributed to him sufficiently prove,) when it had been communicated to him by his confessor, exclaimed, as he took down the leaden virgin from its [illegible] "Good mother, let one of these sorcerers come to me, and write Bibles, and such books as I may wish, thus quickly; and I will grant him part of my kingdom."

Jean de la Pierre, who saw in this affair something more than sorcery, sent an intelligent clerk to Mayence, who, by dint of money and promises, seduced three of Faust's workmen, and brought them to France. Martin Crantz, Ulric Hering, and Michael Fribuger, in 1469, printed at Paris, in the house of the Sorbonne, the "Letters of Gasper Pergamensis."—*Lutheran Magazine.*

[illegible] that govern must make least noise. [illegible] when they row in a barge, they that do drudgery work, slash, and puff, and sweat; but he that governs, sits quietly at the stern, and scarce is seen to stir.—*Selden.*

there will be more light produced from a lamp with a number of small wicks, than with a larger one, or from a number of small candles, than from the same quantity of tallow used to make a single large one.

In the lamp of Argand, the wick consists of a web of cloth in the form of a pipe or tube, the longitudinal fibres of which, are thicker than the circular ones. This is passed by a suitable contrivance, [illegible] cylindrical cavity, which contains [illegible] oil. If the oil is regularly supplied, [illegible] of air duly permitted, as well [illegible] without the circle, formed by [illegible] circular edge of the cylindrical wick, [illegible] and this edge can be raised or lowered at [illegible] Hence the surface of [illegible] regulated, so that the greatest [illegible] consistent with perfect combustion [illegible] produced; the steadiness [illegible] glass tube [illegible] to [illegible] a regular supply of atmospheric air.

THE LAST DAYS OF MENZIKOFF,

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

(Concluded.)

This conversation the more astonished the officer, the longer it continued; and the name of Peter II. was a surprise; for he himself having left Russia more than four years, was ignorant of the changes which had occurred. Metzikoff related past circumstances, beginning with the death of Peter the Great, and ending with his exile. "You will find," he concluded, "Dolgorouki and Ostermann leading the Government—tell them in what state you saw me, it may gratify their hatred and revenge; but assure them that my heart experiences more tranquility than their's, and more than it ever knew during the time of my greatest prosperity."

They parted. The officer long watched the departing cart of Menzikoff, doubting whether most to pity or admire him.

Menzikoff began to make the necessary arrangements and precautions to diminish the horrors of his exile. He cleared sufficient ground to plant his seeds, and with the assistance of his eight servants, he began to cut wood in order to enlarge his hut and make it habitable. His example encouraged the others, and shortly was finished a house sufficiently ample for his family; it consisted of a chapel and four rooms. He took one for his son and himself; the second was for his daughters; the third for his servants, and the last for the shelter of his provisions. The daughter who had been destined for the Empress had now the charge of the kitchen, the other sister repaired the clothes and washed the linen. Surely, if the downfall of any merited pity, the sight of these females, nursed in the lap of luxury, and rocked in the cradle of affluence, condemned, through the misfortune of their father, to the lowest drudgery of the lowest-born, must have excited it. Wherever women have devoted themselves with affection to their parents, their husbands, invariably have [illegible] greatness of soul, equal [illegible] superior to men. [illegible] whatever sickness, whatever [illegible] cause of [illegible] caused, there [illegible] of [illegible] mentioned amongst them [illegible] rams, cows, bulls, and [illegible] sufficient stock of poultry to form a small farm; and from that moment, [illegible] as the necessaries of life were con- [illegible] every morning, noon, evening, and midnight, the family assembled in the chapel, and Menzikoff performed the service. Misfortune had humbled his mind, and he was now become extremely religious: his example was followed by the rest. The silence of solitude had banished the stormy passions of the heart. Tranquility was established, and was only moved from his breast, when the sting of reproach for the misery he had entailed on his children, troubled his imagination.

Six months had elapsed since his arrival, when his eldest daughter was attacked by the small-pox. Menzikoff became the physician; he had recourse to all the arts within his reach; he watched her with the eye of an anxious father; remedy after remedy was applied, but all in vain—day after day she made rapid strides to her grave. Perceiving how vain were his endeavors, Menzikoff shook off the doctor and assumed the priest.—The day of her death arrived. Menzikoff, his family and servants stood round the bed of the dying princess; with unmoist eyes, a firm voice, and mild countenance, he told his daughter to yield up her spirit in a manner becoming a Christian and a princess; and while calling with a devout heart upon the Sovereign disposer of all things, his daughter died in his arms. His calm philosophy at once forsook him, and he became instantly the father. He threw himself upon the corpse, embraced it and moistened it with his tears; when suddenly recollecting the duties he still had to perform, he pointed to the dead, and in a firm voice said, "My children, learn of your sister how to die." The prayers ordained by the Greek ritual were sung during the day; and when night approached, he buried her in the chapel. By her grave he marked out another, saying, "Here place me when I am no more."

Both the surviving children were attacked with the same disorder; but in these cases, the care of the father met a better recompense, and in a short time [illegible] recovered.

The cares arising from his situation, [illegible] grief for his wife and daughter, and [illegible] fatigues necessary to existence, began [illegible] last to undermine his health: this he [illegible] jously concealed from his family, but a slow fever commenced, which wasted his strength and obliged him to remain in bed. Then burst forth all the horrors of the situation of his family. Alone friendless, in an almost desert country, far from all assistance, unaccustomed to the practice of medicine, the son and daughter beheld their parent approaching his end. The lingering disorder assumed a worse appearance, and death was certain. This Menzikoff felt, and sending for his children, addressed them for the last time, and with his usual firmness: "My children, my last moments are near at hand, and death, which is become familiar to me since my banishment, would have no terrors, if I had only to account for the time since my exile. To this moment, my children, your hearts are free from corruption, and here you will be able to retain them in innocence than in the vices and levities of a court: if you should ever return, remember the only lesson example I have given you here."

The firm tone of voice with which he uttered these last words deceived his children, who believed his death was yet distant; but in bidding them adieu, he had rallied his almost exhausted strength, which left him as he concluded. He extended a hand to each child, [illegible] slight convulsion concluded his life.

He was buried by the side of his daughter, as he had desired.

Thus died Menzikoff! a man of vigor of mind and sound judgement, who had done much good for his country, who long enjoyed greater power than almost any sovereign in Europe. His house and chapel have long since fallen to decay, and no stone—no mark can

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN ..... *Pope.*

Y O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: APRIL 5. 1830. [NEW SERIES—NO.

ARCHITECTURE.

(Continued.)

From what has been said, it will be
y to show, that the Goths had no
re in the invention of the style of
lding which still bears their name.
The architecture of Italy, at the time
ceased to be in use, was nothing
debased Roman, which the Goth
for the first Saxon churches erected
England.
The term Gothic seems to have
ted in Italy, with the revival
Grecian style, and was applied by
wers of Palladio & Inigo Jones, to all the
ctures erected in the interval, between
nning of the twelfth and fifteenth
uries, probably with a view to stig-
ize those beautiful edifices and
r the ancient manner. This term is
efore of modern application: it was
used in Italy until the pointed style
gained the summit of perfection—nor
in England, where this species of ar-
cture ceased to be in use, and the
ian restored.
his manner of building, like most
arts, required a succession of ages
ring it to maturity; and the principal
e which seems to have effected this,
the desire of novelty, so inherent in
mind of man, to produce something
, and a total disregard to the propor-
of ancient edifices.
aving now traced the Grecian style
the place of its invention to its de-
, we shall follow the steps
which this corrupted, ill-proportioned
an style, at last assumed a character
ifferent from the original, as to be-
in a few centuries, a distinct spe-
Architecture, which not only ex-
ted beautiful proportions and elegant
rations, but also majestic grandeur
sublimity in its fabrication. To do
it will not be necessary to seek
nd for those successive changes, as
the different gradations can be distinctly traced at home.

The first Saxon churches were either constructed with rude imitation, after models of Roman temples, which we may presume then remained in Britain, or brought from Rome or France by foreigners. This manner of building at this time [illegible] the term Goth-
[illegible] and of several
[illegible] round, [illegible]
which [illegible]
dle part, and upon [illegible]
Goths [illegible]

Now this construction is the genetic outline of the Saxon, Norman, and the pointed styles of building churches; and is also the form of structure most advantagious for lighting the interior upon the same plan: for although the roof might have been equally well supported by columns, instead of the interior wall; and extending those of the interior to the whole height, the intensity of light produced from the same number of windows on all the sides thus far removed from the middle of the edifice, would have been greatly diminished. It may also be further observed, that no other form of building was so favorable for vaulting: for the vaulted roof could neither have been thrown to the whole breadth, nor in the three compartments, without walls of enormous thickness, which would not only have added to the breadth, but would have been attended with prodigious additional expense.

[To be continued.]

Old friends are best; King James used to call for his old shoes; they were easiest to his feet.—*Selden.*

LIGHT.

(Continued.)

In the use of the lamp, if the oil [illegible] sufficiently combustible, the [illegible] will be but moderate, and the flame [illegible] low; and the same effect will be produced, if the air be not sufficiently pure and abundant. An experiment [illegible] to this effect, by enclosing [illegible] of a small lamp or candle. In a [illegible] of about one inch in diameter, standing on the surface of a table. The air which passes between the glass and the table [illegible] sufficient to maintain a [illegible] a metallic covering [illegible] of about [illegible] be laid [illegible] of [illegible] the combustion will [illegible] yellow. The more [illegible] be made of this [illegible] by placing a small piece of metal, a shilling, for example, over it. The consequence will be, that the flame will become more and more yellow—will at length emit smoke; and if the whole be entirely [illegible] sed, extinction will follow.

The smell arising from the volatile parts which pass off, not well consumed from a lamp or candle, must be different, according to the nature of these parts.—This depends chiefly upon the oil, but in some measure upon the wick. When a candle with a cotton wick is blown out, the smell is considerably more offensive than if the wick were of linen [illegible], but less offensive than if the [illegible] combustion had been oil. When a candle or lamp is removed, the [illegible] tion is in some measure impeded by the stream of solid air against which it strikes. Smoke is accordingly emitted from its anterior side, and the peculiar smell is perceived. From this imperfection, lamps are much more adapted to be carried from place to place than candles.

From the necessity of the access of air,

ERE AROUND THE HUGE OAK.

Ere around the huge oak, that o'ershadows yon mill,
The fond ivy had dared to entwine;
Ere the church was a ruin that nods on the hill,
Or a rook built its nest on the pine—

Could I trace back the time of a far distant date,
Since my fore-fathers toiled in this field;
And the farm I now hold on your honor's estate,
Is the same which my grandfather tilled.

He dying, bequeathed to his son a good name,
Which unsullied descended to me;
[illegible] have preserved it, unblemished [illegible]
[illegible]

WILLIE BREWED A PECK O' MAUT.

[illegible]
And Rob and Allan came to see;
[illegible] that lee lang night,
[illegible]
We are na fou, [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
Three merry boys, I trow, are we;
And mony a night we've merry been,
And mony mae we hope to be!
We are na fou, &c.

It is the moon, I ken her horn,
[illegible] in the lift sae hie;
[illegible] bright to wyle us hame,
[illegible] she'll wait a wee!
We are na fou, &c.

Wha first shall rise to gang awa,
A cuckold, coward loun is he!
Wha first beside his chair shall fa',
He is the king amang us three!
We are na fou, &c.

LONGEVITY.

A Mrs. Judith Crawford lately died in the Island of Jamaica, aged 151 years. Her bodily as well as mental faculties continued to the last.

A would-be "wag" whose name was Hyde, passing through a street, and observing a sign with "Cash paid for hides," went in, and inquired of the shop-man what he paid for hydes? On receiving for answer "five cents per pound," the dandy observed that he would not sell himself for that price; upon which the shop-man, perceiving his drift, replied—"Don't be uneasy, sir—we don't buy Dandy hydes."

PALMYRA LIVERY STABLE.

M. KINGMAN continues the above establishment in this village, and having made large additions to the same, in *Horses, Coaches, Gigs, Sulkeys, Sleighs* and *Cutters*, is enabled to accommodate his customers in a superior style, and on reasonable terms.

A LINE OF POST Coaches will ply daily between this village and Canandaigua—Fare moderate.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

Thomas Rogers 2d, assignee of J. & L. Thayer, H. & C. Thayer, and J. & L. Thayer & Co. of Palmyra, offers for sale, at the store lately occupied by J. & L. Thayer & Co. a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, which will be sold wholesale or retail—at cost.

[illegible]

[illegible] PALMYRA.

[illegible] informs the public, that [illegible] establishment has been fitted up [illegible] [illegible] at considerable [illegible] arrangements [illegible] determined to administer to the comfort as well as pleasure of his guests, hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

ALLYN WILLIAMS, Merchant Tailor, most respectfully begs leave to inform the public in general, and his old friends in particular, that he continues to carry on business in the "brick block," two doors west of the "stone front" store. He has a grateful remembrance of the liberal patronage received in this village, and hopes to merit its continuance. [illegible] and other Cloths [illegible]
Palmyra, [illegible]

PINE LUMBER.

The subscribers have on hand, at their Lumber Yard, lately occupied by Mesch & Woodward, 100,000 feet of *PINE LUMBER*, much of which is first quality.—Also, 10,000 ft. of *White-wood Siding*, together with a large quantity of first-rate white pine SHINGLES; all of which will be sold unusually low.
PERRY & MASON.
Palmyra, March, 1830.

N. B. Also as above, a constant supply of *WINDOW SASH*, warranted to be well made.

The subscriber has LOST by lending and otherwise, a number of Books, among which were Butler's Lecture on Globes, Grammar of Chemistry, &c. Any person or persons having them in possession, will please leave them at the Palmyra Bookstore. A. COLE.

ROCHESTER RECESS.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, informs the public, that the "Rochester Recess" has been put *in order*. His *larder* has been replenished with all the *dainties* a fertile country can afford. His cook is *imperial*, and while his BAR is well supplied, nothing shall be wanting to the comfort of his guests.

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. BATTERSON, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has established the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, in this village. Monuments, Tomb Stones, Fire-Slabs, &c. &c. can be had on short notice, executed in the best manner.

Storage, Forwarding, & Commission Business.

JAMES FIELD has taken [illegible] WARE-HOUSE situated [illegible] Collector's [illegible] village. Liberal advances will [illegible] produce, and business done on accommodating terms.
Salt and flour constantly for sale, for ready pay.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

K. MILLER, the present occupant of this establishment, has put the same in good order. All those who favor him with their custom shall receive a *quid pro quo*, as our lawyers say.
Palmyra, Sept. 22, 1829.

HENRY LUPKINS,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dresser, &c. &c. informs the inhabitants of this village that his "office" is a few rods east of the "Eagle Hotel," where all calls in his line of business will be attended to in good style.

BENJAMIN BROOKS,

(Successor to [illegible] Brooks,)
Carries on the business of *Shaving* [illegible] *Dressing* at the old stand opposite [illegible]'s *Law Office*, where he [illegible] found ready to wait on [illegible] Mr. Brooks also offers his [illegible] FIDDLE for Balls, Levees, [illegible] Masonic Meetings. His terms [illegible] reasonable.

"THE REFLECTOR"

Will be published EVERY WEEK, at our Bower on Wintergreen Hill, (or such days as may suit our own convenience,) and delivered to subscribers through the Post-Office, by which medium, also, all letters and communications, subscriptions and remittances, intended for this paper, should be sent, addressed "*Obediah Dogberry, Esquire, Palmyra.*"

TERMS—One Dollar for the Series, (4 months,) IN ADVANCE.

alf the old women (of both sexse,) d never be able to discover your t.

condly.—As it is necessary to have in number, at least one long *original*, ng, editorial article, the bare thoughts hich, frequently give many of our -nerved editors the horrors, you provide yourself with a good store of nces, written in the fifteenth century, literary *taste* was at its zenith anges probably nearer our own times any other period.

selecting your subject (article) for ction, let your scene be laid in France, , or the holy land (this will be more esting to the [illegible] reader,) cut e head and tail of it, alter the names, ommence [illegible] to copy [illegible] *ranslators* [illegible] "Gold Bible" [illegible] *cast* of originality.

making your extracts [illegible] the *flattest* articles you [illegible] will give a *sort* of uniformity to the le. Insert all the *garbled* [illegible] e shape, or under the head of poetry you can find, appending the [illegible] *ling* names of [illegible] will have a good effect on the cen[illegible]. Publish a long prospectus of forth-coming periodical, to let your ers know, that *weakness* loves com"—a column or two of names, as ts for your paper, (should it be a l one,) will be quite interesting— especially to the *divine sex*—and but not least, be careful to insert in paper, through the year, the receipt om fifty to eighty *new* subscribers nce our last." NEWSMONGER.

Learned Lapidary.—We meet in the ers with an instance of scientific knowe, on the part of an operative mechan London, which may be considered surpassing. The degree of eru acquired by Gifford, while in cir stances extremely adverse to the cul tion of mind, and his untirable perse ance under these unfavorable circum ces, have excited the wonder and ad of every reader of his modest fasiuating autobiography. But we not sure that the instance of analo s self improvement to which we now de is not even more creditable to the ividual exhibiting it. It seems that at ate meeting in London of the Mechanics' Institution, the prize offered for the best essay on the pendulum was awarded to a common operative in stone cutting.—"Dr. Birkbeck stated, that when the candidate had become a member of the institution he had scarcely an idea of what was meant by geometry; and Mr. Brougham remarked he had cast a glance over the essay and perceived that the integral calculus had been used, as it was not possible to enter into the difficult problems of the pendulum without [illegible] calculus; while the individual who had made himself accomplished in the abstruse and difficult science of mathematics, in a man[illegible] to a professor, [illegible] from his occupa[illegible]

[illegible] man wa[illegible] tre, [illegible] loud enough [illegible] here?" He [illegible] replied, [illegible] want?" [illegible] Mr. Finn [illegible] Bob Logic? Give us your fist—I'm tarnation glad to see you. Do you know that I've been all over town to find out where you live—clean down to the Long wharf, the Ferry ways and away up south *eend*?" "Is it possible," quoth the actor. "Yes, it's true I *swow*. They say you give twenty dollars a month wages in your consarn; now up in our part of the country I cant get only five, and have to plough, and mow, and dig taters, and hoe corn, and such like, and do the small chores besides. Look here, I've stubbed off all my toe nails coming down to Boston. Now if you want a good hand, we'll strike a bargain right off, and you'll find me at this ere play-acting business *Jim Slick*." "You have called on the wrong person," rejoined Mr. F.——who was anxious to be rid of this importunate visitor—"If you want an engagement you must apply to *Farmer* Kilner." "The deuce I must—why there now; I've been talking the matter over with him three or four hours, and its no more use than to talk to a stump—he told me I must come to you; now, Mister, let me have a chance at play acting on your stage; I only ax sixteen dollars and find my own tools, and by Hokey, I'll agree to do more work than any three men you can hire in the county." Here the colloquy ended, the actor found it necessary to drop the subject, and the countryman went away swearing, "upon that, he never would offer to let himself again to a play actor."

[*American Commentator.*

A charge of assault was preferred before [illegible] Walker, Esq. by a sleek [illegible] house-keeper, against a [illegible] hungry-looking mechanic.

"Please your Worship," [illegible] complain[illegible] this here [illegible] came [illegible] shop, and said he [illegible] should like [illegible] you have nice [illegible] and [illegible] have [illegible] *bob* for the [illegible]

The Magistrate considering the [illegible] proved, fined the defendant [illegible] charged him.—*English pa[illegible]*

We publish the following [illegible] *tisement*, for which we have [illegible] *r him.*

At a *caucus* held at the "[illegible]" on the evening of the 26th [illegible], the following nominations for town officers [illegible] made:—

Ambrose Salisbury, *Supervisor.*
Marlin W. Willcox, *Town Clerk.*
Lyman Reeves, William Rogers, jr. Wells Anderson, } *Assessors.*
George Culver, Benjamin Cole, Sidney S. Dutfeer, } *Com'rs* [illegible]
Maltby Clark, James Hubbell, Ovid Lovell, } *Com'rs* [illegible] *Schools.*
Lewis Foster, Theron R. Strong, J. S. Eggleston, } *Inspectors of Common Schools.*
James White, *Justice of the Peace.*
Caleb Beal, Eldredge Havens, } *Overseers of Poor.*
Pomeroy Tucker, *Town Sealer.*
Truman Heminway, *Collector.*
Truman Heminway, Wm. R. Corwin, Francis Bordles, E. D. Robinson, } *Constables.*

MACEDONIAN CHRONICLES.

CHAPTER I.

1. And it came to pass, in the first year of the reign of Audrew, sir-named the hero, and about the season of the shaving of *whiskers*, that *Whiskeraag* became one of the rulers of the land. (For as yet, all that dealt with familiar [illegible], during the reign of John the second, had not been cast out.)

2. Now there dwelt in the "Mud city" [illegible] William, [illegible] Dauber.

3. Now [illegible] had many creditors; [illegible] that his creditors [illegible] they that thus owed us." [illegible] Answered [illegible]

4. And it came to pass that the same [illegible] day on which [illegible] were moved with compassion towards him, insomuch that he became [illegible] for the many.

6. Now it came to pass that William, forgetting what manner of man he was, departed in the night time, and travelled easterly and ever until he found himself in a *Thicket*.

7. Now these things happened on the first day of the tenth month, and William was clothed in yellow breeches, a blue coat with a scarlet collar—his hair was long and curly, for he had been a Nazarite from his mother's womb.

8. Now there dwelt in the land, John, the son of Nehemiah. And it came to pass that [illegible] travelled westward to receive his dues. And it so fell out that John was sick and nigh unto death.

9. Now there lived in the land of the Macedonians, one Thomas, sir-named the *Stitch*, who loved his *goose*, and made free use of his *bodkin*, not forgetting to *shear*—sometimes goats and sometimes sheep.

10. Now Thomas communed with himself, and said—Peradventure John oweth me—he is now sick unto death: "mine own is mine own, right or wrong." So he hied himself unto *Israel*, sir-named the Proud, and saith unto him—John oweth my son Reuben, and hath departed.

11. And when he had spoken these words, Israel said unto him, Fetch me William, sir-named the Dauber. And Thomas answered and said, I will do it, for William oweth me likewise.

12. And it came to pass that Thomas the *Stitch*, and William the Dauber, appeared before William the judge; and lo! William the Dauber opened the book, and said, I now know of a certainty that John the son of Nehemiah hath [illegible] the fees of his creditors [illegible] the [illegible] for John [illegible] unto him [illegible]

14. And it came to pass that he spake unto William, saying, Lo! what is this thou hast done? And William was ashamed, and said unto him, saying, Have mercy upon me, thou John, thou son of Nehemiah; for it was Thomas that beguiled me. And John, answering said, It is written, "cursed is he that beareth false witness against his neighbor."

Now the rest of the acts of Thomas and William—will they not be written in the book of the Macedonian Chronicles?

FROM SALINA.

To the Orthodox and Heterodox Voters of the Town of Salina:—

In offering myself as a candidate for *Justice*, at the ensuing town election, I feel all that bashful delicacy that the great Cape has evinced in his poetic display—or Hickory, on Rogers, or Basswood.

In asking your support, I am confident I advance a claim that is not altogether unfounded. In pursuance of said claim, I have to state, that I have been an inhabitant of this land of frogs nearly thirty-three centuries—that from idleness and intemperance, I have been constantly afflicted with pinching poverty—fever and ague, and other nameless *diseases* common to this village. That I am competent and every way well calculated for the office, you will learn from the following comparisons. In my official and political course, I will be very much like Esq. ——, who will not act as *Justice*, when his brother is a party in a suit, and will not take pay for executions that are not issued, &c.; and like him, I will favor all political parties except the anti's.—They shall not have the benefit of either law or equity, but shall be given over to the mercy of the weighty and redoubtable Great, Grand Knight of the Red Cross—E[illegible] to be cut up into sk****; and if [illegible] his knighthood to wade in [illegible] to be [illegible] in discharging effectually [illegible] them—pro[illegible] discharge [illegible] by spitting three [illegible] his left shoulder. In religion [illegible] and wife—who jumps promptly with [illegible]—squeezes [illegible] out of [illegible] commits other [illegible] manœuvres [illegible]—peddles watery [illegible]—takes sixty-seven per cent. interest—and makes long-winded prayers on Sunday; only all for the sake of the church. In morality, I will be like ——, who commits all manner of villany, with impunity—(Even to the manufacture of [illegible],) and all because he belongs to a Royal line of ancestry, and because he has got such a long parliamentary [illegible].

In the course of my administration, a due respect will be paid to the opinions of the little artist *Davy D——*, together with the new milliners and mantua-makers, upon all matters touching modes, fashions, gentility or etiquet. On these grounds I feel confident of your support, and my *election*.

WOLF.

City of Mud, March, 1830.

Mr. Reflector—

Sir—As you appear to [illegible] literary acquirements—if [illegible] and as you may possibly take [illegible] head, some day or other, to [illegible] exclusively *literary* paper—I have [illegible] the liberty of sending you a receipt for [illegible] king one up. It is taken from "[illegible]"—has stood the test of the *critiques* [illegible] is doubtless a great *step* in the com[illegible] wealth of letters.

Imprimis.—Be careful to get a *soft head* for your paper—so that the sound may be pleasing to a *lady's* ear—such as GEM, Boquet, &c.—and be careful to state, in your *first* page, that your paper is devoted *entirely* to "*Literature and Science*."

ardinal de Richlieu, was univer- acknowledged to be one of the test statesmen that France ever luced. He was haughty and bearing in his conduct and deport- t—qualities he had imbibed from superiority he held over the sub- inate dignitaries of the Gallic rch. Although his enemies were, s common on such occasions, great powerful, his financial abilities e generally acknowledged, and for eason protected him from the as- lts of his adversaries.

This haughty prelate, however, was ulnerable to slander, as are, ex- t in a single point. Figure of the ors of his royal master ... itly at the head of ... te. His person was ... and his movements ... much, (and strange as it may ... a Frenchman,) that he could never rn to dance with ease or grace—an usement he was, like many of his untrymen, passionately fond of—yet ch was his irritability of feeling on is, as it may seem, trifling subject, at he could never forgive the ill-fa- d person who should intimate his ant of proficiency in this polite art—t distant his want of talent in any of e various duties devolving upon him *premier* of the kingdom—and not e least feeling could be excited.

The truth appears to be that man- ind in general are never satisfied at they really are, but continu- re to that which they are not; n often make themselves appear nte ridiculous in attempting to im- ate even vices not at all congenial to heir characters.

A lion's skin can never improve the appearance of the ass, or the plu- mage of the peacock beautify the daw. Every individual has sufficient talent, if properly cultivated, to make him shine in some vocation or calling; and the *particular* bent or inclination of the youthful mind, should be care- fully sought out and attended to by the parent; and no attempt should ever be made to force a genius, alone de- signed to grace a cobbler's stall, into either the forum or pulpit. In this way the different professions might *all* become respectable; for no one will undertake to say, that the office dignifies the *man*—but *vice versa*; and if this be true, we can see no good reason to conclude that any, through *pride*, should be ashamed of his sta- tion in life, provided he fills the same with credit as well as profit to himself.

[illegible] much to [illegible] of the [illegible] suitable [illegible] describing some of the [illegible] as well as necessary operations of agri- culture—subjects although of vital im- portance to the well-being of future generations—still, they will remain shrouded in darkness, until, by a re- finement in our *mother tongue*, suita- ble *auxiliaries* shall supply this grand defect.

Another difficulty, of no less mag- nitude, must eternally perplex the *learned* writer, in all his attempts to enlighten or reform this *work-saying* world of ours, which in a great mea- sure grows out of the immensity of *synonomies* with which our language abounds; and secondly, from an as- sociation of ideas which we are apt to entertain from habit or something *worse*—so that the most grave and chaste sentiments, by the aid and as- sistance of this last mentioned noxious quality in our perceptions, may be changed into obscenity. Whether this *penumbra* will ever be completely be re- moved, our knowledge of futurity is quite too limited to determine.

Some have imagined that although our language is [illegible], that we are more so; and the reason offered to prove the fact, in our opinion, carries much internal evidence with it, and is based upon the broad principle that all mankind, in a greater or less degree, are acquainted with their own affec- tions, which they labor assiduously, (sometimes without much effort) to keep [illegible] from the [illegible] (which sometimes [illegible]) none was found to [illegible] yet owing to [illegible] in our constitutions, [illegible] of a knowledge of the [illegible] choose the most [illegible] tion—[illegible] have [illegible] been concealed from [illegible] ple.

We however [illegible] in the power [illegible] of our language—[illegible] (but it [illegible] so [illegible] [illegible] steadily to imagine [illegible] stead of a double and [illegible] pole manner of communica- scattered thoughts of [illegible] go-ahead-matter-of-fact [illegible] that we could bundle [illegible] thing like a system. [illegible] chance of *misconstruc-* world of heart-burn- [illegible] avoided.

We have been led into [illegible] by examining the proce- [illegible] of a certain [illegible] who [illegible] Lycon, some ten or twen- [illegible] for what particular purp- [illegible] but the wi- [illegible] of the caucus, togeth- [illegible] of the orators, save [illegible] compost and other [illegible] for *horticultural* pu- [illegible] are forced to abstain from giving [illegible] publication.

N. B. Never take two pieces of paper for a letter, when one will answer the purpose—it saves postage.

duce a thousand Bibles of the kind, and that in six months."

"By the soul of [illegible] Francis! art thou not a sorcerer, who speakest thus unadvisedly?"

"Sorcerer! I know not whom I am talking to, if I be. But wherefore all these questions? Find some one else to answer them, if he can; I have no leisure to use time or words in doing [illegible]

[illegible] you a damned [illegible] a heretic [illegible] liable to the [illegible] human justice.— Therefore of two things take your election.

[illegible] three kings of Cologne [illegible] you [illegible] of whom I know nothing [illegible] you however [illegible]

"You must either deliver up [illegible] these Bibles, the work of the [illegible] this place without [illegible] you for a hundred leagues [illegible] you will [illegible] a violent charge [illegible] a worshipper of the devil and a conjuror [illegible] with a public pillory or with a stake on the place [illegible]"

"Many thanks for the choice, master; I have heard too much of it with my two ears. Take yourself off, and let us remain at peace, if you trust me."

"[illegible] willingly; but hand me the [illegible] come not back. Otherwise [illegible] all the saints, male and female [illegible] paradise, I will accuse you in the court of Le Grand Chatelet, and your master the devil will not save you from burning. Don't you already smell the fire?"

[*To be continued.*]

The father of a girl brought an action against a young man for seduction; but the lawyer thought there were not *sufficient facts*. Next day she and her father again waited on the lawyer, when she said triumphantly,—"Another fact, [illegible] he *seduced me again* this morning."

All letters addressed to the Editor, (except from agents,) must be post-paid.

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, MARCH 30, 1830.

NEWS-PAPERS.

(*Continued.*)

The *daily* and *weekly* press might do much, under proper *conduct*, towards correcting the reading *taste* of the people. The heavier and more expensive periodicals are not half so well calculated for this purpose,—besides, their circulation is quite limited in most parts of our country. Almost every printer of a news-paper, within the limits of this state, is publishing large and copious extracts from the revised statutes. [illegible] well enough to be [illegible] publications [illegible] [illegible] it is [illegible] a news-paper from the *floating matter* of the day, than it would be to overhaul the "musty volumes" containing useful knowledge, for that purpose; and for that reason a tedious and improbable story, or an immoral tale, will run through every paper, from Georgia to Maine, in a few weeks, corrupting instead of improving the minds and morals of both old and young.

Many proprietors of news-papers complain of a want of patronage, support, &c.; but we would ask many of these *sapient* gentlemen, if they do not already receive the full amount of the value of their labors, if not more? Were we placed (as we are, in some shape,) umpire between the people (we mean their patrons,) and themselves, we should, in too many instances, decide in the affirmative.

In making these hasty remarks, we absolutely disavow any thing like a querulous disposition; for we now declare (in the presence of our large "Mandarine ink-stand,") that we possess, in a large degree, the "milk of human kindness," which we wish to extend to every man, woman and child; and the *world* would hardly induce us to throw the *glove* at any *grave* and *erudite* editor, who, in his zeal for enligtening the people, "burns the mid-night oil," like *ourself*.

We would, however, suggest, (in the *classic* language of the immortal *Sam Patch*,) that "some things may be done as well as others;" and fervently hope, that the idea will not entirely be thrown away. If it is true as has been [illegible] we are [illegible] people [illegible] Heaven [illegible] something to read that [illegible] improve our minds and morals, [illegible] of having entirely the contrary effect.

Neither limits nor time will allow us to go into detail on this momentous subject, and we must briefly remark, that a "day star" begins to appear— that many, heretofore exclusively political editors, are beginning to shake off their slothful *habits*, and buckle on the armor of truth and knowledge, so that in the course of a few *short centuries*, every friend to morality, learning, and the useful arts, may look for a POLITICAL MILLENNIUM.

PRIDE.

The word we have chosen to head this hasty article, is said to mean "inordinate self-esteem, loftiness [illegible] elevation, ostentation," &c. [illegible] ever think, that one, in the [illegible] acquainted with the human heart, will readily acknowledge, that the [illegible] definition of this monosyllable [illegible] hardly be obtained, or, in other words, our language has no epithets or expressions, sufficient to illustrate a passion so general in the human bosom, and at the same time so different in its operations.

Astonished to find himself known
distant a country and so retired a
he asked who it was that addressed
and who knew him? "I am Alex-
," said the exile; "I was, not long
ne Prince Menzikoff." The officer
scarcely credit the assertion; he
eft him in power and affluence, and
rst subject of the state; it appeared
probably the raving of some insane
—than the actual person of the
Menzikoff. The prince led the of-
to a small aperture which admitted
ight, and holding his face for scrutiny,
d—"Are you now satisfied?" The
er recognized him, and said, "Ah,
prince! by what disaster has your
llency fallen into this deplorable
?"—"Suppress your
exile; "I have
Alexander." Still
addressed a young
iding his boot in a corner,
low voice—"Who is that
y man?"—"It is Alexander, my fa-
r!" replied the young prince, aloud;
ght you not to know us—you who
e received so many favors, and are
er so many obligations to my father?"
uzikoff, displeased at the rudeness of
son, interrupted him, by saying, "Par-
this unfortunate young man the rude-
s of his humor; he is my child, whom
ing his infancy, you condescended to
ess and carry in your arms: here are
sisters—these are my daughters"
owing, at the same time, two appar-
ly miserable peasant girls, who were
king the crusts of black bread in a
den bowl containing milk. "This
d the honor of being affianced to Peter
our present Emperor, and was to have
en the Empress of All the Russias!"

[*To be continued.*]

JOHN FAUST,

THE ORIGIN OF PRINTING BIBLES.

The 15th century was the age of dis-
veries and inventions, and gave rise
ne after another, to oil-painting, copper
ngraving, the compass, and printing.

John Fust, or Faust, according to some
istorians, when living at Harlem, with
Laurent Coster, who, since 1420, had
printed with blocks of graven wood, ap-
propriated this wonderful secret, and fled
to Mayence with the characters, which
he had abstracted during Christmas. In
this city he went into partnership with
his son-in-law, Peter Scheffer, and John
Gottemberg, a rich citizen of Strasburg,
with the view of perfecting the method of
Laurent Coster. They cast the first me-
tal types, and after unheard-of efforts and
labors, carried almost to danger, they
achieved an impression of the Bible, ex-
actly according with the manuscript.—
The great letters and miniatures were
gilt and painted by hand. Then these
[illegible] swore to reveal to none an in-
vention which would enrich them; and
[illegible] awakened curiosity,
[illegible] of copies in
manu-
scripts.

John Faust [illegible] to Paris,
hoping [illegible] should
[illegible] by his [illegible]
written and colored, [illegible]
crowns.

John Faust had arrived two days past
in the place of his destination, with his
mysterious stock of books. He had ta-
ken a small house in the city, of three
stories, and with a pointed roof. He
gave himself out as solely a writer, seek-
ing work, and under this pretext obtain-
ed purchasers for his books, without,
however, availing himself of an index to
the saintly, or even of the public ever.
For the rest, his purse was but lightly
lined in the meanwhile.

John Faust, in Paris, became acquaint-
ed with a celebrated courtezan, to whom
he presented one of his Bibles, telling
her that it would procure her large sums
with which to buy neck-laces, rings, and
ear-rings in abundance; and bade her
show it to every comer, be he gentleman,
soldier, or priest, and tell each one, that
he, John Faust, of Mayence, now in Pa-
ris, sells similar ones, at a price that will
scarcely pay for the vellum.

Annette carried the Bible home, and
showed it the next day to Father Mail-
liard, a popular priest of the Franciscan
Order, who, placing his spectacles across
his huge nose, contemplated the volume
page by page, and gave vent to his sur-
prise in exclamations like the followings:
"That would certainly fetch a great
price! By the beard of [illegible]
this stranger is either a devil [illegible]
ror, if not a downright [illegible]
a book of such inestimable [illegible]
clear gift. The fellow's no writer [illegible]
work like this could not be [illegible]
day, but would require years."

He offered over 500 crowns in gold for
it, which was accepted; and Oliver Mail-
liard, with the Bible, set off to [illegible]
Jean de la Pierre, Prior of the [illegible]
whom he knew to be very [illegible]
manuscripts. On [illegible] spread [illegible]
fore the astonished eyes of [illegible]
lolling it to the skies; [illegible]
stantly effaced, for a co[illegible]
to the satisfaction of both.

The Prior was fulfil[illegible]
[illegible]
you for this ob[illegible]
[illegible]
dred [illegible] the Bible
was employed in copying it
the number of which did not [illegible]
hundred; the [illegible]
courtezan pursuing him and [illegible]
his business. Mailliard [illegible]
and silent at the [illegible]
by manuscripts had struck [illegible]
[illegible]ishment.

Upon inquiring the price of the Bible,
he was answered "sixty crowns."

"Sixty!" cried Mailliard, [illegible]
pressing a manifestation of [illegible]
doubt; "are you the [illegible]
books?"

"What is that to you? [illegible]
else, no doubt?"

"God's head! am I [illegible] writer as
well as you, and an [illegible]ege of the
matters? I laughed in [illegible]
own strange demand [illegible]
the time it takes to [illegible]
illuminate a single volume."

"Nevertheless, learned [illegible], I may
ence, from whence I came the other day,
I can at will and with little trouble, pro-

med, called nitrous air. This air is generally prepared by pouring nitric acid on wires of copper in a glass retort, connected to a pneumatic apparatus. When heat is applied, the nitric acid parts with half its oxygen, to unite with the copper, and the nitrous air comes over a colorless and permanently elastic fluid, which must be kept over water.—Nitrous air is incapable of supporting life, vegetation or combustion. Its most remarkable property is the facility with which it unites to oxygen—whenever the two come in contact, they unite, and form colored fumes of nitric acid. In consequence of this property, it was proposed to be used in ascertaining the quantity of oxygen air present in atmospheric air. To a given quantity of the air in a vessel, over water, is to be introduced a quantity of air, which in uniting to the oxygen forms nitric acid, which is absorbed by the water—so that the diminution will be proportionate to the quantity of oxygen present. How this method is found too fallacious to be relied upon.

To be continued.

THE LAST DAYS OF MENZIKOFF,

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

(*Continued.*)

He arrived, without any other molestation, at Rennebourg; but scarcely had he begun to make preparations for his new life, when an order arrived that he should repair to Yukowski, in Siberia, his residence at Rennebourg being considered too close to the capital. His future destination was about 8000 versts from St. Petersburg. Eight servants only were allowed to accompany him; and before he left his estate, he was made to relinquish the clothes he wore, and to assume the garb of a Russian peasant. His wife and children shared the same fate, their dress being a coarse woollen gown with a sheep-skin cap.

The Princess Menzikoff being very delicate, and having been accustomed to all the luxury of the great and opulent, soon gave way to misery and fatigue, and died near Kasan. Her husband exhorted her to meet her fate with calmness and resignation, and she died in his arms. Menzikoff performed the last sad duties; he dug the grave himself, and with his own hands deposited the body. His guards did not allow him much time to bedew with tears the grave of one to whom he had been long sincerely and affectionately attached; he was hurried from the tomb, and forced to continue his journey to Toholski. Here the news of his approach had been long known, and the streets were crowded to see the man who had exiled most of the inhabitants of the city, and before whom the destiny of Russia had so lately bowed.

On entering [illegible] Russian nobleman [illegible] him [illegible] "[illegible] state to [illegible] you to [illegible] views because your honor and your character disturbed me." To the other he said, "I knew not that you were in Siberia; do not impute your present misfortune to me. I often asked why I no longer saw you, and received only vague and unsatisfactory answers: being too much occupied with public business, I neglected that of individuals; some secret enemy of yours must then have procured the order; if, however, the abuse of me will satisfy you, do it to the utmost of your wish." A man rushing through the crowd, covered Menzikoff and his daughters with mud, which he threw with his greatest strength. "On me, on me," said Menzikoff, "heap your dirt and your reproaches on me alone—those poor creatures have never injured you."

The Governor, by desire of the Emperor, sent Menzikoff five hundred roubles for the relief of his family—the last mark of Imperial remembrance he ever was destined to receive; he obtained permission to employ it in the purchase of those articles which might conduce to his ultimate comfort, or alleviate in some degree future miserable exile. This precaution was prompted by the wants of his children; for himself he had few; he had resigned himself with perfect content into the hands of the Being whom, when in affluence, he had neglected or forgotten; his own misfortunes he bore with fortitude, but it drew tears of anguish and repentance from his heart, when he surveyed the misery his ambition and tyranny had entailed on his family.

Saws, hatchets, articles requisite to clear the ground, salted provisions, meal, &c. were procured; the surplus money he desired might be distributed among the poor. The time decided for his stay at Toholski being expired, he once more continued [illegible] His vehicle was [illegible] changed to [illegible] one horse, and some [illegible] Five long months passed [illegible] reached Yukowski, and during [illegible] he was exposed to the inclemency of the weather, in a climate exceedingly cold, and where the ground is seldom free from snow. Those can best feel for the suffering of the exile, who have themselves passed days and nights in sledges, where the dull monotony of the scenery is never changed, and where all that meets the eye is everlasting snow, or thick woods of deep colored pine, through which the wind howls as if in response to its wild inhabitants. Menzikoff's health was unimpaired by cold or fatigue, and his family bore the journey with apparent health and vigor.

A few days previous to his arrival, a circumstance occurred which recalled to his former power and grandeur, and excited the liveliest emotions of grief and distress. He had alighted with [illegible] in the cottage of a Siberian [illegible] of those small and miserable log [illegible] which admit sufficient light to [illegible] darkness and wretchedness visible, [illegible] an officer whom he instantly knew [illegible] ed the hut. This officer was return[illegible] from Kamskatcha, where he had been sent during the reign of Peter the Great with a commission relative to the discoveries which Captain Behring was to attempt. The officer had served under Menzikoff, who now called him by

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN ..... *Pope.*

[O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA, MARCH 30, 1830. [NEW SERIES, NO. 1.

ARCHITECTURE.

(*Continued.*)

ime should be burnt from white stone, ld if be procured,) of which the d hard parts of sorts are more r for building the walls, as those r are porous are for plastering. en the lime is burnt, the ingredients to be mixed with three parts of pit , and one part of lime. But if river ea-sand is used, two parts of sand and of lime should be united; for in these portions the mortar will have a great istence.

f bricks or tiles, pounded and sifted, oined with lime or pit-sand, in the ntity of a third part, it will make the ter stronger and fitter for use.

The works of wrought stone of the Ro- ns, as well as those of the Greeks, re constructed without cement; but mps and ligatures of iron and bronze e used in great abundance. The use iron was not confined to cramps bolts; for they even constructed roofs ronze, which was also used in magnifi nt profusion in the decorations of their ldings.

t excites regret to reflect that the ans employed by the ancients to in- ure the beauty, and insure the durabili of their edifices, have only, in many ances served to accelerate their de- ction.

The valuable materials have caused ole dilapidation, and more buildings e been ruined by rapine, than by the ries of time.

n the works of the Greeks and Ro- s, of hewn stone, they appear to have ed only the beds of the stones be- e they were placed in the building, ring the faces to be worked after the mpletion of the building or edifice.— this means, the arises and the mould- gs were preserved from injury, and the es made exactly in the same plane or rfaces, which is not generally the case in the facings of our modern works. Our workmen pass over them in a most slovenly manner, with the greatest indifference, by rounding the stones which happen to project at the joints, which gives them a false, irregular appearance in sun-shine.

By this means also, the ancients diminished and fluted their columns, which could not be done with accuracy any other [illegible] the [illegible] of those [illegible] the arts, and [illegible] the [illegible] of architecture, either built their churches in the form of the Roman basilica, or converted the basilicæ into churches. Architecture during their government, continued with little alteration in the general forms, from that which had been practiced at the decline of the Roman empire. But ignorance, in proportion, and a depraved taste in the ornamental department, at last deprived their edifices of that symmetry and beauty which were so conspicuous in the works of the ancients. However, the knowledge of architectural elements was still preserved among them, and of the various forms of vaulting used by the Greeks and Romans, they adopted that of groins and cross arching.

[*To be continued.*]

CHEMISTRY.

(*Continued.*)

Oxygen and *nitrogen* unite together in different proportions, and form compounds very different from atmospheric air, as will appear from the following:—

By confining over mercury, about four parts of oxygen and one of nitrogen air, on conveying the electric fluid through them, the base of the two airs unite together and form a fluid, which is the nitric acid, commonly called aqua-fortis. This fluid is again separated into [illegible] of which it is formed, in [illegible] was before stated. However, [illegible] acid of the shops is not [illegible] way. It is generally prepared by [illegible] two parts of common nitre [illegible] in a glass retort, with rather more than one part of sulphoric acid. [illegible] applying a moderate heat, [illegible] (aqua-fortis) comes over [illegible] in the form of fumes, which [illegible] by water, constituting the nitric acid of the shops, which should be kept in glass vessels tightly stopped.

The nitric acid is possessed of [illegible] properties of acids, which [illegible] enumerated in an [illegible] When more, it so perfectly [illegible] its [illegible] red [illegible] it [illegible] supports the [illegible] stances. If powdered charcoal be thrown into it, it burns; and if a piece of [illegible] oil, it burns; and [illegible] time, it blazes rapidly [illegible] its union with [illegible] pounded snow or ice, [illegible] follows. The combinations of nitric acid with other bodies, called nitrates, will be considered.

When instead of four parts [illegible] three parts of oxygen to one [illegible] nitrogen, then an acid [illegible] not so strong as the nitric, [illegible] called nitrous acid. The [illegible] may be prepared by distilling [illegible] which in a high heat parts with some of its oxygen. This acid differs from the nitric, in being of a yellow or orange color, and in emitting copious red fumes. When concentrated, its specific gravity is about 1,550. When united with other bodies, they are called nitrites, which, as they are not of much consequence, will not be considered.

When [illegible] parts of oxygen to one of nitrogen, [illegible]

I WON'T BE A NUN.

Now is it not a pity such a pretty girl as I,
Should be sent to a nunnery to pine away and die;
But I won't be a nun—no, I won't be a nun—
I'm so fond of pleasure that I cannot be be a nun.

I'm sure I cannot tell what's the mischief I have done,
But my mother often tells me that I must be a nun.
But I won't be a nun, &c.

I could not bear confinement, it would not do for me,
For I like to go a shopping, and to see what I can see.
So I won't be a nun, &c.

I love to hear men flattering—love fashionable clothes,
I love music and dancing, and chatting with the beaux.
So I cant' be a nun, &c.

So mother, don't be angry now, but let your daughter be,
For the nuns would not like to have a novice wild as me.
And I can't be a nun—no, I won't be a nun—
I'm so fond of pleasure that I cannot be a nun.

From the *New-England Palladium*.

FABULOUS.

An eagle flew off with a sheep to her nest,
Which a crow that beheld thought a very good jest;
So the negro resolved to exalt the black feather,
And fly off himself with the ancient bell-weather.

But his claws got entangled so deep in the fleece,
That with both he would gladly have bought his release;
As the shepherd came up and directed a blow
That parted the body and soul of a crow.

MORAL.

The lesson implied in the tale that we tell,
Is to try what we can terminate well;
Though the moral condemns us, no doubt, as unable
To imitate Æsop, and versify fable.

HYMENEAL.

"And then they bound the holy knot before St. Mary's shrine,
That makes a paradise on earth, if hearts and hands combine."

MARRIED—In Macedon, on the 8th inst. by J. Stevens, Esq. Mr. GEORGE STEELE, to Miss ORINDA SOUTHWORTH.

PALMYRA LIVERY STABLE.

M. KINGMAN continues the above establishment in this village, and having made large additions to the same, in *Horses, Coaches, Gigs, Sulkeys, Sleighs* and *Cutters*, is enabled to accommodate his customers in a superior style, and on reasonable terms.

A LINE OF POST Coaches will ply daily between this village and Canandaigua—Fare moderate.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

Thomas Rogers 2d, assignee of J. & L. Thayer, H. & C. Thayer, and J. & L. Thayer & Co. of Palmyra, offers for sale, at the store lately occupied by J. & L. Thayer & Co. a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, which will be sold [illegible] tail—at cost.

Sulphur Springs

J. D. NOTTINGHAM after [illegible] pressing his gratitude [illegible] begs leave to inform [illegible] tablishment is now [illegible] tion of company, [illegible] of pleasure can be [illegible] style [illegible]

HOTEL PALMYRA.

H. CHURCH, informs the public, that this establishment has been fitted up for Winter business,—having been at considerable expense in making his present arrangements, and being determined to administer to the comfort as well as pleasure of his guests—hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

ALLYN WILLIAMS, Merchant Tailor, most respectully begs leave to inform the public in general, and his old friends in particular, that he continues to carry on business in the "brick block," two doors west of the "stone front" store. He has a grateful remembrance of the liberal patronage received in this village, and hopes to merit its continuance. On hand, Brood—and other Cloths.

Palmyra, Jan. 1830.

PINE LUMBER.

The subscribers have on hand, at their Lumber Yard, lately occupied by Meech & Woodward, 100,000 feet of *PINE LUMBER*, much of which is first quality.—Also, 10,000 ft. of *White-wood Siding*: together with a large quantity of firsts rate white pine SHINGLES; all of which will be sold unusually low. PERRY & MASON.

Palmyra, March, 1830.

N. B. Also, as above, a constant supply of *WINDOW SASH*, warranted to be well made.

The sucscriber has LOST by lending and otherwise, a number of Books, among which were *Millar* on Globes, Grammar of Chemistry, &c. Any person or persons having them in possession, will please leave them at the Palmyra Bookstore, A. COLE.

ROCHESTER RECESS.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, informs the public, that the "Rochester Recess" has been put *in order*. His *larder* has been replenished with all the *dainties* a fertile country can afford. His cook is *imperial*, and while his BAR is well supplied, nothing shall be wanting to the comfort of his guests.

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. BATTERSON, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has established the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, in this village. Monuments, Grave Stones, Fire-Slabs, &c. &c. can be had on short notice, executed in the best manner.

Storage, Forwarding, & Commission Business.

JA[illegible]FIELD has taken the extensive WARE HOUSES situated on Ro[illegible] adjoining the Collector's Office in this village. Liberal advances will be made on produce, and business done on accommodating terms.

Good flour, constantly for sale, for ready pay.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

H. MILLER, the present occupant of this establishment, has put the same in *good order*. All those who favor him with their Custom shall receive a *quid pro quo*, as our lawyers say.

Palmyra, Sept. 22, 1829.

HENRY LUPKINS,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dresser, &c. &c. informs the inhabitants of this village that his "office" is a few rods east of the "Eagle Hotel," where all calls in his *line* of business will be attended to in good style.

BENJAMIN BROOKS,

(Successor to Dr. Lewis Brooks,)

Carries on the business of *Shaving* and *Hair Dressing* at the old stand opposite *Square* Jerome's Law Office, where he will *ginnerly* be found ready to wait on friends or foes. Mr. Brooks also offers his *services* [illegible] FIDDLE for Balls, Levees, Pig-shaves, or Anti-Masonic Meetings. His terms will be reasonable.

"THE REFLECTOR."

Will be published EVERY WEEK, [illegible] our Bower on Wintergreen Hill, (on such days as may suit our own convenience,) and delivered to subscribers through the Post-Office, by [illegible] dium, also, all letters and communications, subscriptions and remittances intended for this paper, should be sent, addressed "*Obediah Dogberry, Esquire, Palmyra.*"

TERMS—One Dollar for the Series, (4 months.) IN ADVANCE.

ially when the *man* is absent,)—wise, we shall be under the disable necessity of publishing *some* of the rous communications we have on respecting *certain matters*.

"*Love in a Tub*," &c.

Obed—

u will inform the "three fingered" n, that it would look better for him bscribe for your paper, than to take ouble of *pocketing* mine.

A SUBSCRIBER.

STATISTICS.

his state contains 56 counties, 6 cities, owns, 296 incorporated villages, and post-offices.

ie estimated value of real estate, is ,560,897, personal, $71, 379,102—$328,939,999.

ie number of attorneys and counsel- in the state in 1820 was 1248: in , 1688.

re are 129 Episcopal clergymen, 378 byterian, 91 Reformed Dutch, 306 hodist, 241 Baptist, 13 Lutheran, 18 an Catholic, 14 Universalist, and all r denominations 14—Total 1229.—number in 1819 was 761.

he whole number of banks in the is 45, with an aggregate capital of 254,000. In the city of New-York with a capital of $15,330,000, besides corporated and not subscribed.

he amount of tax paid into New-York treasury by the banks of that city in 9, was, on real estate, $2671 [illegible], and personal 54,039. Insurance companies real $1905 42, personal $41,816.—cellaneous companies, real $1185 80, [illegible] 762 41. Total amount of tax-$104,721 37.

[illegible] in botany a genus of the [illegible], Monogenia class and or- Essen. Char. Calyx. [illegible] elled, eight or ten cleft: cleft- nated. There is but one spec- this shrub found in South America. s very smooth and has the air of bohea tea. The dried leaves taste those of Chinese tea.

Quantity of land contained in the different states of the Union:

States.	*Acres.*
New York,	29,440,000
Pennsylvania,	28,280,000
Rhode Island,	870,400
Massachusetts,	4,992,000
Connecticut,	2,991,360
Maine,	20,480,000
New Hampshire,	5,939,200
New Jersey,	4,416,000
Delaware,	1,423,520
Maryland,	6,901,000
District of Columbia,	64,000
North Carolina,	28,032,000
South Carolina,	19,251,200
Georgia,	37,120,000
Vermont,	6,537,000
Total,	237,607,680,

In the new States and Territories the United States own 1,062,463,171 acres.

The governor of Louisiana receives a sallary of $[illegible] per annum.

The number of bankrupts in London in 1826 was 2583.

Our friend of the "Clyde Standard," is requested to spell "night" (see town clerk article) with a *k*.

The population of the United States is now estimated at 13,000,000. In 1860 it is concluded that it will amount to 27,654,000.

A fortune.—The young duke of Buccleugh (in Scotland) is about to come into possession of an annual income of 160,000£ sterling, being more than $600,000.

M. Champollion, the French antiquarian, has carried his researches in Egypt back nearly 2,000 years before the christian era.

A Frenchman having heard the word *press* made use of to imply *persuade*, as "press that gentleman to take some refreshment, press him to stay to-night," &c. though he would show his talents, by using synonymous terms; and, therefore, made no scruple one evening to cry out in company, "pray *squeeze* that lady to sing."

We have received a number of communications on the subject of "orphan children," who will, or should, inherit considerable property—one in particular, signed "a friend to orphans." The writer is quite clear and explicit in his meaning. There can be no mistake in the matter. We shall for the present however, content ourself, by referring our correspondents to the "Revised Statutes" on this subject, where, if we are not mistaken, an easy as well as a sure remedy is pointed out. We have once before had occasion to observe, that the law should be made to bear in all cases of *wrong*, that are cognizable by it. It is easy to raise an excitement on subjects of this nature. This may sometimes prevent a fair trial by jury.

☞We must caution some of our Geneva *friends* against exposing their own shame.

They bring *themselves* into notice faster than was intended by our [illegible] resentment, but if [illegible] that course we hear further [illegible] their *ranting*, we shall give [illegible] graphical sketches, that, although they might amuse the public, would be cause of little exultation to them—vice and folly we shall seek, wherever, and in whatever situation we find [illegible].

The "Macedon Chronicles" will be attended to in the course of business.

LABRADOR FISHERIES.

These Fisheries employ 2,[illegible] vessels and 24,100 seamen. Product about 150,000.

In 1829, Great Britain and [illegible] nies had 608 vessels, manned by 9,110 men, producing 678,000 cwt. of fish and 6,730 h'h'ds of oil.

The United States employ [illegible] 500 vessels, and 16,000 men, producing 1,[illegible] cwt. of fish, and 11,000 h'h'ds of oil, which is nearly one-half more, on average, than is produced by the British.

France contains a population of 31,[illegible] 678 [illegible]

CHRONICLES OF THE Geneva Bull.

CHAPTER II.

1. Now it came to pass, on the tenth day of the first month, of the second year of the reign of *Andrew*, that I sat in my chamber with the Book of the Chronicles of the *Geneva Bull* before me, when I fell asleep, and I had a vision.

2. And a voice spake unto me saying: Write! write thou these words, of publicity, even at my mouth, (for they are come to pass,) that the people of the city may see his (the *Bull's*) sin, and reprove *him*.

3. Then I took up my pen, and wrote (being in a trance,) the words that were spoken unto me, as they are written in this book, even after this manner, as he spake unto me, saying:

4. While the Bull was dancing at the house, [illegible] the Upper City, there was no wine for the damsels to drink; [illegible] the Bull acting as *host* [illegible] known the [illegible] of the Bull, brought [illegible] and the damsels drank.

5. [illegible] when they had sufficient, [illegible] was set aside, in an [illegible] room, and after a short time a noise was heard like the ringing of glasses: whereupon one *ran* and looked, and *saw a Bull*, (not a four-footed BEAST,) drinking wine, even at the expense of the young men.

6. Besides the meanness of the Bull, in the drinking of the wine,—was his taking the chariot (as it is written in the first chapter,) of the "young man of the Lower City."

7. Also write this down, That when the damsels railed on *him*, and reproached him for his meanness, that he stood like one possessed of a *dumb devil*, for a long time.

8. Now when the "dumb spirit" was gone out of him, he cried with a loud voice, and railed on "*mine host*," and was mad, and frothed at the mouth, [illegible] would not pay his *bill*, and ran [illegible]

[illegible] after these things we[illegible] down, he said, Write even [illegible] words, "*mene, mene, tekel, uphar-sin*," and publish the Book, that all may know the *truth*.

10. Then I awoke out of my trance, and was astonished at the words that were written before me; and I could not interpret them, neither did I know what to do—and I was afraid.

11. Whereupon, I immediately arose and went unto the rulers of the city, and shewed them the writing; and there was with them a "young man" who could prophesy, and he stood forth in the midst of them, and cried out—

12. Has not this *prophecy* come to pass? and is it not known by the multitude? Surely it has come to pass before our eyes.

13. And when the rulers heard this, they sent without delay for "*mine host*," so that he might testify to the truth of [illegible]

14. Now when he was come unto the rulers, he stood forth and *swore* unto the multitude, saying, I knew this prophecy is true, and that it has come to pass, for it was done in my house, and I have it recorded in my Book, which will shew the truth of my sayings.

15. Wherefore the rulers sent for the Books, and they were opened, and it was therein written even as was testified.

16. And I also *bear record* that the words have "*come to pass*," and are *true*, and not a jot or a tittle have *fallen* to the ground, but were written down in the Book of the Cronicles of the Geneva Bull.

DEAR OBED—

I have taken an "office" in Geneva, at the corner of Main and William streets, for the purpose of "*keeping straight*" the unruly "members" of "society;" and none (who may deserve) shall escape the "*lash*" of

SAM PATCH.

☞ Wanted to know, if the "*Geneva Bull*" calculates to be "re-elected" at our "town meeting?" If he [illegible] must drop the "COMB" and

---

Wanted to know, if the "*William-street Belle*," thinks of escaping the "*lash*" of "*Sam Patch*" after playing the "*coquet*" with a *young man*, "for a year;" and then telling him she had another "STRING to her BOW," and—he had better be "*o-p-h*."

Wanted to know, if WILLIAM the *Pharisee*, calculates to "come Paddy over" SOLOMON the *wise*? If he does he must go faster than a *wafer*.

Should like to know, if all fools [illegible] "*Sam Patch*" has made his "last jump?"—If so, his ghost will haunt the unruly members of society.—I am on the mend.

SAM PATCH.

☞ Wanted to know, about what time "*Gen. Bolivar*" calculates to sail to "Durip", on board of the good ship "*Augusta*."

☞ Wanted to know, what time "*Capt. Bob*" takes his first trip on board of "AUNT BETSEY."

Geneva, March, 1830.

Mr. Dogberry.

Sir,—Please inform the *Geneva Collegians* that if they attend our Dancing School, they must "*pay the Fiddler*," and behave themselves a "little better," or they may be shown the "*Hole the Carpenter made*," when it will be too late to apologise.

A SCHOLAR.

☞ The *conduct* of certain individuals, inhabiting *certain* houses, *near the canal* and *certain* persons, who are in the habit of visiting *those* houses, *may* hereafter receive a passing notice.

Mr. Editor—

On Friday evening last, I attended what was called a "void meeting," at the "Eagle," and feel heartily [illegible] the inconsistency and want of [illegible] many of our citizens. In case they have too much "meal in the mouth" to speak their minds, let them vote by BALLOT.

MENTOR.

The little *Geneva Mechanic* is advised to be a little more circumspect in some of his *morning* and *evening* visits; (more

emblage, on the 25th ultimo, "were
ing" convened at the capitol.
While there, he is *supposed* to have
ade the following brilliant speech.—

DE-OX.

R. PRESIDENT—

It is but a few days (very few,) since
e *mystic* scales have fallen from my eyes.
hen I become at *last* convinced that
e "holy religion" was in danger, and
less this blood-stained, "murder and
ason not excepted" order be suppress-
, no *honest* man will hereafter be
le to worship after the dictates of his
n *conscience*, or get into office. The
rceries of this *harlot*, had completely
ell-bound all the *most* virtuous of our
ring people; but thanks be to the vir-
e and patriotism of a *Southwick*, (hisses
om various quarters,) who, in a time of
ental darkness, bared his breast to the
ock, and, unaided and alone, (hisses,)
as enabled, in the true *spirit* of a "chris-
an soldier," to put to *route* whole armies
the *aliens*, (a call to order,) he would
t, in the least, derogate from the merits
d transcendant abilities of a *Weed*, (cries
hear, hear,) a Giddins, a Hamilton,
, a Holley, a Sheldon, &c. &c.;
hom he perfectly knew were *tried* men.
ut "justice to whom justice is due,"
as his motto, (hear.) Mr. S. had been
e *pioneer* in this matter; (hisses from
l quarters,) he was (by adoption,) an
lbanian, and *had* been sheriff, and lotte-
vender—could speak Dutch, and write
libel, (as had been proved years ago.)—
is talents were much needed. Besides
s "Solemn Warning," together with
e stories he told of "hair-breadth es-
pes, (in attending the Le Roy Conven-
on,) from the wicked, as well as blood-
irsty masons—were still fresh in his
mory. Much *good* had been effected
the sound *rubs* other *devices*, equally
ise worthy, (continual hissing,) as some
ntlemen who held *seats* in *this* house
uld well testify.

He did not exactly believe, that im-
icit confidence should, at once be pla-
d in all the political *renegadocs*, that
ere now flocking to the standard of "the
od cause." They were in his opinion,
in the most cases, "the sad remains" of all the political factions that had ever *cursed*, or disturbed the peace of the people—(loud cries of "order!") tories, federalists, Hartford conventionists, &c. &c. [Here we suppose he alluded to Elder H——, who had by this time drawn himself up to his *full* stature.] For himself, he was *born* a '76 man; notwithstanding that the day on which it had been said (in Dutch,) that "a *man*-child was born," was many years after. He intended to be clear and explicit on this subject—it was one of *vital* importance, to all such as were *fit to* ; and although some might sneer at his youth, and his want of experience in anti matters, on account of the *lateness* of his *adhesion*, still he would give his advice, as he was looking forward with great anxiety to the next *election*. His opinion most decidedly was, that it would be necessary for the best interest of the *party*, to raise the banner, and by degrees, put on the panoply of "Old Hickory."—In this way they could carry the war more effectually into the heart of the enemy's camp. *Federal* sobriquets were not pleasing to the "swinish multitude." * * * * *
By this time it is supposed that complete confession began to reign triumphant in this modern *pandamonium*.

Uncle Obed—

I am somewhat troubled with my neighbors' frequent calls for "I want to *borrow* a little tea, a little sugar, a little coffee, a few potatoes, a few sticks of wood, a little soap, &c. &c."—"we are going to buy some *to-morrow*, and will pay you"—but, *to-morrow* never comes.—Now if this practice is common in our village, I will submit, without further complaint, although my patience and my means of satisfying these repeated calls are nearly exhausted.

If it is confined to the neighborhood in which I reside, I want you should devise some means by which a *quietus*, or some other *ealls* may be put upon such a practice; for it does not proceed from necessity. *Perhaps* the recommendation a little more industry might have the effect. If not, I would suggest the propriety of levying a tax upon the *old bachelors* of our village, for a kind of *safety fund*, to which these persons, with *satisfactory credentials*, may have access. POOR MEMORY.

FROM NEWARK.

'Squire Dogberry—

A certain *Rifle Captain*, so called, in the *Wolf Pasture*, is desired not to overstrain his *webbing*, and to discontinue his (unwelcome) visits and amorous advances to a young *person* of ——, and not trouble *married ladies* with a recital of his *misfortunes*. * * * * * * His *apprentice* is not old enough to give advice in *dark* matters—old maids for counsel in such affairs—young ones are not always pleased with his conversation, more especially on "marching and counter-marching" (which is his general talk,)—that no town is entitled to but one Collector and two Constables, he can ascertain by reading the revised Statutes. A trip or two to [illegible] as Captain of the "old boat," would probably benefit his health.

The following notice has gone the rounds of the newspapers, without note or comment. As there are more than one Geneva, we strongly suspect that the "Geneva" in Switzerland, so celebrated for the manufacture of Watches, is the place intended to be designated. We should not notice so trifling an occurrence, had we not frequently witnessed, either through the ignorance or carelessness of Editors, the like uncertainty.

"A cabinet maker at Geneva has invented what he calls a safety table.—Any one unacquainted with the secret springs, who should attempt to force it to take out money or other articles, would be instantly seized by hands of iron; loud music announces the forced captivity for five minutes, and when this ceases, six pistols go off and kill the robber, if no one arrived in time to save his life."

[illegible] is said to contain 7, [illegible] who belong to the Catholic communion.

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, MARCH 25, 1830.

NEWSPAPERS.

No country in the world, probably, has a greater profusion of the above article than our own; while no civilized country on earth is more destitute of libraries of *useful* knowledge. That libraries exist, (such as they are) both in city and town, is most certain; but when we come to examine their contents, we generally feel both pity and contempt for the mawkish taste of the proprietors. Should Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, Goldsmith, Smollett &c. per chance have a place on the shelf, behind the curiously ornamented glass doors of the bookcase, on examination you will find their pages as clean and unsoiled as they were on the day they left the hands of the binder, while you will easily discover that the ephemeral *trash* of the times with which a modern library abounds, has become nearly unreadable from use and handling.

A few late Novel writers, like Scott and Cooper, have introduced a new style of writing within a few years.—Their object appears to be the delineation of the manners and customs of people of "days gone by;" but allowing that their pictures are often a close imitation of nature, and that the facts and circumstances did in thruth *once* exist, it however becomes important in the first place, that we should be acquainted with the more *sober* history of the rise and progress, and geographical limits of those countries where such manners and customs are said to have existed. In this way, many of the works of the authors above named, as well as others, may not only be amusing, but afford much solid instruc-

[illegible] fact, that [illegible] fellow citizens are grossly [illegible] history, geography, and statistics of our own country. These, undoubtedly, should be the first study of every American. If it is true that knowledge is power, and so easy to be obtained, how does it happen that we have not more powerful men among us? The reason is obvious. The taste of those who pretend to give a *tone* in such matters, has evidently become vitiated, and the solid, as well as more useful part of literature, has in a manner become obsolete and unfashionable, while the romantic *fustian*, under which the modern press is continually groaning, has become emphatically the order of the day.

An English nobleman once complained in the house of Lords that he was quite ignorant of the history of his own country, on account of his not having *had* an opportunity of reading Shakspeare sufficiently. This was possibly a compliment to the immortal Bard, as well as a practical commentary on his Lordship's ignorance. America, however has not as yet been blessed with a person of Will Shakspeare's genius; and in all human probability, never will be; and our countrymen who wish to become acquainted thoroughly, with American history, must pick it up in detached parcels the best way they can. Our geographies, however, are much more complete, and we should heartily rejoice to see the subject more particularly attended to, by every class of our fellow citizens. (*To be continued*)

"Be CALM," *White Horses*, "and serene.
However *Fortune* change the scene,"—ANON.

Mr. Reflector—

I happened, this morning, while waiting for the stage, (the Driver of which, by the bye, was rather tardy in his operations,) to step into the "Bookstore and Lottery Office" of your Village, with the intention of buying "My Fortune," a "new novel," or something else, that I might amuse myself with, while travelling over a prodigious muddy road, when my eye caught a neat *little* man, *raving* and *ranting* at some three or four little urchins, who, I concluded from the conversation, had been guilty of breaking the last Sabbath. I waited for the little man to conclude his lecture, until my patience had become almost exhausted, and then inquired—When does the next Lottery draw, sir? "I don't know—Han't got time to attend to you now"—answered the little man. You keep tickets for sale, do you not sir? "Yes—but I make a practice of doin' *one* thing at a time, and you must wait till I *git* done with my boys and then I'll wait on you"—and as he finished, he again *went at* his boys, and deliberately walked out of his store, and proceeded to the stage house.

From the extraordinary treatment I had met with, I was induced to make some inquiries of the Landlord concerning this little dealer in Books and *Tickets*, (at the sign of the *Bible* and White Horses,) and, among other things, ascertained that [illegible]ly drawn a prize of $1,50[illegible] gracious heaven! exclaimed [illegible] myself,) if it is thus the showers of Dame Fortune affect the human race, glad I am I didn't buy a Ticket.

"*Justice* consists in doing no injury to men; *decency*, in giving them no offence."

[*From Geneva.*]

O. Dogberry Esq.

There has been a great acquisition to the ANTI party of late, in the person of a certain CAPTAIN OF HORSE, who always heretofore has professed, and wishes to be considered a thorough going republican. That he should change his politicks so suddenly, is not at all strange (as the health of Mr. Nicholas is bad) to those who know him; and I must confess he has taken a very propitious time. The first tidings we had of the *metamorphose*, was on his way to the east, (probably in search of *light*) as a delegate to the anti-masonic state convention, which August

From the New-York Constellation.

WHO IS A GENTLEMAN?

The answer to this question, among Americans, depends generally upon the condition, feelings and particular modes of thinking, of those who undertake to answer it; and, consequently, he who is very much of a gentleman in the estimation of one person, is no gentleman at all in the opinion of another.

A gentleman, in the estimation of mine host, is one who calls freely for all the good things appertaining to the bar, the wine cellar and the table; pays his bills punctually, without disputing the items or the prices; and speaks in flattering terms of every thing about his landlord's premises, from the beds in the attic to Betty in the kitchen.

With waiters and ostlers, a gentleman is one who is flush of his cash, who, after having paid their master as much as their services are worth, pays them four times their value into the bargain. "Massa Dash," says Cuffee, "he be one real gemman; he gib me half a dollar for brush his boots, tree quarter dollar for hold his hoss, and whole dollar for callin' him a gemman. And he be first rate gemman—no mistake."

A gentleman, with Dolly, the chambermaid, is one who says a soft thing to her, praises her [illegible], compares her cheeks to the damask rose, her lips to red cherries, [illegible] to the planet Venus, and [illegible] to an hour glass; and who, to the [illegible]sincerity of his soft nothings, gives occasionally a sly kiss, a gentle squeeze of the hand, and a bright silver dollar.

A dandy's estimate of a gentleman is based on a foundation peculiarly his own. He is not a creature who has any thing to do with money, sense, feeling, flesh or blood. He is wholly a factitious animal, made by the tailor, the seamstress, the cordwainer, the hatter, and the corset manufacturer. He is, to be sure, a creature that walks, talks and eats; but he does all these from no ordinary motive.—He walks merely to show his gentlemanly figure; he talks only because he never thinks; and he eats for the same reason that the tailor uses padding, viz. to fill out his proportions.

With a duellist, he is no gentleman who refuses to fight a duel. He may enact as many villanous tricks as he pleases; he may seduce the weak, betray the confiding, cheat the honest, and murder the unresisting—all those do not detract one whit from his gentlemanly pretensions. But if he refuses to stand up and be shot at, he is no gentleman. Having complied with this requisite, he is a gentleman every inch of him, adultery, treachery and murder to the contrary notwithstanding.

With the gay Miss, who never breathes freely except in the atmosphere of folly and show, a gentleman is one who exerts himself to promote her wishes; who gallants her to theatres, balls and sleigh-rides; who neglects his business to attend to her amusements; who spends his money to advance her pleasures; who, in a word, is pretty much, if not altogether, a lady's man.

But with the young ladys maiden aunt, a staid gentlewoman of forty, the gentleman is still a different personage. He is the essence of respectful attention; and does not indicate, by word, look or action, that he suspects her of being older than she was once, or that he prefers the company of younger *demoiselles*.

With old ladies of revolutionary times, a gentleman is one who wears a three-cornered beaver, has his hair tied behind, and powdered all over, and has his shirt ruffled at the wrist. Who wears short small clothes, and a long waistcoat, with pocket flaps; who wears silver buckles that reach from side to side of his well saved shoes; who walks with a gold-headed cane, and who, in his manners, neglect of [illegible] the ceremony of ages [illegible] times.

The pit-pat heart of a susceptible girl of sixteen, tells her that a gentleman is a tall fellow, with a fine military cap on his head; a blue coat turned up with red facings; a sword by his side; a neat pair of whiskers; a measured step, and a "How d'ye do, my charming Miss? You are the loveliest creature I ever beheld—upon my soul you are!"

Miss Phillis, too—she hab her gemman. And me be a brack'd man, trait as a lamp-post, wid white teeth, rolly eye, shiny skin, flatty foot, plumpy lip, broady nose—a nigger who wear red coat, be de colour what it will; who fiddle like Pollo, dance like Frenchman, make two tree bow in a minute, and say, "O loddy! Missy Phillis, your unpalatable beauty hab set my heart on fire. O glue pot!"

Among fox hunters, a gentleman is a fellow who can leap a five barred gate, jump a twenty foot ditch, thread the windings of a forest at full gallop, smell the trick when the hounds are at fault, be the first at the death of Reynard, dip the brush in a bowl of punch, and drink the washings of a fox's tail.

With a country housewife, [illegible] bit of a gentleman who [illegible] tic accomplishments; extols [illegible] ty, [illegible]atness of her house, and [illegible] of her children; who prefers [illegible] to sugar, in sweetening his coffee; eats sout bread without a *wry* face; despatches the worst articles on her table with the best relish; rises at the crowing of the cock; and washes his face at the pump, instead of disarranging her ewer and bason, which are kept for show.

A sailor's gentleman is a [illegible] He is a man who can box the [illegible] knot, splice, hand, reef and steer, [illegible] can run aloft with the nimbleness of a cat, and keep his footing on a rope, as fearless as a spider on his web. Who recks little whether he sleeps in his hammock, on the round top, or at the bottom of the ocean; who fears neither storms nor billows, nor a hostile sail; who cares not a groat for money; whose hand is ever open at the cry of distress; who loves his wife next to his ship; who can abide a fellow who comes in at the cabin window; hates meanness, and despises a land lubber.

[From the Courier and [illegible]]

THE THEOLOGIAN.

[illegible] disappointed that [illegible] man's subtle [illegible] theologian [illegible] distinction [illegible] duce [illegible] To practice; in debate [illegible] How dexterous! in [illegible] His vain conceits were orthodox alone: This immutable and heavenly [illegible] vealed By God, was naught to [illegible] A kind of hellish charm, [illegible] Of truth speak falsehood, [illegible] The meaning of the text [illegible] The marrow of salvation [illegible] A name, a sect, that no [illegible] And to the eye so many [illegible] But did no more,—gave [illegible] Proved still his reasoning [illegible] lief, Though propped on fancies [illegible] men's dreams, [illegible] Most rational, most scriptural [illegible] With mortal heresy denouncing all [illegible] Who in his arguments could see [illegible] On points of faith, too fine for human [illegible] And never understood in heaven the place His everlasting hope, undoubting placed. And died; and, when he opened his eyes prepared To hear, beyond the grave, the welcome [illegible] Of bliss, he heard, alas! the wail of [illegible] He proved all creeds false but his own found. [illegible] his time [illegible]

Envy and vanity are detestable [illegible]

tus, connected at one end to the membrana tympani, and at the other, to the fenestra ovalis. Of these, the first, which is compared to a hammer, is called the malleus; the second is named the incus; the third the orbiculare, and the fourth the stapes.

The malleus contains a manubrium or handle, a long and short process, and a head which forms an articular surface.

The incus resembles a grinding tooth, with its two fangs diverging. We remark in it a body, the surface of which is hollowed out to receive the head of the malleus—a long and a short leg.

The orbiculare is of the size of a small grain of sand. It is attached to the extremity of the long crus of the incus and the stapes.

The stapes has an exact resemblance to the iron part of a stirrup: it has a head, two crura, and a basis.

[*To be continued.*]

THE LAST DAYS OF MENZIKOFF.

The Russian Minister.

At the death of Peter II., the power of Menzikoff increased. Catharine I., who owed her elevation to the throne to the intrigues of the minister, retained him in that high situation to the day of her death. In her last will, she desired that Peter II. might be united to Menzikoff's daughter—a proof of the ascendency of the favorite over Catharine, and of the gratitude of the Empress.—The intrigues, the despotism, the arrogance, and the disrespectful character of Menzikoff towards the young Emperor, changed the fortune of himself and daughter, and hurled him from his envied greatness to the depth of misery.*—

Prince Dolgorouki and Count Ostermann were the implacable enemies of the minister. The former united to excessive dissimulation a power to please and to be admired. Ostermann had differed with the minister in the Senate, and apparently lived a retired life from public business. Menzikoff had taken the Emperor to Peterhoff to hunt—an amusement to which he was attached. Although this was the ostensible cause, yet there can be little doubt that keeping the Czar under his immediate observation was the actual reason. Count Ostermann seized the moment as favorable to his plot, which was made known to some of the Senate, and of the senior officers of the different regiments in the capital. All were agreed, and Dolgorouki and his son (the favorite and companion of the Emperor,) were fixed upon as the agents.—Dolgorouki was promised that his daughter should be the Empress, to the exclusion of Menzikoff's; and was farther flattered, when they recalled to his memory his descent from the Wolodimers.

The Emperor had frequently complained to his young companion of the tyranny of his minister, and his wish, had he the power, to escape from his vigilance.—One night, Ostermann contrived that the Senate should assemble on some trivial business. Menzikoff was in bed, and the Emperor and his retinue, at Peterhoff, asleep. The young Dolgorouki seized the moment and awoke the Emperor, the plot was discovered to him, he dressed himself hastily, and, escaping from the window with his friend, and having traversed the dark avenues of the garden, he found at the gate Ostermann, and some of the nobility, with their equipages.—The Emperor was conveyed first to the Senate, and afterwards to St. Petersburgh.

At the usual hour, when the attendants were accustomed to awake the Czar, his escape was discovered, and Menzikoff at once saw the danger which awaited him: he remained some time in suspense, but counting on the assistance of his numerous friends, hastily departed for the capital, meditating the most signal vengeance on his enemies; but precautions were too well taken, and his downfall certain. On presenting himself at the palace, he found the guard changed, and the garrison under arms. He was repulsed from the entrance with threats and insolence; and finding all attempts vain to gain an interview with the Emperor, he retired to his own dwelling. He now no longer found the crowd of courtiers anxious to be noticed, or grateful for the slightest recognition. He walked unattended to his palace, which was surrounded by troops the instant he entered. He was arrested by the officer in command, and desired to depart the next day for his residence at Rennebourg, a large estate, and fortified, belonging to Menzikoff, and distant about one thousand versts from St. Petersburg. This order extinguished the last ray of hope, and he saw instantly his future ruin; he is said to have remarked—"I have committed great crimes, but it is for the Emperor alone to punish me."* These words excited some suspicion relative to the death of Catharine.

Menzikoff was allowed a consider favor; he was permitted to carry him his most valuable effects, and t accompanied by as many servants thought proper to command. On noon of the following day he departed is asserted he chose that hour in ho the feelings of the people might be ex ted in his favor, and that the Empe might still be induced to pardon him. He made a foolish and pompous displ more in the character of a minister in vor, than an exiled prince. His fa with himself, were seated in the brilliant of his state carriages; his nu ous other vehicles, the baggage, serv horses, &c. formed a grand *cortege*. even affected to notice the people a passed; and if in the crowd he saw with whom he had been personally quainted, he called him by name wished him adieu. This pompous play was by Menzikoff's enemies, pa to the Emperor as braving him to the and a proof that the exiled prince was ambitious man whom nothing could miliate: these remarks, added to the sonal hatred of the Emperor, had the sired affect. A detachment of troops instantly sent to deprive him of the ors which had been granted by and foreign sovereigns. On obeying th order, Menzikoff new ma relinquished hi bition, his stars and ves; "said he to the officer, take these nesses of my foolish vanity, they a in this box; I thought I should not been allowed to retain them; but I to have borne them on my person then the humiliation would ha more complete." The disgrace not here. The exile and his family made to alight from the splendid ca and enter into seperate and more vehicles, sent for the purpose. prepared for all," said Menzikoff, cute your orders strictly; the mo deprive me of, the less uneasiness maih." His new vehicle was a c kabitka, and the same conveyance ted his family. His own carriages all sent to St. Petersburgh, and h tinued his journey without having face of his wife, or the conversati son and daughters. Whenever gave him an instant's opportunity versing with them, he exhorted arm of heart, and to bear th without shrinking. Religion a sophy animated his words, and t not spoken in vain.

(*To be continued.*)

* Memoires de Manstein.

* Coxe's Travels in Russia, vol. ii.

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN .....*Pope.*

Y O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: MARCH 23. 1830. [NEW SERIES—NO. 12.

ARCHITECTURE.

(*Continued.*)

The *Corinthian order* was the favorite er among the Romans, and as far as ting examples will permit us to judge, only order well understood, and happi- xecuted.

What we call the *Composite order* is of nan extraction. It was employed in y of their buildings, but chiefly in r trimphal arches. From what we in Vitruvius, it was never counted a inct order, but as a species of the Co- hian only. The only existing exam- that Rome affords of the Doric order, nt executed in the theatre of Marcel- and in the age of Augustus, is but a ted composition. The columns are gre and plain, divested of that su- grandeur and elegance which are conspicuous in the solidity and flu- s of the Grecian Doric. The dentils e cornice are too effeminate a substi- for the masculine mutules, which so characteristic of the origin of the r. The Ionic in the same building l executed. The channels of the vo- s of the capitals of the Ionic columns he coliseum, and the dentil band of cornice are not cut. The Ionic of the ple of Fortune, though it has been out as a model, is ill proportioned, the spirals of the volutes are ungrace- formed.

he Ionic of the Temple of Concord t of character; the volutes are insig- antly small, and the mutules supply place of dentils in the cornice.

he Romans placed one order upon ber, on the exterior, in the several es of the same buildings; but the eks only employed them around the s of thei rtemples, forming a peristyle. Romat s carried the method of ce- titious buildings to the utmost degree erfection. Their most considerable ces had the facings of their walls, and the arches and angles of brick, or small stones, squared—the cores built with pebble and ruble stones, grouted or run with liquid mortar, and at regular distances were strengthened with courses of baud stones. This construction of walls was frequently stuccoed, or incrusted with marble. It is much more expeditious and economical than to build with wrought stone, which occasions a greater waste of materials and loss of time. The durability and solidity of the Roman cementitious buildings is such that mortar has acquired a hardness superior to the stones which are connected with it.—This, when compared with the fragility and crumbling nature of the mortar used by modern builders, had led some to suppose that the ancients possessed processes in making cements, which have, from the lapse of time, been lost to the present day. But the information and experiments of ingenious men have exploded this opinion, and there is no doubt that if proper attention be paid to the choice of lime-stone and sand, to the burning of lime, and above all, that care be taken in the mixing and tempering these materials, workmen will be enabled to rival those of Rome. This has been tried in some instances, though the lapse of ages may be necessary to make the experiment complete. However, it will appear from Vitruvius, that the method of making lime by the Romans, was not very different from what it is at the present day.

[*To be continued.*]

ANATOMY.

(*Continued.*)

Organ of hearing.—The internal ear consists of two divisions, viz: the tympanum and the labyrinth.

The tympanum is an irregular bony cavity, which will about admit the end of a finger, hollowed out of the temporal bone, just within the membrana tympani. It has several communications with the neighboring parts.

Opposite to the membrana tympani are two openings, which lead to the labyrinth of the ear. The upper one is named the fenestra orvalis: the lower one the fenestra rotunda; and the projection between them is called the promontory. The fenestra orvalis is filled, as we shall presently see, by one of the little bones of the tympanum, and the fenestra rotunda is closed by a membrane.

The eustachian tube, or iter a palato adaurem, opens in front of the tympanum. It commences by an expanded cartillaginous orifice at the back of the nostrils, passes through the substance of the temporal bone, and terminates by a contracted orifice in the tympanum. The membrana tympani is thrown into vibrations by the impulse of the sonorious undulations of the air, and that vibration could not take place, unless there was air in the inside as well as outside of the membrane. Water or any other fluid, would not have answered the purpose. Hence an obstruction in this tube causes deafness, which surgeons have attempted to remedy, by puncturing the membrana tympani. An opening in the latter membrane, of a small extent, does by no means injure hearing: for many persons have the power of impelling tobacco smoke through agitating the flame of the candle through the ear, and yet seem to have a perfect use of the organ. In these cases the air or smoke enters the eustachian tube from the throat, and passes through the unnatural appertures of the membrane.

The mastoid process of the temporal bone, is composed internally of numerous cells, communicating with each other, and finally opening into the back part of the tympanum. These do not exist in the fœtus.

The cavity of the tympanum contains a chain of small bones called osicula audi-

[FOR THE REFLECTOR.]

A PARODY.

John Lewis-*ton* my Joe John, I wonder what
you mean;
To rave and tear, and thus to swear, at *re-*
flections you have seen;
I'll tell you what it is John, I wonder you do
so;
Now let them write, but do not fight, John
Lewis-*ton* my Joe.

John Lewis-*ton* my Joe John, with cloak
yourself keep warm;
While others talk of "landscapes," talk
also of "Indian corn;"
Within your shop now stay John, and sing
your song of woe;
Reflections pass and toast the lass, John
Lewis-*ton* my Joe.

John Lewis-*ton* my Joe John, the time is
near at hand;
When people all both great and small, stand
equal on this land;
No more *bombastic language* John, but let
it plainly flow,
As country swain best like the *plain* John
Lewis-*ton* my Joe. JUNO.

ALL'S WELL.

Designated by the waning moon,
When skies proclaimed night's cheerless
noon,
On tower, fort, or tented ground,
The sentry walks his lonely round,
The sentry walks his lonely round,
The sentry walks, &c.
And should a footstep haply stray,
Where caution marks the guarded way,
Where caution marks the guarded way,
The guarded way.
Who goes there? Stranger,—quickly tell!
A friend—the word—good night,
All's well! all's well!
The word—good night—all's well.

Or sailing on the midnight deep,
While weary messmates soundly sleep,
The careful watch patroles the deck,
To guard the ship from foes or wreck,
To guard the ship from foes or wreck,
To guard the ship, &c.
And while his thoughts oft homeward veer,
Some friendly voice salutes his ear,
Some friendly voice salutes his ear,
Salutes his ear—
What cheer, brother? quickly tell!
Above—below—good night;
All's well! all's well!
Above—below—all's all's well.

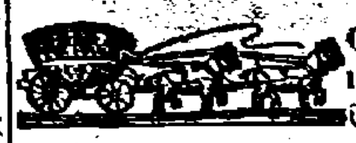
Mr. *Asher Torrance* is our agent at Geneva.

Much valuable matter is unavoidably crowded out of this days paper.

Common sense in a man of *parts* is better than [illegible]

PALMYRA LIVERY STABLE.

M. KINGMAN continues the above establishment in this village, and having made large additions to the same, in *Horses, Coaches, Gigs, Sulkeys, Sleighs* and *Cutters*, is enabled to accommodate his customers in a superior style, and on reasonable terms.



A LINE OF POST Coaches will ply daily between this village and Canandaigua—Fare moderate.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

Thomas Rogers 2d, assignee of J. & L. Thayer, H. & C. Thayer, and J. & L. Thayer & Co. of Palmyra, offers for sale, at the store lately occupied by J. & L. Thayer & Co. a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, which will be sold wholesale or retail—at cost.

Sulphur Springs House.

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after expressing his gratitude for past encouragement, begs leave to inform the public, that his establishment is now in fine order for the reception of company. Sleighing and other parties of pleasure can be accommodated in the best style.—*Manchester, Ont. co. N. Y.*

EAGLE HOTEL, PALMYRA.

H. CHURCH, informs the public, that this establishment has been fitted up for Winter business,—having been at considerable expense in making his present arrangements, and being determined to administer to the comfort as well as pleasure of his guests—hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

ALLYN WILLIAMS, Merchant Tailor, most respectully begs leave to inform the public in general, and his old friends in particular, that he continues to carry on business in the "brick block," two doors west of the "stone front" store. He has a grateful remembrance of the liberal patronage received in this village, and hopes to merit its continuance. On hand, Brood—and other Cloths.

Palmyra, Jan. 1830.

PINE LUMBER.

The subscribers have on hand, at their Lumber Yard, lately occupied by Meech & Woodward, 100,000 feet of *PINE LUMBER*, much of which is first quality.—Also, 10,000 ft. of *White-wood Siding*: together with a large quantity of first rate white pine SHINGLES; all of which will be sold unusually low. PERRY & MASON.

Palmyra, March, 1830.

N. B. Also, as above, a constant supply of *WINDOW SASH*, warranted to be well made.

The sucscriber has LOST by lending and otherwise, a number of Books, among which were M'Intire on Globes, Grammer of Chemistry, &c. Any person or persons having them in possession, will please leave them at the Palmyra Bookstore. A. COLE.

ROCHESTER RECESS.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, informs the public, that the "Rochester Recess" has been put *in order*. His *larder* has been replenished with all the *dainties* a fertile country can afford. His cook is *imperial*, and while his BAR is well supplied, nothing shall be wanting to the comfort of his guests.

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. BATTERSON, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has established the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, in this village. Monuments, Tomb-Stones, Fire-Slabs, &c. &c. can be had at short notice, executed in the best manner.

Storage, Forwarding, & Commission Business.

JAMES FIELD has taken the extensive WARE HOUSES situated on Rogers' Basin, adjoining the Collector's Office, in this village. Liberal advances will be made on produce, and business done on accommodating terms.

Salt and flour, constantly for sale, for ready pay.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

K. MILLER, the present occupant of this establishment, has put the same in *good order*. All those who favor him with their Custom shall receive a *quid pro quo*, as our lawyers say.

Palmyra, Sept. 22, 1829.

HENRY LUPKINS,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dresser, &c. &c. informs the inhabitants of this village that his "office" is a few rods east of the "Eagle Hotel," where all calls in his *line* of business will be attended to in good style.

BENJAMIN BROOKS,

(Successor to Dr. Lewis Brooks,)

Carries on the business of *Shaving* and *Hair Dressing* at the old stand opposite *Square* Jerome's Law Office, where he will *ginnerly* be found ready to wait on friends and foes. Mr. Brooks also offers his *sarvices* on FIDDLE for Balls, Levees, Pig-shaves, Anti-Masonic Meetings. His terms will be reasonable.

"THE REFLECTOR"

Will be published EVERY WEEK, at our Bower on Wintergreen Hill, (on such days as may suit our own convenience,) and delivered to subscribers through the Post-Office, by which medium, also, all letters and communications, subscriptions and remittances intended for this paper, should be sent addressed "*Obediah Dogberry, Esquire, Palmyra.*"

TERMS—One Dollar for the Series, (4 months.) IN ADVANCE.

Syracuse, March 9, 1830.

DOGBERRY Esq.—

Sir—In a former number of the Re-tor, our honorable Society was noticed a communication from Mr. G., and would have received, ere this, the nimous expression of their acknowl-ed obligations for devoting a portion our valuable paper, in noticing the lable undertaking of the members of BARE Society of our village—had one of our honorable members been er unhandsomely spoken of in G's. munication. The society have not n able until this time, to get a full ression of all the members, relative to charges preferred by G. against the endant of the *first martyr;* but at r last meeting, a general attendance had, and the following resolution una-ously adopted, which I send you, and an insertion of the same, in your very able paper, together with a notice for eeting of the Society, on the first Mon-in April next, which, by our consti-on, we are compelled to publish in an *-masonic district.*

Resolved, That the author and carrier he communication which appeared in Palmyra Reflector, and signed by G. l hereafter bear the initials of *. *. R. uthor, and *. *. G. carrier of said com-ication—and, at the next exhibition *Master Bruin*, neither shall hold the orable offices (as heretofore,) of Door-per, or Ring-Master of the Bear So-y.

WOLF, *Secretary.*

y order of the Society,

NOTICE.

he members of the *Bear Society*, of sixth, seventh, and eighth Districts, requested to attend a special meeting, e held at the *Bear Hall*, in Syracuse, he first Monday in April next, to into consideration the propositions le by the *anties*, to consolidate, and e with us, and make one general k of all surplus and unappropriated ls, and to blend the interests of both ies in one, and hereafter to be known by the name of *anti-Bear-Republican-party;* and also to consider the expediency of removing the surgeon to the *Bear Society*, against whom charges have been preferred for *mal-practice*—and such other business as shall come before the meeting.

Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as the business which will come before the meeting is of great importance—and as a meeting will be holden the same day by the *anties*, preparatory to the spring campaign—and for devising ways and means to make their "calling and election sure"—at the next town meeting.

It is highly important that a united effort and compact be engaged in as early as may be, and it is evident that with this united strength, that the anti-Bear-Republican-party will reign triumphant.—*Dated Head-Quarters, Bear Hall, Syracuse, March* 9, *Anno Domini*, 1830.

WOLF, SECRETARY.

Sir—In your last paper you gave notice that sundry articles relating to "the High School" in this village, were laid "upon the shelf."

Now sir, I consider it your bounden duty to correct abuses, wherever they may be found. If the Reverend Teacher of that school is incapable of giving instruction, or governing a few children of a *larger growth*, let him abandon the concern, and we will *try* again.

ONE INTERESTED.

O DOGBERRY, Esq.

[From the New-York Constellation.]

THE TOILET.

Corina pops before the glass,
A pale, deformed, disordered lass;
She looks undrest a perfect fright,
And straight begins to reunite.
But how shall I describe her arts
To join the various scatter'd parts,
Or show the anguish, toil and pain,
Of gathering up herself again?—*Swift.*

Oh! Betty, come lay out my dresses,
The ones that I wore at the ball,
And the frock that beau Exquisite says is
The pink of the fashion this fall;
Apropos, do you know that he made a
Bon mot on my new [illegible] dress?
Yes, he said my selection displayed a
Divine *understanding*—ha! he!!

I am going to Fountain's a shopping,
And then to call in on the bride,
And then——let me think——Oh! I'll drop in
To that with a thousand beside;
So give me my mirror—why Betty!
I look like a picture of wo,
Seem neither youthful nor pretty—
I'll never be married, O, no!

But lift me that ringlet—be faster,
And cover this wrinkle up—there;
And now for a bit of that plaster
To stick on "this 'ere and that are;"
Did you ever! my teeth are all starting
That Doctor Gum put in last week;
And the rouge that you got of Saint Martin
Is hardly enough for a cheek.

And I vow my new eye makes me shudder,
And I know not precisely the why;
But I know the invention that Scudder
Has palmed on papa's "all my eye:"
Come now pop on my premium corsets,
And lace as tight as a drum,
For I long for a waist like Miss Dorsett's,
That's spanned by a finger and thumb."

Can't you give it a pull or two tighter?
A fig for my liver complaint!
But stop though, my lips have grown whiter,
And, O! I certainly shall faint;
Quick! undo me. I'm all in a torture,
For mercy's sake hand me my fan,
And a glass of my medical water,
As stiff and as soon as you can.

There—I think I am better—now tie on
My newest barege and my shoe;
And Betty, I b'lieve I will try on
My Paris manteau; would'nt you?
Has my bonnet come home yet; I mean now,
The one with the ribbon so gay;
And the rosy embroidered merino,
I hired of the Jew for to-day?

I declare! what an elegant figure
T'd be for the pencil of Weir!
Though I wish to my soul I was bigger
And broader a bit in the rear.
Am I ready? O! hand me that pin, do!
But lud! what it dark in the sky!
Just pop your head out of the window;
If it rains I surely shall die.

But I'm off—and if rich Mr. Senton
Should call while I'm out, you'll be sure
To inform him I've gone to a meeting
That's called for the aid of the poor;
And if Dominie Longwood should come too
Who woos me in sermons and psalms,
Say I'm gone to the poor 'Deaf and Dumb,' to
Bestow on their cause a few alms.

And remember, if Lieutenant Jackson,
Poor, pennyless fellow—should call;
Though he loves me, I know, to distraction,
Just tell him I'm out and——that's all.
But if my beau Bobby—now mind me—
Should stop as he might for a whim;
Don't forget to inform him he'll find me
At Fountains awaiting for him?

☞Our friends at Geneva, "Esq. Pry" in particular, (not forgetting "Sam Patch,") have our thanks—we shall do the *fair thing*.

We are sorry to announce that *another* "family Jar" has lately occurred in our village. There are many *versions* of the story—we take the course [illegible]

"Look round the habitable world, how few
Know their own good, or, knowing it, pursue."

How applicable the above lines are to many of the *meddling* community. While reflecting, the other evening, on the officious course pursued by very many of my neighbors, I could not but single out the *LITTLE Knight of the White Horses*, as a person to whom the above quotation is very applicable; he being one of that sort of people who value themselves not a little upon attending to the business of their neighbors—if not entirely to the exclusion of their own yet much to its disadvantage——whereas, if he knew his own good, and knowing, would pursue, he would mind his own business, and instead of finding fault with his neighbors on many occasions, would be enabled to discover his own faults. I would advise this vender of Cards and Lottery Tickets—this *self-righteous* man—to, "first pluck the beam from his own eye, that he may the more plainly discover the mote that is in his brother's eye." To conclude for the present—"I give notice," that his former conduct is not entirely unknown to many of the inhabitants of this once peaceable village—and unless I hear less in future of his censure, a full review of his character will be set forth to public view.

"Though ten times worse themselves, you'll frequent view,
Those who with keenest rage will censure you."

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Our Ithaca correspondent on the same subject is crowded out.

Mud City, March 6, 1830.

FRIEND DOGBERRY—

For the past week our would-be *city* has been the scene of considerable excitement, emanating from a sort of christian war, where, it is said, the *holy* combatants wielded their weapons, both offensive and defensive, within the walls of a temple dedicated to the Lord, in a very unchristian-like manner. The occasion of it was a meeting of the Presbytery, to hear charges from some of the leaders of the "elect," against the moral and spiritual characters of their brethren; and though they did not call one another liars, and hypocrites, yet with e circumlocu-

litl

tion, they endeavored to prove them so.—It was a wordy war, but from the total absence of all charity, brotherly love, and the other precepts inculcated by the Saviour, one would have supposed it a meeting of some dozen angry and ill-bred heathen, rather than a congregation of christian ministers. Brother B****ll was there of course, and he took a prominent part in the debates, not only to clear himself and his "*automaton*," alias Priest P****r, (of *seceding* memory,) of creating disturbances in the church, but to substantiate *his* charges against others of the disciples whom he had endeavored to get removed, by creating dissentions between them and their flocks. In the end, after proving one another to be any thing and every thing but followers of the meek and lowly Saviour; and finding that they all rather lost than gained by the debates, they concluded to let the matter rest where it began, and the generality of them appeared to regret that it had been stirred up; but he of the Pioneer line, and *rag-bag societies*, confiding in the supposed sanctity of his character, (heaven defend us from a plurality of such,) publicly gloried in the difficulties he had fomented.

Now Squire Dogberry, when we worldly and *carnal*-minded *heretics*, see such things in those who profess to teach the gospel, and to be the messengers of peace, harmony and good will, to a stiff-necked and rebellious race—are we not apt to think that thry are a reproach to that religion whose principles they professedly labor to inculcate? Can they preach to us "love ye one another," when in their hearts they are harboring the most implacable malice against their brethren? Any one who attended the meetings held in the 2d church for the past week, cannot deny that there was less christian love and forbearance, and more malignant passion and anger shown by our ministers, than was ever beheld in a politicat meeting even of the "*cattle*."

In haste,

LOOKER-ON.

Geneva, March 12, 1830.

Obadiah Dogberry Esq.

Sir—*Paul Pry & suite*, give notice, to the public, and the inhabitants of the village of Geneva in *particular*, that he has taken up his *abode*, for a season, among them, and actions that are not "*judicious*," will be particularly *attended to*; and by the aid of a "TRUE REFLECTOR," we will give the "signs and angles," with the calculations of the LOGARITHM, to a "decimal fraction."—So beware "Scribes, Pharisees, and hypocrites," and walk circumspectly. By order of

PAUL PRY.

BILL PRY, *Scratch'y*.

Geneva, March 11, 1830.

Esquire Dogberry—

In my first "promenade" after my arrival in this place, I met "Young *Six-and-Eight-Pence*" of the Lower City, (not Old *Six-and-Eight-Pence* of the Upper City,)—just after his return from Albany. Judge of his *meanness*, sir, from this:—He offered a FARMER "six and eight-pence" on the £, to settle with him for "*money borrowed*." He put me in mind of a fable of a traveller who having eaten *too much*, wanted "mine host" to take half price for the meal.

Quere.—What do the people think of "Young *Six-and-Eight-Pence*?"

Answer.—They *know* him to be a rascal and a knave. PAUL PRY.

Geneva, March 6, 1830.

'Squire Obadiah Dogberry—

I wonder if the "Lawyer," whose office is near the "*Pioneer House*," would not have more *money* in his pockets, (so as to be able to pay his *debts*, more promptly than now,) if he would not "*play billiards*." COLLECTING PRY.

Geneva, March 8, 1830.

O. Dogberry. Esq.—

I wonder how much *money was lost* and *won* by the "*Tailor*," the "*Hard-Ware Merchant*," and the "*Apothecary*," on the fifth night of this month?

MOTHER PRY.

From Canandaigua.

It don't look well to see a *School-Master* court his own *Scholar*, (especially a *cousin*,) while in school.—Better wait till *eve*, and save credit.—Partiality calls forth disgust, and familiarity breeds contempt. 5 MILES EAST.

ppiness eludes their grasp ! ! And ally, let us ask ourselves—on the ıole, we shall find but little in the ssession of others we need to cov- ; for certain it is, if one situation life will not content us, another ill not; the disease lies deep rooted our minds, and can only be cured a thorough knowledge of our- lves; which can only be gained by udy and contemplation.

Palmyra, March 11th, 1830.

. DOGBERRY, Esq.—

DEAR SIR—When the present se- es of the Reflector is completed, ou will please to erase my name om your list of subscribers.

Yours, &c.

LUTHER HOWARD.

We have only to regret that this *little* lump of anguish," who meas- ures something more than four feet n his shoes, had not requested an *immediate* discontinuance, as he is he only person of the *same* descrip- tion our list contains. It is from the enlightened, independent, and *liberal minded*, that we receive and expect support—not from *meddlesome*, cant- ing, or whining hypocrites—it is not from a man who professes, *ostenta- tiously*, to belong to a Calvinistic church—where himself and family display a profusion of fine clothing— while he *privately* advocates the "Gold Bible." This man has an itch- ing to appear in print—he shall be gratified. We have many communi- cations on hand respecting this *pious* as well as *meddling* worthy. His Geneva friends will not be forgotten.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have a long article from "A Subscriber," wherein much is said re- specting the "prince of mountebanks," "Middle District money," a "scow load of wheat," &c. &c.—stating *crime* enough to send *four* men to the States Prison, without giving us any clue to the different transactions.

Now we wish to be distinctly un- derstood, that our paper is not inten- ted for a vehicle of slander, nor shall we in any case, where *justice* can take its course undertake to bias our fel- low citizens to the prejudice of the unfortunate delinquent. Our busi- ness lies with *offenders* of entirely an- other description, we wish to reform abuses and punish sins cognizable more particularly at the bar of public o- pinion; and at last, not least, while we hold up *vice* and *folly* for the inspec- tion of all such as "the coat may fit" —*instruction* and amendment is our principal aim.

VANDALIMSM.

The "Newark Republican" informs us that "the corner stone of the Pres- byterian church in that village, was removed, one evening last week, and the *cavity* rifled of its contents.

We have long known that the *grave* has not in all cases, been able to se- cure its tenants, and that the ashes of the dead have not been, in many in- stances, secure against the *searching* power of anti-ism, but this is the first time in this country since this new cruasde commenced, that *sacrilege* has been added to its other crimes.— It is rumored that the Bunker-Hill Monument is to be torn down for the purpose of destroying some masonic *trumpery* said to be deposited beneath its base.

CANDOR.

We read in the Lyons "Country- man" as follows :—"We *owe* an apol- ogy to our numerous readers for the unusual quantity of *anti*-masonic mat- ter in this day's paper."

Now the truth of the business is, that we never thought JO, when left to himself, *quite* a fool; and rejoice most heartily that he is getting into what we call an *apologetic* mood. *Honest* men will give him credit. The *old* story is about worn out; let him now *apolo- gise* for slandering men *better* than himself and we shall begin to like him.

ENGLISH BISHOPRICS.

There are in England 27 dignitaries of the church, styled "Bishops"—the total of whose annual salaries, derived from tithes and compositions for tithes in 1817, amounted to $737,484—averaging about $27,314 to each. This calculation does not include the Scotch or Irish Episco- pates. This fact affords a short commen- tary on the blessings to be derived from a connection between "Church and State."

At the court martial that tried and con- demned the British Admiral Bing, for cowardice, in his famous battle with the French fleet off Minorica, 1756, in which the French fleet escaped, and the British, instead of relieving Minorica, returned most ingloriously to Gibraltar—Admiral Smith, the President, interrogated Capt. ——— as to what he would have done on the day of the battle, had he been in Ad- miral Bing's situation? He bluntly re- plied—"Sir, had I been ordered to throw succors into hell, I should have gone for- ward till my gib was *burned*."

The magnetic needle, it is said, is now *retrogading* from the westerly variation it has so long pursued.

Brooms, to the value of $30,000 are said to be manufactured annually in Mor- ris co. N. J.

Those "sprigs of iniquity," who are in the habit of *exalting* each other on par- ticular occasions, at a place less than one thousand miles from the "Palmyra Re- cess," are advised to keep their dark do- ings a little more "under the hatches."— They disturb the peace and quiet of their neighbors.

Men are said to be creatures of habit— if so, their habits should be *correct*.

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, MARCH 16, 1830.

WORKING CLASSES NO. 6.

It does not always follow, that the person possessing capital, at the same time possesses ability to make that capital productive; hence the necessity of employing talent, or in other words, placing capital as an offset against capacity; so that in fact, the *rich* are beholden to the ingenius *poor* and *vice versa*; by which means in many instances the working classes, in a great measure, have the control of a majority of the wealth of the country, and in this manner both parties are mutually benefitted, while the prosperity of the country at large is augmented.

The idea of arraying one class of our fellow-citizens against the other, for political purposes, or the attempt to raise distinctions merely on account of particular occupations, is repugnant to every republican sentiment, and is pregnant with evil consequences to the people.

That every candidate for office should possess sufficient ability to fill the station for which he is selected, is cheerfully admitted; but that *wealth of nation* alone should have any influence in these matters, we deny; and we have only to examine the page of history to be convinced that the great benefactors of mankind, in all ages, have generally sprung from the lower walks of life.

Most great men have owed their elevation to chance or fortuitous circumstances; and had Peter the Great been reared in the polished court of Louis XVI. his giant as well as savage mind, in all human probability, would never have been developed—he was born a barbarian, and by the strength of his own genius, added to persevering industry, he became one of the first scholars as well as statesmen in the north of Europe. Had Franklin learned his *trade* in the days of the *second* Charles, the world never would have heard of the transcendant abilities of that profound philosopher and statesman.

But few are acquainted with their own strength, or in other words, few men perfectly comprehend the capacities of their own minds; and many a laudable undertaking has been abandoned in the outset, merely from ignorance of our own ability to its performance. A slight knowledge of men and things will clearly demonstrate the truth of our position.

Lycurgus is considered, even in our times, a great Lawgiver; so is Solon; but Solon and Lycurgus were men deeply skilled in both history and politics,—they had travelled much—read much—the book of nature was open before them—they investigated the cause, to determine the effect—these are immortal—they were great—but great through their own exertions.

Let our unlearned readers investigate these matters for themselves—let them discover that knowledge and *right* reason are not contained in a sealed book, & our future legislators SHALL be taken from the *working classes*.

"Eternal sunshine, of the *spotless* mind,
Each prayer accepted, and each wish resigned."
POPE.

We have more than once had occasion to observe that in a country and under a government like ours, there should be invidious distinctions, other than such as will grow from *merit*, and that alone. Every individual endowed with common understanding, has it in his power to contribue fully, his own share, to the public weal. It is worse than idle to suppose that the factitious advantanges arising from property alone, carries with it, as a matter of course, either health or happiness. Man appears to have inherited from nature, a restlessness of disposition, and we have sometimes been led to conclude that more than seven eighths of the human family, at this day, would be dissatisfied with their situations, even were they located in the Garden of Eden. It has been observed, and probably with truth, that human felicity depends more on the *anticipation* than the *actual enjoyment* of an object.—The ancients (some of them) spent their lives in vainly endeavoring to discover the *philosopher's stone*, which, once obtained, had the power, as they supposed, of transmuting, or in other words, changing all metals into gold. If sages and philosophers have been thus visionary in chasing a phantom of this description, it is not so much to be wondered at, that dull, stupid mortals like many of ourselves, whose minds have not as yet been enlightened by a living ray of *useful* science, should place our happiness in this benighted world, in something unattainable. It is however, fervently to be hoped, that the time is not far distant when the human race shall become so far illuminated as fully to know and understand that every individual has the means of happiness within his own reach. Ask the pampered and gouty libertine, who has risen from the dunghill (not by merit) to wealth and honor—one who, after having gone through all the servile offices of pimp, pander, and sycophant, has at last, through some unaccountable freak of fortune, been thrown upon the lap of wealth—if he enjoys true happiness—he will tell you NO. Ask the sordid bigot, whose face is a practical commentary on despair, notwithstanding his pretended sanctity and occasional self-complacency, if he is contented with himself—we answer for him—No. Ask the miser, starving among his *bags* of gold, if he takes pleasure, and he will tell you No. Then ask the demagogue, who the whirlwind of faction has thrown into an office for which he is totally unqualified, and whose muddy brain is in labor with his barren intellect, if his enjoyment equals the anticipation—ask the "plumed chief," who treads with haughty step the "tented field,"—he will tell you that the path of glory leads but to the grave." Ask the numerous victims of Hyme-

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time opened his spiritual eyes, so
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hip of God, the spiritual sense of the
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He carried his respect for the per-
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respect, therefore, to the sacred
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distinct persons as destructive of
unity of the Godhead, he admitted
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essence or character, in virtue of
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sacred Scripture contains three distinct senses, called celestial, spiritual, and natural, which are united by correspondences; and that in each sense it is divine truth accommodated respectively to the angels of the three heavens, and also to men on earth. This science of correspondence (it is said) has been lost for some thousands of years, viz. ever since the time of Job, but is now revived by Emanuel Swedenborg, who uses it as a key to the spiritual or internal sense of the sacred Scripture; every page of which, he says, is written by correspondence, that is, by such things in the natural world as correspondent unto and signify things in the spiritual world. He denies the doctrine of atonement, or vicarious sacrifice; together with the doctrines of predestination, unconditional election, justification by faith alone, the resurrection of the material body, &c. and, in opposition thereto, maintains that man is possessed of free will in spiritual things; that salvation is not attainable without repentance, that is, abstaining from evils, because they are sins against God, and living a life of charity and faith, according to the commandments; that man, immediately on his decease, rises again in a spiritual body, which was enclosed in his material body; and that in this spiritual body he lives as a man to eternity, either in heaven or in hell, according to the quality of his past life. That all those passages in the Scripture generally supposed to signify the destruction of the world by fire, and commonly called the last judgment, must be understood according to the above-mentioned science of correspondences, which teaches, that by the end of the world, or consummation of the age, is not signified the destruction of the world, but the destruction or end of the present Christian church, both among Roman Catholics and Protestants, of every description or denomination; and that this last judgment actually took place in the spiritual world in the year 1757; from which æra is dated the second advent of the Lord, and the commencement of a new Christian church, which, they say, is meant by the new heaven and new earth in the Revelation, and the New Jerusalem thence descending. They use a liturgy, and instrumental as well as vocal music, in their public worship. *Summary View of Sweedenborg's Doctrines; Swedenborg's Works; Dialogues on Swedenborg's Theological Writings.*

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M. Werner, the celebrated minerologist, who died at Dresden on the 30th of June, 1817, at the age of 67, has bequeathed his excellent collection of minerals, consisting of more than 100,000 specimens and valued at 150,000 crowns, to the Mineralogical Academy of Freyberg.

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[*To be continued.*]

[From R. Henry's History of Great Britain.]

ACCOUNT OF THE EXECUTION OF THE MAID OF ORLEANS.

Soon after the arrival of King Henry in France, an event happened which filled the English with the most lively transports of joy. This was the capture of the Maid of Orleans, who for some time past had been the great object of their dread and hatred. That intrepid heroine had fought her way into the town of Compeigne, which was besieged by the English and Burgundians; and on the very next day, (May 25,) she headed a sally, which at first was successful, but at last repulsed. The Maid, as usual, placed herself in the rear of her troops, and frequently faced about on the pursuers, and put them to a stand. At length being surrounded, and pulled from her horse, finding it impossible to escape, she surrendered herself a prisoner to the Bastard of Vendome, who delivered her to John de Luxembourg Earl of Ligny, commander of the Burgundian army. The joy of the English and Burgundians on this occasion was excessive; and the whole camp resounded with loud and reiterated acclamations. There were as great rejoicings at Paris, and other places in possession of the English, as if they had obtained the most decisive victory.

The unhappy Maid, from the first moment of her captivity, was ungratefully neglected by her friends, and cruelly treated by her enemies.

The Duke of Bedford, having bought her from the Earl of Ligny for the enormous sum of £10,000, and an annuity of £300 to the Bastard of Vendome, she was conducted to Rouen, thrown into a dungeon, and loaded with irons. In this deplorable state she languished many months, while her enemies were contriving the mode of proceeding against her, in order to secure her condemnation.—Messengers were sent to the place of her nativity, to investigate the actions of her youth; but the reports they brought back were not unfavorable. As a prisoner of war, she was entitled to be treated with civility, and either to be exchanged or ransomed. At length a commission was granted to the Bishop of Beauvois, brother Martin vicar-general of the inquisition, and certain doctors of the canon law, to try her for heresy, sorcery, and witchcract. All her judges were zealous in the English interest, and determined, if possible, to find her guilty. These judges held their first session Feb. 13, A. D. 1431, when their forlorn prisoner was brought before them loaded with irons; from which she earnestly entreated them to relieve her, but in vain. In that, and fifteen succeeding sessions, they asked her a prodigious number of questions, many of them very artful and ensnaring; but though she was quite illiterate, and was not allowed the assistance of any council, she answered all their questions in a manner so acute and guarded, that they gained no advantage. In a word, they could discover nothing on which [illegible] found a sentence of condemnation, except [illegible] —that she had worn men's clothes and arms, and engaged in war—and that she persisted in declaring, that she believed the visions she had seen were real visions. Her persecutors then labored to work upon the two powerful passions of the love of life and fear of death—by painting, in the strongest colors, the horrors of the sentence which was to be pronounced upon her—and by persuading her to make a recantation, in order to save both her body and her soul from torment. At length she consented to subscribe, with the sign of the cross, a solemn promise never more to bear arms, or wear men's apparel, to which, it is said, several other articles unknown to her were added. She was then furnished with the dress of her own sex; but it was taken away in the night by her guards, and a man's dress put in its place; of which she complained bitterly in the morning, and continued in bed as long as nature would permit. When constrained to rise, she covered herself with some part of the man's apparel; on which her keepers, who had in opportunity of observing all her actions, rushed into the room. Her judges were assembled; the keepers swore they had seen her in man's clothes; a sentence of death was pronounced upon her as a relapsed heretic; and she was delivered to the secular arm to put that sentence in execution.

This was accordingly done in the market-place of Rouen, May 30, in the presence of the Cardinal of Winchester, several other bishops, all her judges, and an amazing multitude of spectators. On the front of the pile of wood on which she was to be burnt, a tablet was suspended with this inscription, "Joan, who called herself be called the Maid, a pernicious liar, a deceiver of the people, a sorceress, superstitious, presumptuous, cruel, a blasphemer, an infidel, a murderer, an idolater, a worshipper of the devil, an apostate schismatic, and heretic." When the Maid appeared, still loaded with chains, emaciated, dejected, and bathed in tears, a priest mounted a pulpit and pronounced a most virulent invective against the unhappy victim about to be sacrificed; concluding with this hypocritical declaration—"Joan, the church can protect you no longer, and now gives you up to secular justice." The secular magistrates were so much affected, that they could only pronounce only the single word, "Proceed." She was then placed on the pile and reduced to ashes, embracing a cross and calling on the name of Jesus to her last

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[From R. Henry's History of Great Britain.]

ACCOUNT OF THE EXECUTION OF THE MAID OF ORLEANS.

Soon after the arrival of King Henry in France, an event happened which filled the English with the most lively transports of joy. This was the capture of the Maid of Orleans, who for some time past had been the great object of their dread and hatred. That intrepid heroine had fought her way into the town of Compeigne, which was besieged by the English and Burgundians; and on the very next day, (May 25,) she headed a sally, which at first was successful, but at last repulsed. The Maid, as usual, placed herself in the rear of her troops, and frequently faced about on the pursuers, and put them to a stand. At length being surrounded, and pulled from her horse, finding it impossible to escape, she surrendered herself a prisoner to the Bastard of Vendome, who delivered her to John de Luxembourg Earl of Ligny, commander of the Burgundian army. The joy of the English and Burgundians on this occasion was excessive; and the whole camp resounded with loud and reiterated acclamations. There were as great rejoicings at Paris, and other places in possession of the English, as if they had obtained the most decisive victory.

The unhappy Maid, from the first moment of her captivity, was ungratefully neglected by her friends, and cruelly treated by her enemies.

The Duke of Bedford, having bought her from the Earl of Ligny for the enormous sum of £10,000, and an annuity of £300 to the Bastard of Vendome, she was conducted to Rouen, thrown into a dungeon, and loaded with irons. In this deplorable state she languished many months, while her enemies were contriving the mode of proceeding against her, in order to secure her condemnation.—Messengers were sent to the place of her nativity, to investigate the actions of her youth; but the reports they brought back were not unfavorable. As a prisoner of war, she was entitled to be treated with civility, and either to be exchanged or ransomed. At length a commission was granted to the Bishop of Beauvois, brother Martin vicar-general of the inquisition, and certain doctors of the canon law, to try her for heresy, sorcery, and witchcract. All her judges were zealous in the English interest, and determined, if possible, to find her guilty. These judges held their first session Feb. 13, A. D. 1431, when their forlorn prisoner was brought before them loaded with irons; from which she earnestly entreated them to relieve her, but in vain. In that, and fifteen succeeding sessions, they asked her a prodigious number of questions, many of them very artful and ensnaring; but though she was quite illiterate, and was not allowed the assistance of any council, she answered all their questions in a manner so acute and guarded, that they gained no advantage. In a word, they could discover nothing on which to found a sentence of condemnation, except—that she had worn men's clothes and arms, and engaged in war—and that she persisted in declaring, that she believed the visions she had seen were real visions. Her persecutors then labored to work upon the two powerful passions of the love of life and fear of death—by painting, in the strongest colors, the horrors of the sentence which was to be pronounced upon her—and by persuading her to make a recantation, in order to save both her body and her soul from torment. At length she consented to subscribe, with the sign of the cross, a solemn promise never more to bear arms, or wear men's apparel, to which, it is said, several other articles unknown to her were added. She was then furnished with the dress of her own sex, but it was taken away in the night by her guards, and a man's dress put in its place; of which she complained bitterly in the morning, and continued in bed as long as nature would permit. When, constrained to rise, she covered herself with some part of the man's apparel, on which her keepers, who had an opportunity of observing all her actions, rushed into the room. Her judges were assembled; the keepers swore they had seen her in man's clothes; a sentence of death was pronounced upon her as a relapsed heretic; and she was delivered to the secular arm to put that sentence in execution.

This was accordingly done in the market-place of Rouen, May 30, in the presence of the Cardinal of Winchester, several other bishops, all her judges, and an amazing multitude of spectators. On the front of the pile of wood on which she was to be burnt, a tablet was suspended with this inscription, "Joan, who made herself be called the Maid, a pernicious liar, a deceiver of the people, a sorceress, superstitious, presumptuous, cruel, a blasphemer, an infidel, a murderer, an idolater, a worshipper of the devil, an apostate schismatic, and heretic." When the Maid appeared, still loaded with chains, emaciated, dejected, and bathed in tears, a priest mounted a pulpit and pronounced a most virulent invective against the unhappy victim about to be sacrificed; concluding with this hypocritical declaration—"Joan, the church can protect you no longer, and now gives you up to secular justice." The secular magistrates were so much affected, that they could pronounce only the single word, "Proceed." She was then placed on the pile and reduced to ashes, embracing a cross and calling on the name of Jesus to her last

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN ..... *Pope.*

Y O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: MARCH 16, 1830. [NEW SERIES—NO. 11.

ARCHITECTURE.

(*Continued.*)

The ancient Etruvians have left many cellent monuments of taste, and to them generally ascribed the method of build- with small stone and mortar made of carious stone, and this seems proba- e, as the most ancient vestiges of ce- ntitious buildings are to be found in e country which the present Tuscans habit. They were employed by the omans in many public works. The alls of the city of Rome were made of wn stone: The capitol & cloaca maxima e of their construction; the last of these esteemed a very extraordinary piece of chitecture, as is sufficiently proved by s remains. To these people is attribu- d the invention of one of the *orders* of rchitecture, called after them the Tus- an. We are told by Vitruvious, that the tercolumns of their temples were wide, nd that they were lintelled with wooden rchitraves.

The Romans appear to have had their irst knowledge of architecture from the Etruvians; but it was not until after he conquest of Greece, that they acqui- ed a just relish for its beauties. It eems to have attained to its highest de- ree of perfection in the reign of Augustus, nd continued to flourish till the seat of mpire was removed to Byzantium.

The works of the Romans were much more numerous than those of any other people. The remains of their palaces, heatres, amphitheatres, baths, mausole- ums, and other works excite at this day the admiration and astonishment of every judicious beholder. Their first temples were round and vaulted, and they are accounted the inventors of the dome.—The plans of their buildings were more varied than those of the Greeks, who, except in but few instances of small, but beautiful specimens, such as the tower of the winds, and the monument of Lycicrates, erected their principal edifices upon rectangular plans.

The Romans constructed circular temples crowned with domes and amphitheatres upon eliptic plans; and their theatres and many other buildings upon mixtilined plans. By this variety they formed a style that was both elegant and magnificent. But let it be remembered, that notwithstanding the grandeur, the magnitude, and the number of their works, their style was never so pure as in the flourishing ages of Greece. Among the Romans entablati were frequently omitted—columns were made to support arches and ground vaults—arcades were substituted for colonades, and vaults for ceilings. In several of their most magnificent public buildings, we find stories of arcades upon each other, or in the same front, with the solid parts of the masonry, decorated with the orders, which, instead of forming an essential part in the construction, are degraded to idle and ostentatious ornaments. This is very conspicuous in the theatre of Marcellus, and in the coliseum.

It is probable that the arch was invented in Greece, but almost constantly used by the Romans, which they employed in the apertures in walls, in ceilings, and over passages, and apartments in their buildings.

The purity of taste in the arts of design declined rapidly, and finally perished with the extinction of the empire.

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The doctrine of *contagion*, which has long been supported by scientific men, both in this country and Europe, has been forsome time gradually losing ground, and the apalling idea that a *fever* patient could impart the disease by mere contact, is exploded. A patient leaving an infected place cannot spread the contagion; but a healthy subject visiting an infected place, may imbibe the disease! Hence, in cases of fever, it is only necessary to avoid the infected atmosphere, to avoid the contagion; and much of the horror, as well as inhumanity, of allowing all such as were so unfortunate, as to inhabit an infected place, to perish without assistance, and denying them the most common rights of hospitality.

From the numerous experiments that have been made, both in this country and in Europe, it is now pretty clearly settled, that the fears entertained by people living out of the infected place, in coming in contact with such as might have visited such place, were entirely groundless; for it has been clearly proved that an infected person, when removed to a healthy situation, has never been known to communicate the contagion.

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The helix is the fold forming the external circumference of the ear. The next eminence to this, which forms the margin of the great cavity of the external

Envy and vanity are detestable

HYMENEAL.

"Fix'd on her eyes, he for this eager look,
Then press'd her hand, and then with transport spoke
"Bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh."

MARRIED—At Brattsburgh, (Steuben Co.) by the Rev. Mr. Rudd, on the 18th ultimo, Mr. JEREMIAH S. HAKES, late of this village, Merchant, to the amiable and accomplished Miss MARIA SMITH, of the former place.

We wish them all the *happiness* incident to a world like ours.

THE WEDDING.

Come haste to the wedding, ye friends and ye neighbors, [lay,
The lovers their bliss can no longer de-
Forget all your sorrows, your care and your labours, [day:
And let ev'ry heart beat with rapture to-
Ye votaries all attend to my call,
Come revel in pleasures that never can cloy,
Come see rural felicity, which love and innocence ever enjoy.

Let envy, let pride, let hate and ambition,
Still crowd to and beat at the breast of the great; [mission,
To such wretched passions we give no admission,
But leave them alone to the wise ones of state.
We boast of no wealth,
But contentment and health,
In mirth and in friendship our moments employ!
Come see, &c.

With reason we taste of each heart stirring pleasure, [bowl;
With reason we drink of the full flowing
Are jocund and gay, but all within measure,
For fatal excess will enslave the free soul.
Come, come at our bidding,
To this happy wedding.
No care shall intrude here our bliss to annoy.
Come see, &c.

PINE LUMBER.

The subscribers have on hand, at their Lumber Yard, lately occupied by Meech & Woodward, 100,000 feet of *PINE LUMBER*, much of which is first quality.—Also, 10,000 ft. of *White-wood Siding*; together with a large quantity of first rate white pine SHINGLES; all of which will be sold unusually low. PERRY & MASON.

Palmyra, March, 1830.

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WILLIAM L. VANDORN, would say to his creditors, that owing to the pressure of the times, the unusual scarcity of money, and the great difficulty in collecting, he is unable, at present, to pay the small demands against him. If unremitting industry, and close application to business, have any claim on public confidence, he thinks he may ask an extension of credit, until times are more favorable, which will save a considerable amount of costs, and enable him to pay ALL his debts.

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And let ev'ry heart beat with rapture to-
Ye votaries all attend to my call,
Come revel in pleasures that never can cloy,
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TERMS—One Dollar for three Dollaries, (4 months,) IN ADVANCE.

treason ! treason !" echoed from eve- part of the house. It was one of ose trying moments which are de- sive of real character. Henry faul- red not for an instant, but raising in loftier attitude, and fixing on the peaker an eye flashing with fire, con- nued, "*may profit by their example.* this be treason, make the most of "

Amusing Parody.—West of the moun- ins we passed through the rapidly in- easing town of Blairsville, which we ntered, while one of our facetious com- nions, who had furnished us no little a- usement, was singi a parody, to me e most laughable and inimitable of all rodies. It was a German travesty of a nting song; and as he sang it, and two three other western young men joined the chorus, to me it was perfectly irre- stable, and would have related to a ile all sadness, but despair. I remem- r a stanza or two, but the verses want e tune, the tones and gestures of the ger.

The tusky knights came down from the skies,
Und brought a peautiful morn;
Und the hoonds they make a hellniferish noise,
And the drumbeter sbeaks mit his horn.

Some ride horses, and some ride mares,
And some rides colts joost porn;
As the hoonds, they make a hellniferish noise,
Und the drumbeter sbeaks mit his horn.

he remaining stanzas,

Mine vife she comes up, throws her arms round my neck,
Und shays, O now Jake do stay;
I says now Betts by H—l kevcck
For I will go hoonting to day.

rn upon the excitement of the honest utchman's heart by the beauty of the ay, to the purpose of going a hunting.— ett, his fair wife, 'throws her arms a- ound his neck,' and begs him not to ex- se himself to the dangers of the chase. [illegible] amidst the scampering of horses, [illegible] and colts 'joost porn,' and the spi- [illegible], and 'hellniferish noise of the onds,' and the 'sbeaking notes of the umbeter,' nothing will detain the her- an. He unlocks the fair detenti[illegible] prison keeper, and says, 'for I will hoonting to-day; for I will go a hoonting -day.'—*Flints Western Review.*

A. W. Tucker of Walworth, is agent this paper.

Imprisonment for Debt.—The New-Jer- sey Legislature, at their present session, have passed a law abolishing impris onment for debt, where the debtor shall *bonifidely* give up his property for the ben- fit of his creditors.

The infidels say, that the American Bible Society have acknowledged in their own reports, that "for each bible they have given away to the poor, [worth fifty cents] they have received $8,91!" If this is true, it would seem to require some explanation.— It reminds us however of a circum- stance related by Ali Bey, a traveller in the Mahomedan parts of Africa and Asia:—The governor of one of the provinces bordering upon the Red Sea, was much celebrated for his benevo- lence in making donations and pre- sents to the pilgrims who happened to pass through the city of his resi- dence; but for the most trifling thing he deigned to bestow, he was sure to receive something in return of a much greater value: and he had finally be- come immensly rich, solely by mak- ing presents.—*Black Dwarf.*

The total cost of the Ohio canal is estimated at $3,584,367 96: that of the Miami canal at $759,666 48.

Tolls received on the northern sec- tion of the Ohio canal are estimated at $70,000.

And on the Miami canal, at $20,- 941 36.

The cost of the repairs and addition- al work on the Miami canal during the year 1829, was $11,334 83.

SALE OF A WIFE.

An exhibition of this sort took place lately, at Dartmouth, Eng. A brute of a fellow dragged his wife to the public quay for sale. The poor young woman so de- graded excited considerable interest.— She had been married about a twelve- month, is not yet twenty, and could scarce- ly be sustained from fainting as her un- worthy husband dragged her along. She was purchased for two guineas by her first sweetheart. To rescue her from insult a respectable family received her into their house, accommodated her with a change of dress, a veil &c, and, in this disguise she was conveyed to a place of safety.

ANECDOTE.

Two Irishmen travelling in company, put up at a public house for the night. One of them was endowed by nature with a thick, mop-like head of hair, a heavy beard of some six weeks growth —and both of which resembled the *carrot* in color,—while his companion presented a beardless face and bald *sconce* to the eye of the beholder. Af- ter taking a *dhrap o' whiskey*, the mop-headed *paddy* began to ridicule his bald pated companion, on account of the barrenness of his *pole*; and continued the subject thro' the eve- ning, to the great annoyance of his brother of "the togs." After re- peated libations, they both retired to take lodgings in the same bed; while him of beard (well *fuddled*) requested "mine host" to call him early, that he might *shave* and be ready for the stage. No sooner had "sorrel top" given no- tice by means of his *nasal* organ that he was firmly "locked in the arms of Morpheus" than his comrade procured scissors and razor, and with- out disturbing *Paddy* in the least, di- vested him of his hairy appendages, and made him apparently as bald as himself.

The landlord was punctual to his engagement, and Pat was summoned at an early hour. All things being ready, Pat opened his collar and with brush in hand advanced to the look- ing-glass—when, starting back with fright, he cast a most fearful look up- on mine host, and with agitated frame and trembling voice, he exclaimed, "by J——s, sir, you have called the wrong man!"

During the late cold weather, one of the gentlemen of Boston, who was en- gaged in visiting the poor, and supply- ing their wants, entered one of the cellars in Broad steet, which was occu- pied by an Irish family. In one corner of the room there was an old straw bed in which was a little boy, whom the mother was covering with some rags, on the top of which she placed an old door. "Mother," said the boy "how do poor folks get along this cold weath- er, who have no doors to put on their bed?"

☞ To Correspondents.—"Long Jon- athan's" *third* favor is under consideration. "Old Chronicle," "Good Bible," "Mendon," "[illegible]he Sickle," &c. crowded out.

were accusers and judges. The part some two or three *gentlemen* (!) took in this praiseworthy business, shall have a passing notice hereafter.

ACHATES.

We publish the above, because we are satisfied that it emanated from a good heart, and we have no doubt but that too much blame lies at the doors of *some* people; still we would most sincerely admonish the *orphan* to be a little more discreet in her own conduct in future. *Ed. Ref'r.*

Mud City, Feb. 16, 1830.

SQUIRE DOGBERRY—

For truly a warlike age we live in, and (after the mild government of a Salisbury Chieftain,) we bid fair to [illegible] the science of *fisticuffs* outstretch the "march of intellect" more especially in and about the City of Mud. Fulton-street has been the scene of many rencontres; and one took place a short time since, between a certain pugnacious dealer in hides and [illegible] and a very uncertain dealer in rum and tobacco, sugar and starch, brooms, codfish, crockery, &c. (Thus forgetting the sparkling champaigne,") commonly yeeleped a *merchant* or grocer, alias, huckster, (vide Walker.) The matter in dispute appeared to have arisen from the adjustment of some twopenny business, in the shape of a balance of an old account in which both parties *waxed* exceedingly wroth; mutual recrimination followed; compliments were bandied about in great profusion; many amiable traits in the characters of both were pointed out; present and past derelictions were called up, until crispin trod too hard on his neighbor's toes, by *hinting*, in plain terms, something about New-York—frail sisters—ill health, &c. which proved to be a *sore* subject to the huckster; for he actually grew *White* with rage, and put an end to the *argument* by knocking his antagonist down; crispin could not "grin and bear it," agreeably to the example of S——n, but he shouted for help until the blow was repeated, when he beat a retreat, which was not slackened until he was safely ensconced behind a roll of leather in his own store, from whence he did not venture until assured of a safe passage to the office of a limb of the law, by whose exertions, we understand, the matter is to undergo a legal investigation. *Looker On.*

THE WAY TO GET RICH.

Sir—As many of the distressed children of Æsculapius, (by a second wife,) are in a state of indigence, from the *melancholy* (to them,) healthiness of our western region, (Rochester excepted,) I have been induced, through sheer *benevolence*, to make known the following easy, as well as *honorable*, and at the same time *humane* method of acquiring a "quantum sufficit" of this world's goods.—There can be no doubt on this subject, as my informant has actually experienced the benign as well as money-making influence of a similar course of *practice*:—

Go to the "slave-holding states"—visit all the plantations—buy up all the *sick* negroes—(and should none of this description be found, the way to make them so is quite easy,) *cure* them—"*float* them down the river," and sell them at New-Orleans.

PITTSFORD.

O. Dogberry, Esq.

THE NAYRES.

The Nayres are the nobility of the Malabar coast. We may affirm that they are the oldest nobility in the world; for the ancient writers mention them, and quote the law that permits the Nayre ladies to have many husbands; every one being allowed four. Their houses, which stand single, have as many doors as the lady has husbands. When one of them visits her he walks round the house, striking with his sabre on his buckler: he then opens his door, and leaves a domestic with his arms in a kind of porch, and who serves to inform others that the lady is engaged. It is said, that one day in the week the four doors are all opened, and all her husbands visit her, and dine together with her. Each husband gives a sum of money, or portion, at the time of marriage, and the wife only has the charge of the children. The Nayres, even the Samorin, and the other princes, have no other heirs than the children of their sisters. This law was established that the Nayres, having no family, might be always ready to march against the enemy. When the nephews are of age to bear arms, they follow their uncles. The name of father is unknown to a Nayre child. He speaks of the husbands of his mother and of his uncles, but never of his father.

SUPERSTITION is a word that has been used so indefinitely, that it is difficult to determine its precise meaning. From its resemblance in sound to the Latin word *superstes*, a survivor, it is evidently derived from it; and different attempts have been made to trace their connection in signification, but without any degree of certainty. It is generally defined to be, the observance of unnecessary and uncommanded rites and practices in religion; reverence of objects not fit for worship; too great nicety, fears, or scrupulousness; or extravagant devotions; or religion wrong directed or conducted. The word may be applied to the idolatry of the Heathens, the tradition of the Jews, the unscriptural rites of the Catholics; to the dependence placed by many on baptism, the Lord's supper, and other ceremonies. It may be extended to those, who, without any evidence, believe that prophecies are still uttered, or miracles are performed. It is also applied to those who believe in witchcraft, magic, omens, &c.

Superstition, says Claude, usually springs, 1. From *servile fear*, which makes people believe that God is always wrathful, and invents means to appease him.—2. Or from a natural inclination we all have to *idolatry*, which makes men think they see some ray of the Divinity in extraordinary creatures, and on this account worship them.—Or, 3. From *hypocrisy*, which makes men willing to discharge their obligations to God by grimace, and by zeal for external services.—Or, 4. From *presumption*, which makes men serve God after their own fancies. Claude's Essay on the Composition of a Sermon, vol. ii. p. 49 and 299; Saurin's Sermons, vol. v. p. 49, Eng. edit. Gregory's Essays, essay iii.

PATRICK HENRY.

When Patrick Henry, who gave the impulse to the ball of the American Revolution, introduced his celebrated resolutions on the stamp act into the House of Burgesses of Virginia, [illegible] he exclaimed, when descanting on the tyranny of the obnoxious act, "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the 1st, his Cromwell, and George the 3d—" "Treason!" cried the speaker;

sense, if nothing else, of the community, will put them on their guard against the intrigues and machinations of aspiring men.

This letter, although *clumsily* written, contains more *hypocritical cant*, than any thing we have seen from the pen of a *layman*; Elder Holley's sermon excepted; and even then, in some particulars, we think Hopkins has the ascendancy, as he pretends to much *experimental piety*.

Giddins, like Hopkins, was one of the most forward kidnappers of Wm. Morgan, provided either of them are entitled to *credit*; and we think, so far as they expose their own turpitude, they should both of them be implicitly believed. But which is entitled to the *most* honor? We have no hesitation in deciding the case in favor of Giddins, in this particular.

In the matter of *religion*, G. came out and avowed the sentiments of his heart, and in this he certainly deserves credit. There is no *disguise* in the matter—no danger—no mistake.—This man *might*, in some instances, be trusted; but let our fellow-citizens always beware of the "serpent with an angel's face."

We read in the Lyons '*Kuntrymun*,' as follows:—"Those indebted to *us* for the Palmyra Freeman, are informed that we are in want of *money*—(!) circulating, as we *now* do, between eight and nine hundred *weakly*"—The editor, by way of *inference*, we suppose, farther observes)—"Relying, *principally*, at this time, on the old patrons of the Freman." Now we hope that the "*eighteen*" subscribers in this town, will *pony up*, so that we shall not in future, hear so much *whining* about punctuality in our neighbors of the anti-masonic connexion.

☞ Much complaint is made on the subject of our market. For ourselves we have but little confidence in the integrity of the *deaf butcher*, more than many of our neighbors. A want of time, however, prevents our paying particular attention to the numerous communications before us, on this important subject.

Captain Abiff has gone on a cruise to the south, in search of the good ship SARAH, of which he soon expects to have the *charge*.

We have lately heard something about a "sleigh-ride" on the Ridge Road. The company it is said consisted of *all* parties. Our limits will not allow us to pursue the subject further.

In the winter of 1829, the snow fell to a great depth in some parts of Germany. In northern parts of Prussia, it was said to be above the tops of the highest trees.

RAIL ROADS.

It is estimated that so soon as the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road shall be finished and furnished with locomotive engines, the *savings* in transportation, (about 2,000 tons each way, daily,) will amount to £600,000 per annum. The freight will be reduced from 15 to 5 shillings per ton.

Fielding's Definitions—PATRIOT—a candidate for a place.

POLITICS—the art of obtaining such place.

We are requested to inform some of the "sacred music" performers, that although the *flats* and *sharps* have left the church, still *naturals* remain, who, to use "the concert" phrase, disturb the whole "Orchestra."

IRA WOODMAN, Post-Master, N. H. has been indicted for robbing the mail.

Capt. Haynes should be a *little* more careful how he [illegible] facts, or he *may* get snagg'd.

Mr. Reflector—

SIR—I feel it to be radically wrong to meddle with the internal regulations of either churches or families, without the most urgent necessity shall require it; but in either case, where the innocent may have suffered, or public justice requires a disclosure, the veil should be torn asunder, and *wrong* exposed, by way of future admonition.

Our Bible strongly inculcates the doctrine of charity and forbearance—the *tattler* and *babbler* are set down as *pests* in the community, while we are admonished to deal justly with the widow and *orphan*.

Mahomet, in his chapter on *women*, breathes heavy threatnings and denunciations against all such as shall in any way or manner injure weak, defenceless, and unfortunate females.

That the above precepts are always attended to in this wicked world of ours, none will contend; and the ridiculous farce was lately [illegible] the Methodist Chapel in this [illegible] is easily demonstrated. It [illegible] that a young woman, (*an orphan*) long and respectable standing [illegible] *connexion*, was about to [illegible] vicinity; a "[illegible]" [illegible] been demanded of the local [illegible] and denied, on the ground of some trifling *gossip*.

This friendless girl, some few years ago, had been seduced from a situation, in which it would have been much to her interest to have remained a few months longer, by the officious and delusive advice of those she fairly supposed to be her female friends—since which time, her services as a domestic, have been sought by many; and if I am rightly informed, intrigue and duplicity have often been resorted to, for the purpose of obtaining her assistance. The charges which finally had the effect to expel this *confiding* girl from the society, grew out of some idle tattle with the "Drum Major's" wife, a woman possessing great strength of lungs, as well as volubility of speech. The whole affair savours strongly of a ridiculous, persecuting spirit in the accusers, and a want of sense, or something worse, in the judges: for we are bold to declare, that the word of this much injured female, is considered as good as that of *some*, at least, of her female enemies, who

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, MARCH 8, 1830.

"Always I must attempt, my grovelling name
Raise aloft, and wing my flight to fame."

When we witness the thirst for office, in too many of our fellow-citizens who have not one single *fitting* qualification, except impudence, we have been forcibly reminded of the story of the bear in the fable, who undertook, in a republican convention (*anti*,) of the beasts, to procure his nomination to the royal station of *King*. This proposal of Bruin was opposed with a becoming firmness, and rejected with indignation by the assembled multitude, (the *ass* only dissenting,) who passed a most patriotic resolution, that they would live and die FREE, whilst his bearship, (in true *demagogue style*,) raising himself upon his hind legs to prevent the discovery of the shortness of his tail, called the multitude a *factious*, ignorant rabble, entirely incapable of understanding or appreciating his transcendant merit and qualities, and after gnashing his teeth in token of displeasure at the *ass*, who had undertaken to manage in *caucus*, retired to his own *den*, where he railed at "the ingratitude of Republics," and attempted to console himself for his chagrin and disappointment, until he should again have an opportunity of trying his fortune at the next annual (fall) election.

It would be, probably, much to our own advantage, and add much to the *span* of our civil and religious liberties, could our zealous fellow-citizens act with as much judgement and decision on similar occasions, as we have ascribed to our next-door neighbors, the quadrupeds; and in stead of allowing themselves to be led by the nose by *bears* and *asses*, would take a manly stand, and select men for office armed with honesty, and otherwise qualified for the station which they are designed to occupy, with credit to themselves and profit to their constituents; our legislative halls would soon be filled with men of probity and understanding—our numerous posts of "honor and profit" would soon be supplied with men of *stern* integrity, as well as capability—while corruption with its concomitant vices, would in a short time be driven across the Atlantic, and the nation, in stead of being continually disturbed by armies of office-hunting demagogues, who are at present attempting to live by their wits, or by cajoling the people—would be prosperous and happy.

Hamlet said there was "something rotten in the state of Denmark."—Will not the same remark apply to us as a nation? Is there not a worm that continues to gnaw upon the vitals of the constitution? And will not our boasted liberties sooner or later, be enshrouded in the winding-sheet of popular delusion, and be finally consigned to "the tomb of the capulets?" Is there not "a christian party in politics" forming among us? And will not the immense amount of money and other property annually amassed, through the instrumentality of the numerous engines now in operation, and so admirably calculated for that purpose, soon enable that party to effect any object they may attempt?

Knowledge is said to be power, yet we boldly affirm that money is *more* powerful. Let the true friends of civil and religious liberty carefully watch the "signs of the times"—let them "nail their colors to the mast," and fight manfully in defence of the precious boon which has descended to them as an heritage from their ancestors; and finally, let every true American so demean himself that he may be enabled to say, with the virtuous Cato, "If Rome (America) falls, I am innocent."

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

"A round Robin" has been addressed to the editor of the *Albany Gazette*, denouncing him and his paper in hard terms, for having the audacity to publish some toasts drank at the celebration of Thomas Paine's birth day, in that city. In one of them the obnoxious name of Frances Wright was most impiously introduced. The editor very properly published the article according to the wishes of this hierarchy, but omitted to treat the subject with that severity it so justly merited; but notwithstanding all this condescension on the part of the editor, the *pious* S. M. Hopkins, who once deserted his country in the hour of danger, by absenting himself from his seat in the national congress, where the misplaced confidence of his constituents had seen fit to place him, withdrew his subscription!—Hume and Gibbon we revere, for the great benefit they have conferred on mankind by their historic labors—with their skepticism, as it is called, we have nothing to do; they enjoyed their own sentiments, and we shall ours—while as to Miss Wright, if those gentlemen wish to see her ascendant, let them light the torch of persecution.

HOPKINS AND GIDDINS.

We have just read the letter of H. B. Hopkins, to his friends in Vermont, on the subject of the Morgan abduction. Now it is not that we care a *fig* about any *political* bearing this subject is intended to have upon the minds of the credulous; although we most sincerely detest demagogues of any description; and we should much deplore the event that would bring our government under the control and influence of either mason or anti.

We have read not only the letter, but the *puff* "The Countryman" gives it; yet we humbly trust the *good*

ege and literature, but in the movement of a saw and a razor."—*Walsh.*

Audience of Ambassadors.

"Nothing can exceed the ambition of the people of the embassy to attend the ambassador, in their laced coats, at his audience with the sultan; and nothing can equal the absurdity of that ceremony except its humiliation. The French have the priority in all public audiences. The ambassador proceeds with his credentials to the Porte, passes through a large square thronged with soldiers, then through a garden where it is arranged the soldiers should, at that time, receive their pillow, to astonish the infidals with the vastness of the sultan's bounty. He next enters the divan, where a principal officer sits in great state on a splendid sofa, with a cadilesker on either side. Some cause here undergoes a mock trial, to prove to the unbelievers that this imperial highness is just, as well as generous. A number of money bags, containing paras (the fourth of farthings), are pompously displayed for the payemut of the troops, to show the giaours the inexhaustible wealth of the grand seignior. The officer in waiting now writes a letter to the sultan, stating that a giaour, an ambassador, comes to throw himself at his highness's feet; and to this the sultan graciously replies, Feed and clothe the infidel, and let him come. The infidel is accordingly fed; gets a good dinner, and during it, the sultan is peeping through a lattice at his guests, where his person is hardly visible. The infidel is next clothed with a caftan, as are also a portion of his followers, who proceed to the audience chamber, where the arms of the ambassador are laid hold of by two assistants, and thus pinioned, he is led before the sultan, and his body is bowed, as the force of the officers holding him admits of. The sultan sits on a bed-shaped throne, ornamented with black velvet and precious stones; his dress has nothing peculiar to his station, but the diamond agrette and feather in his turban, and the diamond girdle round his loins. The ambassador having bowed, remains covered, and makes his speech in French; the drogueman translates it, and then the principal officer of the sultan replies, and this reply is again given in French to the ambassador. During the ceremony, the sultan hardly designs to look at the ambassador, or even to notice him on his retiring. The infidels are then forced out of the presence, with their feces to the throne. At the outer gate a richly caparisoned horse is presented to the ambassador; and the trappings, which are principally of silver, are, some time after, sold to an Armenian, who sells them again to the Porte for a future present. I saw the French ambassador's present thus disposed of. Such is the degradation which we suffer our ambassadors to undergo, being even stripped of their swords before they are admitted to the presence of the haughty sultan."—*Madden.*

Sense by a poet.—"They say," says Lord Byron, "that *knowledge is power.*" I used to think so: but now I know they meant 'money', and when Socrates declared 'that all he knew was that he knew nothing,' he merely intended to declare that he had not a drachm in the Athenian world. I have a due care of the needful, and keep a look out ahead, as my notions on the score of money coincide with yours, and with all men's who have lived to see that every guinea is a philosopher's stone, or at least his *touch stone.* You will doubt me the less when I pronounce my firm belief, that *cash is virtue.*"

A man that tells me my opinions are absurd or ridiculous, impertinent or unreasonable, because they differ from his, seems to intend a quarrel instead of a dispute, and calls me fool or madman with a little more circumstance; though perhaps I pass for one as well in my senses as he, as pertinent in talk, and as prudent in life. Yet these are the common civilities, in religious argument, of sufficient and conceited men who talk of right reason, and mean always their own; and make their private imagination the measure of general truth. But such language determines all between us, and the dispute comes to an end in three words at least, which it might as well have ended in at first—that he is in the right, and I am in the wrong.—*Sir William Temple.*

DR. MACULLOCH'S IDEAL HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF A TOWN.

In the case of country towns, where a Highland laird or a speculating society has not interfered, it is a matter of analysis, for the fashionable science of political economy, to discover how one of them has grown, or by what cement it is united. There is a church; that is the ordinary foundation. Where there is a church there must be a parson, a clerk, the sexton, the midwife. Thus we account for four houses. An inn is required on the road. This produces a smith, a sadler, a butcher and brewer, they require a baker, a tailor, a shoemaker, and a carpenter.—They soon learn to eat plum pudding, and a grocer follows. The grocer's wife and parson's wife contend for superiority in dress, whence flows a milliner, consequently a mantua-maker. A barber is introduced to curl the parson's wig, and to shave the smith on Saturday nights, and a stationer to furnish the ladies with paper for their sentimental correspondence; an excise man is sent to guage the casks, and a schoolmaster discovers that the ladies cannot spell. A hatter, a hosier, and a linen draper, follow by degrees; and as children come into the world, they begin to cry out for rattles and gingerbread. The parson becomes gouty, and gets a curate, and the curate gets 20 children and a wife; thus it becomes necessary to have more shoemakers, & tailors, & grocers. Alas! too happy people! for in the mean time a neighboring apothecary, bearing with the reason that there is a community living without physic, places three blue bottles in a window, when on a sudden the parson, the butcher, the innkeeper, the parson's wife, and the grocer's wife, further off, look out and find that they have got nerves, that their children get water in the head, fits and convulsions. They are plundered and tattered till a physician finds it convenient to settle: the inhabitants become worse and worse every day, and an undertaker is established. The butcher dies, and left the tailor his heirlooms and a sirloin. Snip to prove his manhood knocks him down with the goose. Upon this plea an action of assault is brought before the next session. An attorney sends his clerk over to take depositions and collect evidence: the clerk finding a good opening, sets all the people by the ears, becomes a pettifogging attorney, and ponce'd off the village forever. But the village becomes a town, acquires a bank, a mechanic's institute, a circulating library, and a coterie of old maids; and should it have existed in happier days, might have gained a corporation, a mayor, a mace, a quarter session of its own, a country assembly, the assizes, and the gallows.

A jockey at a fair, who had bargained with a countryman for a horse that happened to have a bald face, observed to the latter that he looked pale *in the face.* Yes, said the countryman, and if you had looked through a *halter* as long as he has, you would be pale *in the face too.*

A finished coquette, at a ball, asked a gentleman near her, while she adjusted her tucker, whether he could *flirt a fan* which she held in her hand? "No madam," answered he proceeding to use it, "but I can *fan a flirt.*"

vide for their lodging and entertainment. The monks rejoiced at this lucky windfall, overflowed with acknowledgments, and declared they could not think of incommoding the commandant. 'Come, good fathers, M. de Cholet is determined to do you the honors of the city.' In the mean time he provided them an escort of four soldiers and a serjeant. The fathers marched along with joy, congratulating one another, and delighted with the politeness of the French. 'Good fathers,' said M. de Cholet, 'I am delighted to have you in this city; I expected you impatiently. I have provided you a lodging.' 'Ah, Mr. Commandant, you are too good; we are undeserving.' 'Pardon me, have you not in your prison at Barcelona, a French officer, the Chevalier de St. Gervais?' 'No, Mr. Commandant we have never heard of any such person.' 'I am sorry for that, for you are to be imprisoned, and to live upon bread and water until this officer be forthcoming.' The reverend fathers, exceedingly irritated, exclaimed against this violation of the law of nations, and then said that they resigned themselves to the will of Heaven, and that the commandant should answer before God and the Pope for the persecution which he was about to exercise against members of the church. 'Yes,' said the commandant, 'I take the responsibility upon myself, meanwhile you will repair to the citadel.'

"Now behold the three hypocrites in a narrow prison, condemned to the regimen of the Pauls and the Hilaries, uttering the loudest exclamations against the system of fasting and the commandant. Every day, the purveyor, when he brought them their pitcher of water and portion of bread, demanded whether they had any thing to declare relative to the French officer. For three days they persisted in returning a negative, but, at length, the cries, not of their consciences, but of their stomachs, and their weariness of this mode of life, overcome their obstinacy. They begged an interview with M. de Cholet, who instantly waited upon them.

"They confessed that a young French officer was confined in the prison of the Holy Office, on account of the impious language he had held respecting the Virgin. 'Undoubtedly he has acted wrong,' said M. de Cholet, 'but allow the Virgin to avenge herself. Write word to Barcelona to set this gentleman at liberty. In the interim I will keep you as hostages, but I will mitigate your sufferings, and your table shall be less frugally supplied."

The monks immediately wrote word to give liberty to the accursed Frenchman.

"During this interval, vexations, impatience, and weariness, took possession of my soul, and made me weary of life. At length the Inquisition, reading their brethren's letter, perceived themselves under the necessity of releasing their prey. One of them came to inform me that, in consideration of my youth, and of my being a native of France, the Holy Office had come to a determination to set me free, but that they required me, for the future, to have more respect for La Madonna, the mother of Jesus Christ.—'Most reverend father,' replied I, 'the French have always the highest respect for the ladies.' Uttering these words, I rushed towards the door, and when I got into the street I felt as if I were raised from the tomb once more to life."

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

THE IRISHMAN.

There was a lady liv'd at Lieth,
A lady very stylish, man;
And yet, in spite of all her teeth,
She fell in love with an Irishman—
A nasty, ugly Irishman,
A wild, tremendous, Irishman;
A tearing, swearing, bumping, thumping,
ramping, roaring, Irishman.

His face was no ways beautiful,
For with small pox 'twas scarr'd across;
And the shoulders of the ugly dog
Were almost a double yard across.
O, the lump of an Irishman;
The whiskey devouring Irishman;
The great he rogue, with his wonderful
brogue, the fighting, rioting, Irishman.

One of his eyes was bottle green,
The other eye was out, my dear;
And the calves of his wicked looking legs
Were more than three feet about my
dear.
O, the great big Irishman;
The rattling, battling, Irishman;
The stamping, ramping, swaggering, staggering, leathering swash of an Irishman.

He took so much of Lundy foot,
That he used to snort and snuffle, O;
And, in shape and size, the fellow's neck
Was as bad as the neck of a buffalo.
O, the horrible Irishman;
The thundering, blundering, Irishman.
The slashing, dashing, smashing, lashing,
thrashing, bashing, Irishman.

His name was a terrible name indeed,
Being Timothy Thaddy Mulligan;
And whenever he emptied his tumbler of
punch
He'd not rest till fill'd full again.
The boozy, brushing, Irishman;
The 'toxicated Irishman;
The whiskey friskey, rummy, gummy,
brandy no dandy, Irishman.

This was the lad the lady loved,
Like all the girls of quality;
And he broke the skull of the men of Lieth,
Just by the way of jollity.
O, the bothering Irishman;
The barbarous, savage, Irishman;
The hearts of the maids, and the gentlemen's heads, were bother'd, I'm sure, by
this Irishman.

TURKISH EXTRACTS.

"The house next to the barber's shop was in progress of building, and there were a man writing down some inventory. All the persons I saw engaged were working in a manner opposite to our usage. The barber pushed the razor from him; ours draw it to him; the carpenter on the contrary, drew the saw to him, for all his teeth were set in—ours pushes it from him, for all the teeth are set out; the man sat while he laid the stones—ours stands; the scribe wrote on his hand and from right to left—ours always writes on a desk or table, and from left to right; but the most ridiculous difference exists in the manner of building the house. We begin at the bottom and finish at the top: this house was a frame of wood which the Turks began at the top; when the upper rooms were finished, and inhabited, while all below was like a cistern. However absurd these minutiæ may appear to you, they are the Turkish character, which form, with other things, a striking peculiarity. It is now more than four centuries since they crossed the Hellespoint, and transported themselves from Asia to Europe; during all that time they have been in constant contact with European habits and manners, and, at times, even penetrated as far as Vienna, and so occupied the centre of Christendom. Yet, while all the people around them have been advancing in the march of improvement in various ways, they have stood still; almost all the men who attempted to improve them have fallen victims to their temerity; the great body of the people this day, the same puerile, illiterate, intractable, stubborn race that left the mountains of Asia; and so indisposed are they to amalgamate with us in any way, that they still preserve a marked distinction in the greatest as well as in the minutest things—not only in

ence and literature, but in the movement of a saw and a razor."—*Walsh.*

Audience of Ambassadors.

"Nothing can exceed the ambition of the people of the embassy to attend the ambassador, in their laced coats, at his audience with the sultan; and nothing can equal the absurdity of that ceremony except its humiliation. The French have the priority in all public audiences. The ambassador proceeds with his credentials to the Porte, passes through a large square thronged with soldiers, then through a garden where it is arranged the soldiers should, at that time, receive their pillaw, to astonish the infidals with the vastness of the sultan's bounty. He next enters the divan, where a principal officer sits in great state on a splendid sofa, with a cadilesker on either side. Some cause here undergoes a mock trial, to prove to the unbelievers that this imperial highness is just, as well as generous; a number of money bags, containing paras (the fourth of farthings), are pompously displayed for the payemnt of the troops, to show the giaours the inexhaustible wealth of the grand seignior. The officer in waiting now writes a letter to the sultan, stating that a giaour, an ambassador, comes to throw himself at his highness's feet; and to this the sultan graciously replies, Feed and clothe the infidel, and let him come. The infidel is accordingly fed; gets a good dinner, and during it, the sultan is peeping through a lattice at his guests, where his person is hardly visible. The infidel is next clothed with a caftan, as are also a portion of his followers, who proceed to the audience chamber, where the arms of the ambassador are laid hold of by two assistants, and thus pinioned, he is led before the sultan, and his body is bowed, as the force of the officers holding him admits of. The sultan sits on a bed-shaped throne, ornamented with black velvet and precious stones; his dress has nothing peculiar to his station, but the diamond agrette and feather in his turban, and the diamond girdle round his loins. The ambassador having bowed, remains covered, and makes his speech in French; the drogueman translates it to and then the principal officer of the sultan replies, and this reply is again [illegible] in French to the ambassador. During the ceremony, the sultan hardly designs to look at the ambassador, or even to notice him on his retiring. The infidels are then forced out of the presence, with their faces to the throne. At the outer gate a richly caparisoned horse is presented to the ambassador; and the trappings, which are principally of silver, are, some time after, sold to an Armenian, who sells them again to the Porte for a future present. I saw the French ambassador's present thus disposed of. Such is the degradation which we suffer our ambassadors to undergo, being even stripped of their swords before they are admitted to the presence of the haughty sultan."—*Madden.*

Sense by a poet.—"They say," says Lord Byron, "that *knowledge is power.*" I used to think so: but now I know they meant 'money', and when Socrates declared 'that all he knew was that he knew nothing,' he merely intended to declare that he had not a drachm in the Athenian world. I have a due care of the needful, and keep a look out ahead, as my notions on the score of money coincide with yours, and with all men's who have lived to see that every guinea is a philosopher's stone, or at least his *touch stone.* You will doubt me the less when I pronounce my firm belief, that *cash is virtue.*"

A man that tells me my opinions are absurd or ridiculous, impertinent or unreasonable, because they differ from his, seems to intend a quarrel instead of a dispute, and calls me fool or madman with a little more circumstance; though perhaps I pass for one as well in my senses as he, as pertinent in talk, and as prudent in life. Yet these are the common civilities, in religious argument, of sufficient and conceited men who talk of right reason, and mean always their own; and make their private imagination the measure of general truth. But such language determines all between us, and the dispute comes to an end in three words at least, which it might as well have ended in at first—that he is in the right, and I am in the wrong.—*Sir William Temple.*

DR. MACULLOCH'S IDEAL HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF A TOWN.

In the case of country towns, where a Highland laird or a speculating society has not interfered, it is a matter of analysis, for the fashionable science of political economy, to discover how one of them has grown, or by what cement it is united. There is a church; that is the ordinary foundation. Where there is a church there must be a parson, a clerk, the sexton, the midwife. Thus we account for four houses. An inn is required on the road. This produces a smith, a sadler, a butcher and brewer, they require a baker, a tailor, a shoemaker, and a carpenter.—They soon learn to eat plum pudding, and a grocer follows. The grocer's wife and parson's wife contend for superiority in dress, whence flows a milliner and mantua-maker. A barber is introduced to curl the parson's wig, and to shave the smith on Saturday nights, and a stationer to furnish the ladies with paper for their sentimental correspondence; an excise man is sent to guage the casks, and a schoolmaster discovers that the ladies cannot spell. A hatter, a hosier, and a linen draper, follow by degrees; and as children come into the world, they begin to cry out for rattles and gingerbread. The parson becomes gouty, and gets a curate, and the curate gets 20 children and a wife; thus it becomes necessary to have more shoemakers, & tailors, & grocers. A last too happy people! for in the mean time a neighbouring apothecary, hearing with indignation that there is a community living without physic, places three blue bottles in a window, when on a sudden the parson, the butcher, the innkeeper, the parson's wife, and the grocer's wife, [illegible] and find that they have got a prayer [illegible] their children get water in their heads and convulsions. They are [illegible] tered till a physician finds it convenient to settle; the inhabitants become worse and worse every day, and an [illegible] is established. The butcher [illegible] ed the tailor quicksilver out of a [illegible] Snip to prove his manhood [illegible] down with the goose. Upon this [illegible] action of assault is brought before the next session. An attorney sends [illegible] ver to take depositions and [illegible] dence: the clerk finding a [illegible] sets all the people by the ears, [illegible] pettifogging attorney, and peace flies the village forever. But the village becomes a town, acquires a bank, a mechanic's institute, a circulating library, and a coterie of old maids; and should it have existed in happier days, might have gained a corporation, a mayor, a mace, a quarter session of its own, a country assembly, the assizes, and the gallows.

A jockey at a fair, who had bargained with a countryman for a horse that happened to have a bald face, observed to the latter that he looked pale *in the face.* Yes, said the countryman, and if you had looked through a *halter* as long as he has, you would be pale *in the face too.*

A finished coquette, at a ball, asked a gentleman near her, while she adjusted her tucker, whether he could *flirt a fan* which she held in her hand? "No madam," answered he proceeding to use it, "but I can *fan a flirt.*"

vid. for their lodging and entertainment. The monks rejoiced at this lucky windfall, overflowed with acknowledgments, and declared they could not think of incommoding the commandant. 'Come, good fathers, M. de Cholet is determined to do you the honors of the city.' In the mean time he provided them an escort of four soldiers and a serjeant. The fathers marched along with joy, congratulating one another, and delighted with the politeness of the French. 'Good fathers,' said M. de Cholet, 'I am delighted to have you in this city; I expected you impatiently. I have provided you a lodging.' 'Ah, Mr. Commandant, you are too good; we are undeserving.' 'Pardon me, have you not in your prison at Barcelona, a French officer, the Chevalier de St. Gervais?' 'No, Mr. Commandant we have never heard of any such person.' 'I am sorry for that, for you are to be imprisoned and to live upon bread and water until this officer be forthcoming.' The reverend fathers, exceedingly irritated, exclaimed against this violation of the law of nations, and then said that they resigned themselves to the will of Heaven, and that the commandant should answer before God and the king for the persecution which he was about to exercise against members of the church. 'Yes,' said the commandant, 'I take the responsibility upon myself, meanwhile you will repair to the citadel.'

"Now behold the three hypocrites in a narrow prison, condemned to the regimen of the Pauls and the Hilaries, uttering the loudest exclamations against the system of fasting and the commandant. Every day, the purveyor, when he brought them their pitcher of water and portion of bread, demanded whether they had any thing to declare relative to the French officer. For three days they persisted in returning a negative, but, at length, the cries, not of their consciences, but of their stomachs, and their weariness of this mode of life, overcome their obstinacy. They begged an interview with M. de Cholet, who instantly waited upon them.

"They confessed that a young French officer was confined in the prison of the Holy Office, on account of the impious language he had held respecting the Virgin. 'Undoubtedly he has acted wrong,' said M. de Cholet, 'but allow the Virgin to avenge herself. Write word to Barcelona to set this gentleman at liberty. In the interim I will keep you as hostages, but I will mitigate your sufferings, and your table shall be less frugally supplied."

The monks immediately wrote word to give liberty to the accursed Frenchman.

"During this interval, vexations, impatience, and weariness, took possession of my soul, and made me weary of life. At length the Inquisition, reading their brethren's letter, perceived themselves under the necessity of releasing their prey. One of them came to inform me that, in consideration of my youth, and of my being a native of France, the Holy Office had come to a determination to set me free, but that they required me, for the future, to have more respect for La Madonna, the mother of Jesus Christ.—'Most reverend father,' replied I, 'the French have always the highest respect for the ladies.' Uttering these words, I rushed towards the door, and when I got into the street I felt as if I were raised from the tomb once more to life."

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

THE IRISHMAN.

There was a lady liv'd at Lieth,
A lady very stylish, man;
And yet, in spite of all her teeth,
She fell in love with an Irishman—
A nasty, ugly Irishman,
A wild, tremendous, Irishman;
A tearing, swearing, bumping, thumping,
ramping, roaring, Irishman.

His face was no ways beautiful,
For with small pox 'twas scarr'd across;
And the shoulders of the ugly dog
Were almost a double yard across.
O, the lump of an Irishman;
The whiskey devouring Irishman;
The great he rogue, with his wonderful
brogue, the fighting, rioting, Irishman.

One of his eyes was bottle green,
The other eye was out, my dear;
And the calves of his wicked looking legs
Were more than three feet about my
dear.
O, the great big Irishman;
The rattling, battling, Irishman;
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He took so much of Lundy foot,
That he used to snort and snuffle, O;
And, in shape and size, the fellow's neck
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The whiskey friskey, rummy, gummy,
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Like all the girls of quality;
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Just by the way of jollity.
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The barbarous, savage, Irishman;
The hearts of the maids, and the gentlemen's heads, were bother'd, I'm sure, by
this Irishman.

TURKISH EXTRACTS.

"The house next to the barber's shop was in progress of building, and there was a man writing down some inventory. All the persons I saw engaged were working in a manner opposite to our usage. The barber pushed the razor from him; ours draw it to him; the carpenter on the contrary, drew the saw to him, for all their teeth were set in—ours pushes it from him, for all the teeth are set out; the mason sat while he laid the stones—ours always stands; the scribe wrote on his book and from right to left—ours always writes on a desk or table, and from left to right; but the most ridiculous difference exists in the manner of building the house. We begin at the bottom and finish at the top: this house was a frame of wood which the Turks began at the top; when the upper rooms were finished, and inhabited, while all below was like a cistern. However absurd these, might may appear to you, they are the Turkish character, which form, with other things, a striking peculiarity. It is now more than four centuries since they crossed the Hellespoint, and transported themselves from Asia to Europe; during all that time they have been in constant contact with European habits and manners, and, at times, even penetrated as far as Vienna, and so occupied the very centre of Christendom. Yet, while all the people around them have been advancing in the march of improvement in various ways, they have stood still; almost all the men who attempted to improve them have fallen victims to their temerity, the great body of the people, this day, the same puerile, illiterate, intractable, stubborn race that left the mountains of Asia; and so indisposed are they to amalgamate with us in any way, that they still preserve the marked distinction in the greatest as well as in the minutest things—not only in

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN .....*Pope.*

DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: MARCH 8, 1830. [NEW SERIES—NO. 10.

CHEMISTRY.

(*Continued.*)

pheric Air.—Notwithstanding the
ue of the fumes of nitric acid
g contagious, the French chem
ascertained that the fumes of
acid (the acid of salt) are supe-
hese have been found to be par-
successful in destroying the yel-
r, and other epidemical diseases
untries. In order to diffuse these
the air, to one ounce of dried
salt should be added the same
of sulphuric acid (oil vitriol,)
with half as much water. When
ne, a very pungent fume will as-
which is the muriatic gas or air,)
ad around in sufficient quantities
y the air in a large room.—
preparation of this acid is still
About three ounces of salt, half
e of the powdered manganese
pottery, two ounces of the sulphu-
and one of water, should be mix-
her and warmed in a glass ves-
his being done, a most volatile air
the oxid muriatic gas,) will ascend
pletely destroy the contagion or
in a room. Morveau gives a de-
ference to the use of this article
others in purifying infected pla-
y it he completely corrected the
church at Dijon in France, which
corrupted from putrefaction, that
could enter it with safety. With
piest success, it has lately been
destroying the miasma which ope-
s fatally in parts of Italy, France
ain.

uld be observed, that more cau-
necessary in the use of muriatic
in in those nitre, which can be
with safety by any one. Dr.
rne made some experiments with
es of muriatic acid; by which it
d they were fatal to the lives of
puppies. Although they have
spired by men without injury,
ould be well to be cautious in not
ng too long in the room when
escaping. These fumes no doubt
nities to the miasma, thereby
it neutral. The expense of
g them is so trifling, that they
e used in all suspected places.—
g them in ships, and about their
, more good can be done in one
hour, than can be produced by the longest quarantine they can be made to perform.

Some persons have attributed great virtues to lime, but with what propriety remains to be determined. Probably it only acts by resisting putrefaction. It was the opinion of Dr. Mitchell, that the lime and also the alkalies operate by absorbing the miasma, which he calls *sceptic acid*. At all events, in cities or other places where privies are offensive, lime strown in has a happy effect in correcting the smell of the air. Perhaps in such cases the fumes of acids would be improper. Lime may be of great use, if sprinkled over the narrow and dirty streets in the unhealthy parts of cities or villages.

(*To be continued.*)

ANATOMY.

(*Continued.*)

Crystalline Lens of Vision.—The crystalline humor or lens is imbedded in the front of the vitrious humor. Its size is about that of a pea, but is much more flattened in its form. It is of a waxy consistance, softer externally, and growing gradually harder towards the centre. The lens is contained in a proper capsule, the posterior surface of which adheres firmly to the tunica hyaloidea; but its separation can sometimes be effected without rupturing it. It has no apparent connection with the capsule. It is the opaque state of this body that constitutes the disease called the cataract.

The aqueous humor is a small quantity of transparent water, placed immediately behind the cornea, and occupies the space between that membrane and the crystalline lens. It is easily re-produced when let out

In the midst of the space occupied by this humor, the iris is found, and it divides the space into two portions, called the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye, which communicate by means of the pupil. The anterior is much the largest of these.

The choroid coat, ciliary process, and iris, are very vascular, and derive their supply from the ciliary branches of the ophthalmic artery.

The iris is very largely supplied with nerves from a small ganglion named lenticular, formed on a branch of the nervous motor, or nerve of the third pair. These are called ciliary nerves.

The eye-ball is covered with two moveable curtains, formed by the folding of the common integament, and called the eye-lids. In order to keep these uniformly expanded, and to prevent them from forming wrinkles, each of them contains a thin portion of cartilage, adapted in figure to the convexity of the globe, and called the tarsus. In order to provide still further for the greatest possible facility of motion, the eye-lids are lined by a smooth and polished membrane, with the globe of the eye is covered by the same on its anterior part. This is called conjunctiva; as it serves to connect the front of the eye-ball to the eye-lids. The junctions of the eye-lids are called the internal and external canthus or angle of the eye. They are opened by the levator palpebræ, lifting up the upper lid, and this muscle is in a state of constant action so long as we keep our eyes open.

The cilia or eye-lashes, are two rows of strong curved hairs implanted in the opposed edges of the two eye-lids, and calculated to protect the eye from dust &c.

The eye-brows are very moveable, they protect the eye, and in a measure express the passions.

The eye-lid and ball are continually moistened by a fluid from the arteries.—The lachrymal gland is situated in the orbit, near the upper eye-lid, connected with a small sack or bag, by which the tears &c. are secreted.

(*To be continued.*)

ARREST OF THE CHEVALIER DE ST. GERVAIS BY THE INQUISITION OF BARCELONA.

[From Stockdale's History of the Inquisition.]

(*Concluded.*)

"M. de Cholet embraced with alacrity this opportunity of vengeance, and issued orders, at the gates of the town, to seize the three reverend personages.—They arrived about noon, in high spirits and with keen appetites, and demanded of the sentinel which was the best hotel. The officer of the guard presented himself, and informed them that he was commissioned to conduct them to the commandant of the place, who would

Royal Longevity.—There were living in 1817 sixteen Sovereigns in Europe, who were of or above three-score years of age! The British king is the oldest, having almost completed his 79th year. The Duke of Anhault Dessau is 77 years old—the Pope 75—the Elector of Hesse 74.—Henry XII. of Reuss 70; the King of Sweden 69; the Langrave of Hesse-Homburg 69; the King of Saxony 67; the King of the two Sicilies 66; the King of Sardinia 66; the King of France 62; the King of Bavaria 61; the Duke of Oldenburg 61; the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin 60; the Grand Duke of Hesse 60; and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar 60.

It may amuse the reader to learn the ages of the other Potentates of the world:—

The King of Portugal is 59 years of age; the Emperor of Austria 49; the King of Denmark 49; the King of Prussia 47; the King of the Netherlands 46; the Emperor of Russia 40; the King of Wurtemberg 46; the King of Spain 33; the Sultan Mahomet 32; the Duke of Saxe-Cobburg 31; and the Duchess of Parma (late Empress of France) 26. The latter has renounced her title of Empress. A proclamation before us begins:—"We, Maria Louisa, Imperial Princess and Archduchess of Austria, by the Grace of God, Duchess of Parma, Placentia, Guastella," &c. &c.

Hindoo Widows.—In eleven years, up to 1826, 7216 Widows were burnt alive, with their deceased husbands, in the province of Bengal alone, some of whom were under ten, and few over twenty years of age.

The strictures on "*Little Sticky*" are too personal as well as severe; besides, the writer should have explained his *inuendoes* in a note, so that *we* might understand it in all its bearings.

We have a number of articles relating to the High School in this village. We shall lay them "*on the shelf*" for the present.

The Sun is computed to be distant from *our* Earth 95,000,000 of miles.

A CARD.

WILLIAM J. VANDORN, would say to his creditors, that owing to the pressure of the times, the unusual scarcity of money, and the great difficulty in collecting, he is unable at present, to pay the small demands against him. If unremitting industry, and close application to business, have any claim on public confidence, he thinks he may ask an extension of credit, until times are more favorable, which will save a considerable amount of costs, and enable him to pay ALL his debts.

N. B. All those indebted to him are respectfully requested to call and pay their accounts.

Palmyra, Feb. 26.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

Thomas Rogers 2d, assignee of J. & L. Thayer, H. & C. Thayer, and J. & L. Thayer & Co. of Palmyra, offers for sale, at the store lately occupied by J. & L. Thayer & Co. a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, which will be sold wholesale or retail—at cost.

Sulphur Springs House.

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after expressing his gratitude for past encouragement begs leave to inform the public, that his establishment is now in fine order for the reception of company. Sleighing and other parties of pleasure can be accommodated in the best style.—*Manchester, Ont. co. N. Y.*

EAGLE HOTEL, PALMYRA.

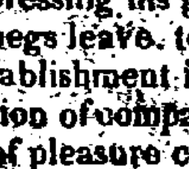
H. CHURCH, informs the public, that this establishment has been fitted up for Winter business,—having been at considerable expense in making his present arrangements, and being determined to administer to the comfort as well as pleasure of his guests—hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

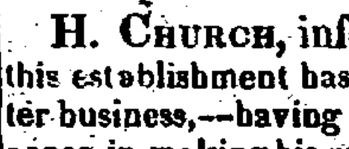
ALLYN WILLIAMS, Merchant Tailor, most respectully begs leave to inform the public in general, and his old friends in particular, that he continues to carry on business in the "brick block," two doors west of the "stone front" store. He has a grateful remembrance of the liberal patronage received in this village, and hopes to merit its continuance. On hand, Brood—and other Cloths.

Palmyra, Jan. 1830.

PALMYRA LIVERY STABLE.



M. KINGMAN continues the above establishment in this village, and having made large additions to the same, in *Horses, Coaches, Gigs, Sulkeys, Sleighs* and *Cutters*, is enabled to accommodate his customers in a superior style, and on reasonable terms.



A LINE OF POST Coaches will ply daily between this village and Canandaigua—Fare moderate.

ROCHESTER RECESS.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, informs the public, that the "Rochester Recess" has been put *in order*. His *larder* has been replenished with all the *dainties* a fertile country can afford. His cook is *imperial*, and while his BAR is well supplied, nothing shall be wanting to the comfort of his guests.

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. BATTERSON, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has established the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, in this village. Monuments, Tomb Stones, Fire-Slabs, &c. &c. can be had on short notice, executed in the best manner.

Storage, Forwarding, & Commission Business.

JAMES FIELD has taken the extensive WARE HOUSES situated on Rogers' Basin, adjoining the Collector's Office in this village. Liberal advances will be made on produce, and business done on accommodating terms.

Salt and flour, constantly for sale, for ready pay.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

K. MILLER, the present occupant of this establishment, has put the same in good *order*. All those who favor him with their custom shall receive a *quid pro quo*, as per last evening.

Palmyra, Sept. 22, 1829.

HENRY LUPKINS,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dresser, &c. &c. informs the inhabitants of this village that his "office" is a few rods east of the "Eagle Hotel," where all calls in his *line* of business will be attended to in good style.

BENJAMIN BROOKS,

(Successor to Dr. Lewis Brooks,)

Carries on the business of *Shaving* and *Hair Dressing* at the old stand opposite *Square* Jerome's Law Office, where he will *punctually* be found ready to wait on friends and foes. Mr. Brooks also offers his *services* on FIDDLE for Balls, Levees, Pig-shaves, Anti-Masonic Meetings. His terms will be reasonable.

"THE REFLECTOR."

Will be published EVERY WEEK, at our Bower on Wintergreen Hill, (on such days as may suit our own convenience,) and delivered to subscribers through the Post-Office, by which mode also, all letters and communications, subscriptions and remittances intended for this paper, should be addressed "*Obediah Dogberry, Esquire, Palmyra.*"

TERMS—One Dollar for the Series, (4 months,) IN ADVANCE.

SAMARITANS.

The Samaritans were an ancient ect among the Jews, whose origin was the time of king Rehoboam, under hose reign the people of Israel were ivided into two distinct kingdoms, at of Judah and that of Israel. The apital of the kingdom of Israel was amaria, whence the Israelites took ie name of Samaritans. Shalmanser, king of Assyria, having besieged nd taken Samaria, carried away all ie people captives into the remotest arts of his dominions, and filled their laces with Babylonians, Cutheans, nd other idolaters. These, finding at they were exposed to wild beasts, esired that an Israelitish priest might e sent among them, to instruct them the ancient religion and customs of ie land they inhabited. This being ranted them, they were delivered rom the plague of wild beasts, and mbraced the law of Moses, with hich they mixed a great part of their ncient idolatry. Upon the return of he Jews from the Babylonish captivy, it appears that they had entirely uitted the worship of their idols. ut though they were united in religion, they were not so in affection with he Jews; for they employed various alumnies and stratagems to hinder heir rebuilding the temple of Jerusaem; and when they could not prevail, they erected a temple on Mount erizim, in opposition to that of Jeusalem. [See 2 Kings, xvii. Ezra, v. v. vi.] The Samaritans at present re few in number, but pretend to reat strictness in their observation of he law of Moses. They are said to e scattered; some at Damascus, some t Gaza, and some at Grand Cairo, in Egypt.

A lady asked a very silly Scotch nobleman, how it happened that the Scots who came out of their country were generally speaking, men of more abilities than those who remained at home, "O madam," said he, "the reason is obvious. At every outlet there are persons stationed to examine all who pass, that, for the honour of the country no one be permitted to leave, who is not a man of understanding." "Then," said she, "*I suppose your lordship was smuggled.*"

We republish the following, in order to give place to a rejoinder from a young lady who both *speaks* and *reflects* well. "In a party it was asked, why is a woman unlike a looking glass? it was answered, because the first speaks without reflecting, and the second reflects without speaking.—[The writer of the foregoing libel ought to have a looking glass smashed on his occupit.]"

Now for our fair correspondent's retort courteous. Why is a dandy like a looking glass? Because he represents every thing of a woman but the qualities of her mind.

A *Writing Master* in Islington has contrived to carry off a young lady scholar with a fortune 20,000*l*. A few days before the elopement he was asked by her guardian "how miss came on with her writing." To which the master duly replied; "Vastly well, sir, for I shall soon put her into *joining hand*."

Death preferred to Slavery.—Four Negroes were lately executed at Greenupsburgh Ky., for the murder of their owner, who was taking them down the Ohio, to the New-Orleans market. They died with a *Roman* firmness. One of them exclaiming as he was *turned off*, "death, death, in preference to slavery."

A writer has been struck with the longevity of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, as a body of men. They were fifty-six in number, and the average length of their lives was about 65 years. Four of the number attained to the age of 90 and upwards; 14 exceeded 80 years, and 23, or one in two and a half, reached 70. The longevity of the New-England delegation is still more remarkable; their number was 14, the average of whose lives was 75 years.

The survivor (Carroll) of the whole venerable body late entered into his ninety-third year.—*Nat. Gaz.*

A few days since a respectable looking young man was caught in the act of stealing a $1 bill from the change drawer of one of our merchants. We would advise those who *have* money to be on the look out.

We learn from "The Journal of Humanity, a *pioneer* paper printed at Andover, Mass., that there is "*one* temperance tavern" in Pittsford, Monroe co. in this state. The "milk and water," alias, "wine and cider" house at Canandaigua, has notes yet, had its name in print, otherwise than a brief notice given of it in "The Reflector" some weeks ago.

Egypt—Thirty thousand lives are said to have been lost by the late inundation of the Nile—the loss of property is incalculable.

In this same country (Egypt,) every man over a certain age is bound by the law to have two wives under pain of death. In Virginia, they *hang* a man for having more than one.

Roads.—A rail road is projected between Edinburgh and Glasgow—42 miles—the rate of travelling is settled at from 14 to 15 miles per hour. Thirty five tons have been transported on the Liverpool rail road by the steam engine "Novelty," at the rate of thirteen miles per hour.

Mammoth.—The jaw bone of an animal found in Louisana, and now exhibiting in Boston, is *twenty feet* in length.

Stolen Diamonds.—The rogue who stole the Princess of Orange's jewels has been arrested—the value of these trinkets is estimated at $2,000,000.

The celebrated chesnut tree, the property of Lord Ducie, at Tortworth, in the county of Gloucester, is the oldest, if not the largest tree in England, having this year attained the age of one thousand and twenty-nine years, and being fifty two feet in circumference; and yet it retains so much vigor that it bore nuts so lately as two years ago, from which young trees are now being raised.

A man's genius is always, in the beginning of life, as much unknown to himself as to others; and it is only after frequent trials, attended with success, that he dares think himself equal to those undertakings in which those who have succeeded have fixed the admiration of Mankind.—*Hume.*

☞ "Long Jonathan" rejected.

ERROR.

That error is never dangerous "when truth is left to combat it," appears to be conceded on all hands; but that there is no danger of mistaking the one for the other, does not appear to be quite so well settled. Ignorance, the parent of "credulity and prejudice," enshrouds the human mind in darkness, so effectually, that when error has once gained possession, truth will gain admittance with great difficulty, if at all; for error lies like the pestilential vapor of the sepulchre or dungeon, and extinguishes all the *lights* that may be introduced for the purpose of testing its impurities, while nothing short of a combination of the most powerful *agents* are able effectually, to purify and cleanse the infected receptacle.

It has been remarked that men are more or less tenacious of their political or religious opinions, in an exact ratio to their ignorance. Opinions that will not bear the test of truth, and-ed by rigid scrutiny, should be reject-ed, and no human being should be ashamed of the abandonment of error when once he is convinced of its existence.

In discussing debateable points, in matters of mere opinion, great regard should be had to the manner of discussion. In the course of time men frequently become wedded to the most absurd opinions as well as habits, merely from the want of a little investigation in the first instance; and experience daily demonstrates that nothing is harder to accomplish, than effectually to free our minds of early imbibed inconsistencies.

It is probably wrong in principle to say, that *all* who differ from us in sentiment are the less honest on that account, and while we undertake to decide on such matters of difference, we should always bear in mind, that it is among the *possibles* that it is ourselves that are mistaken. It is much to be regretted that a dogmatical temper, in a greater or less degree, appears to be strongly implanted in the human breast, and notwithstanding all we may say to the contrary, it is quite evident that the word *charity* has nearly or quite become obsolete.

A modest and firm defence of our opinions and sentiments, is at all times highly proper as well as commendable. An imperious *manner* however, should be cautiously avoided; for certain it is that

> "*One* convinced against his will,
> Is of the same opinion still."

It often happens that in placing too much confidence in our own feeble conceptions, we take it for granted that all the world, (ourselves excepted,) is in the wrong, or, in other words, that our *doxy* is orthodoxy, while every other doxy is heterodoxy; and under such impressions, our object in the discussion of subjects, appears not so much to "get light" ourselves, as to make proselytes of our neighbors, who peradventure may be as near correct in their *notions* of things as ourselves.

THE EFFECTS OF FATALISM IN A MAHOMETAN.—When Bonaparte was in Egypt, the Scherif of Alexandria was accused and found guilty of treason against the republic of France, to which he had taken the oath of fidelity. He was condemned to die, or pay 300-000 francs—an alternative which a wealthy European, in similar circumstances, would have been happy to accept from the hand of power. "You are rich," said Napoleon's secretary to him—"make the sacrifice." He chuckled and said: "If I am to die nothing can save me, and I shall give my *piastres* for nothing: If I am not to die, why give them?" He carried his *fatalism* to the gibbet, on the 6th of September, 1798.

O. Dogberry, Esq.

On my return from the west, I called at a respectable *looking* house to get some refreshment for myself and horse. On entering, I saw a fine looking woman, who I found to be the landlady, and from her genteel appearance I doubted not but that I could be well entertained. I inquired for the landlord. She said he was at work in the garden, whither I repaired, and found one of the ugliest looking negroes I ever beheld. I returned to the house, and told her that she was mistaken; upon which she opened a door that overlooked the garden, and pointed to the *negro!!!!* Good heavens! said I; is it possible that's your husband? "To be sure," was the reply. I at first thought I would take myself *o-p-h*; but as hunger is a powerful argument, I concluded to take breakfast, which was soon placed before me, and in good style. As the landlady did the honors of the table, I asked how it was possible she could marry such a looking *object*, when it was an easy matter for a lady of her appearance to marry whom she pleased. "Why," said she, "If you think that strange, what would you think of my sister?" Your sister! exclaimed I; if she has done worse than you have, I dont want to hear about her——But what has she done?—"Why, she has married an ANTI-MASON!!!"

We have heard a rumor of an *unpleasant* affair that happened a few days ago in an *anti-masonic* family residing one door east of our bower.—We may hereafter be more particular.

It is pleasing to observe that our citizens are *wide awake* as it respects the improvement of our public roads. We hope that our Innkeepers *generally*, will give no cause of complaint to such of our travelling friends as may find it for their advantage to sojourn among us or pass our borders.

Many of our patrons have complained of our sending The Reflector to the Post-Office late on Saturday night. It *suits our convenience* to issue this number (our *Devil* not having been on a *bat*ter,) the first of the week.

QUACKS.

iend lately sent us an instrument ting to be a "league and cove- which the Rochester practition- medicine had entered into, some ears ago, for the purpose, it seem, of grinding more effectu- e face of the poor in that vil- or, in other words, to make the d wretch, who, sick of life, wish his final exit consumma- ıy "a good round sum" in case ferred to die *secundum artem*. nall notice the article before us ther at present, but proceed to ne the meaning or definition &c. word "*Quack*."

Johnson defines the word Quack an "a *tricking* practitioner in ." Now "tricking," the same defines to be *cheating*. It ore appears to us, that the Roch- Doctors do not intend to use the in Johnson's sense, and proba- tend to apply to it some other ng, as they denounce all such as associate in practice, with such racter; and we were half ready nclude that Quack must mean ance, in the Rochester sense— it was suggested that our stat- ook had created a kind of mo- ly in favor of certain practition- physic, to the exclusion of oth- and that ignorance was not *al-* considered so great a sin as the of a *Diploma*.

certainly appears quite plain to hat it can make but little differ- to the poor soul who is about to ore "that unknown country from se bourne no traveller returns," whose journey is greatly acceler- through the kind offices of the *nding physician*, (who wonders eedingly at the small capacity of patient's stomach, and the strange nomenon in nature, that a *sick* n cannot bear a quantity of medi- e sufficient to *kill* three healthy subjects,) whether his *parting glass* should be filled with a strong prepa- ration of mineral poison, or whether the last scene in "life's drama" was closed with a powerful decoction of a poisonous vegetable known by the name of *Lobelia*.

It would probably be carrying our notions of republicanism a little too far, to say that every man should be allowed to choose his own *executioner*—but yet we cannot see any good reason why we cannot buy *physic* of any vender we please; and if we prefer a vegetable decoction to a mineral powder, why not have the privilege? Death usually follows, sooner or later, in either case.

Ignorance should probably be restrained, from policy; but here lies the rub: Does it follow that the practitioner *armed* with a diploma, is always more wise, than "the poor vagabond" who "digs his own roots," and furnishes his own nostrums?—Does it follow of course, that an unlettered young man who has read a few books on medicine, is wiser than one who has been taught the principles of "cause and effect," without the use of books? Or is it true that the pangs of death are any lighter in the one case than the other?

It is an old maxim, and probably a good one, that experience is better than theory.

NAPOLEON.

Bourrienne, the secretary of Bonaparte, gives the *lie direct* to the story of his master having turned Mahometan, in the sepulchral chamber of the great pyramid, and denies that he (Napoleon,) ever entered that chamber during his residence in Egypt; and that, during the whole period of his residence in that country, he never dressed himself in the *Turkish costume* but once.

☞ In the absence of our *Devil*, (who had gone to attend a *party*,) on Saturday evening last, we took it upon *ourself* to perform the duty of *carrier*. Our fellow-citizens appeared, somewhat astonished, to see one of our advanced years, performing such a menial office—more especially when they came to contemplate the apparent poverty of our *wardrobe*. The truth of it is, that we found it highly important to attend a little more closely to our *fiscal* concerns, for it appears to us, that our agents and patrons have made up their minds that we can live like *ghosts*, "on floating air." We hope, however, that we shall not very soon again have occasion to leave our retirement on a similar occasion—for it is with great reluctance that we visit "the haunts of men."

This, it will be perceived, is the 9th number of the present series, without counting one *extra*—and we really hope that our patrons will not require us to resort to the **Black List**, to remind them that it is "money" that "makes the mare go."

We have received the first number of the "TRUE BLUE," an independent paper printed at Washington City, by C. GALPIN. It is devoted to "castigating the vices, exposing the errors, ridiculing the follies, and animadverting generally upon the conduct, character, and nature of men and things." We wish it success.

We learn that our Baptist friends of Macedon, (Heaven preserve the pious souls,) have finally negotiated for the *spiritual* services of the *reverend* "Elder" Powel, from down east, a seeding mason.

Hemp.—American Hemp, from experiment, is found to be stronger, than Russian.

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, MARCH 2, 1830.

WORKING CLASSES NO. 5.

It is hardly rational to suppose, at this enlightened period, that few can be found so in love with *labor*, that they will voluntarily submit to it without some particular object in view; and we never heard of one solitary instance where a man was born with a *silver spoon* in his mouth, who ever threw it away for the sole purpose of using lead or pewter: yet it may so fall out that by accident or otherwise, lead may usurp the place of this precious metal.

Since creation, (probably,) man has been dependant, in some measure, on his own resources, for subsistence. In some eastern countries, we are told that the earth yields, without the aid of cultivation, sufficient for man's subsistence; and that in these parts of the world, where there is little or no spur to action, human nature, (were it possible,) is debased by idleness and sloth, below the brute creation; and from these facts it would appear that some vocation or calling was necessary to the health and happiness of the "sons and daughters of Adam."

Wherever we turn our eyes, either in town or country, we always discover at least two classes of citizens—the *richer* and *poorer*. When the poor farmer, mechanic, or merchant, after thirty or less years of toil and labor, by industry and economy, has gained a competency to make the evening of his days pleasant and comfortable to himself and family, he retires from the labor of the farm or shop, and at once ceases to belong to what is vulgarly called "the working classes." On the other hand, should the man of wealth, by extravagance, (which is not uncommon,) or accident, be reduced to poverty, it follows of course, that he will seek out some kind of business, the best adapted to his habits, for his future support and maintenance—he now is numbered with the *working class*; while his opportunities for practising the manly virtues, are as great, if not greater, than they were before. His mind has been disciplined in the school of adversity—he has learnt the instability of what many foolishly consider the height of human enjoyment; and with calm contentment and resignation, he views, without emotion, the senseless noise and bustle which surrounds him.

But what can be done to benefit the working classes? or in other words, what do those wily politicians who attempt to lead them in the city of New-York and elsewhere, wish to have done for them? Much is said about *education*, to be sure; but the word as commonly applied appears quite vague in its meaning. That the government should be at the expense of *schooling* the children of the poor and indigent, we have no objection; but suppose government should supply us with all the necessaries, as well as luxuries of life; should we not lose every incentive to action, and become like the slothful Hindoo, degraded (if it were possible) in character? "We pause for the reply."

Are there to be found in the city of New-York, children over ten years of age that cannot read? If so, we would even send them to *Sunday School*, for the purpose of acquiring so important an accomplishment. So soon as the art of reading is acquired, give them the geography, history, laws and constitution of their country, for examination—give the history of our mother country (England)—let them have some acquaintance with the ancients, so that they might, in case of emergency, distinguish between Alexander and Cæsar—let them know that there is such a science as chemistry, on the knowledge of which our health and comfort, in some measure, depends; and finally, *teach them to know themselves*.. If it should be objected, that *books* cannot be obtained to furnish the working classes, let those *patriotic* papers which are established for the *sole* benefit of this class, take up the subject, and "deal out small portions"—let *tracts* be distributed that shall contain useful knowledge; in this way the condition of the working classes can be improved.

DRESS.

Hats were not known in France in 1308: Caps were used, made of velvet or cloth. The first that were used, were confined to kings, princes and knights. Over the cap was worn a kind of hood, with a cushion at the top, and a tail hanging down behind. This part of the head dress, common to both sexes, was a *chaperon*. The chaperons of people of distinction, were larger than those of others, and trimmed with fur. Those of the common people were plain, and formed like a sugar-loaf.

The usual dress of the men in those times, was a long tunic, with a robe or cloak, and sometimes both, over it. The short jacket, except in camps, was confined to servants. The cloak, particularly when trimmed with fur, was worn only by certain persons of rank. It was fastened with a clasp, on the right shoulder, so as to allow the full liberty of the right arm; it was tucked up on the left side, above the sword, and hung loose behind as low as the ground. The different classes of the nobility were distinguished by the breadths of the border of their cloaks—by the quality of the fur or ermine with which it was trimmed—the size of the cap, and length of the train. The cloaks of the nobility, down to the knight, was made of scarlet or violet cloth.

refusal; whereupon one of them se-
ne by the collar; I instantly assailed
with a violent blow upon the face,
h caused him to bellow with pain;
instant the whole band pressed on
o closely that I was obliged to draw
sword. I fought as long as I was
but not being possessed of the
gth of Antæus or Hercules, I was
st compelled to yield. The ruffians
avoured to inspire me with respect
dread of them by saying that they
familiars of the Holy Office, and ad-
me to surrender, that I might es-
disgrace and harsh treatment. I
nitted to force, and I was taken to the
n of the Inquisition.

As soon as I found myself within the
s of these vultures, I began to ask
elf what was my crime, and what I
done to incur the censure of this
ful tribunal. Have these jacobin
ks, said I, succeeded to the Druids,
called themselves the agents of the
y, and arrogated to themselves the
t of excommunicating and putting to
h their fellow citizens? My com-
nts were lost in empty air.

On the following day, a Dominican,
uded in hypocrisy, and with a tongue
deceit, came to conjure me, by the
els of Jesus Christ, to confess my
s, in order to the attainment of my
rty. 'Confess your own faults first,'
I to him, 'ask pardon of God for
r hypocrisy and your injustice. By
at right do you arrest a gentleman, a
ive of France, who is exempted from
jurisdiction of your infernal tribunal,
who has done nothing in violation of
laws of this country?'—'Oh, Holy
gin,' said he, 'you make me tremble!
will go and pray to God in your behalf,
I hope he will open your eyes, and
n your heart.' 'Go pray to the Devil,'
d I to myself, 'he is your only divini-
'

"However, on the same day, Mr. Au-
rt, having in vain waited for me at the
ner hour, sent to the hotel to inquire
out me. The landlord informed him
at I had not appeared on the preceding
ening; that my luggage still remained
his custody, but that he was entirely
norant what has become of me. This
ding gentleman, uneasy for my fate,
de inquiries concerning me over the
hole city—but without being able to
in the smallest intelligence. Astonish-
l at this circumstance, he began to sus-
ect that some indiscretion on my part
ight have drawn upon me the vengeance
the Holy Office, with whose spirit and
nduct he was perfectly acquainted.—
He begged of the captain-general to de-
mand my enlargement. The Inquisitors
denied the fact of my detention, with the
utmost effrontery of falsehood; but Mr.
Aubert, not being able to discover any
other probable cause for my disappear-
ance, persisted in believing me to be a
prisoner in the Holy Office.

"Next day the familiars came to con-
duct me before the three Inquisitors;
they presented me with a yellow mantle
to put on, but I disdainfully rejected this
satanic livery.* However, they persua-
ded me that submission was the only
means by which I could hope to recover
my liberty. I appeared, therefore, clad
in yellow, with a wax taper in my hand,
before these three priests of Pluto. In
the chamber was displayed the banner of
the Holy Office, on which were repre
sented a gridiron, a pair of pincers, and a
pile of wood, with these words; *Justice,
Charity, Mercy.* What an atrocious piece
of irony! I was tempted more than once
to singe, with my blazing taper, the hid-
eous visage of one of these jacobins, but
my good genius prevented me. One of
them advised me, with an air of mildness,
to confess myself. 'My great sin,' re-
plied I, 'is to have entered a country
where the priests trample humanity un-
der foot, and assume the cloak of religion
to persecute virtue and innocence.'

"'Is that all you have to say?'—'Yes, my conscience is free from alarm and from remorse. Tremble if the re-
giment to which I belong should hear of
my imprisonment; they would trample
over ten regiments of Spaniards to rescue
me from your barbarity.' 'God alone is
master; our duty is to watch over his
flock as faithful shepherds; our heart
are afflicted at it; but you must return to
your prison until you think proper to
make a confession of your fault.' I then
retired, casting upon my judges a look of
contempt and indignation.

"As soon as I returned to my prison, I
most anxiously considered what could be
the cause of this severe treatment. I
was far from suspecting that it could be
owing to my answer to the mendicant
friar concerning the Virgin and her
lights.* However, Mr. Aubert, being
persuaded that the Inquisition alone had
been the cause of my disappearance, pla-
ced spies upon all their steps. One of
them informed him that three monks, of
the Dominican order, were about to set
out for Rome, being deputed to the con-
ventual assembly which was to be held
there. He immediately wrote to M. De
Cholet, commandant at Perpignan, to in-
form him how I had disappeared, of his
suspicions as to the cause, and of the pas-
sage of the three jacobins through Per-
pignan, desiring him to arrest them, and
not to set them at liberty, till I should be
released.

(*To be continued.*)

Phrenology.—Dr. Spurzheim insists that the dispositions of brutes, as well as men, may be learned from the form of the brain. The bust of a gladiator is in his possession. The forehead, (the re-
gion of intellect,) is very small; the
breadth behind the ears, on the contrary,
is very great. The head of Cicero,
(who was deficient in courage,) presents
the reverse; being very expansive in the
forehead, and small behind the ears.—
Dr. S. says that we must also examine
the heads of animals in order to learn their
disposition. The grey-hound has less
brain behind the ear than the courageous
bull-dog. As to horses, he says, "some
are shy, others are courageous; this does
not depend on the blood. If you wish to
be certain as to the temper of the horse,
do not look merely at his body, his face,
his lungs, &c. but look also at his brain;
if you want a bold horse, let him be broad
behind the ear."

Pirates.—Seven of these villains have lately been shot at Porto Rico.—They went to the place of execution, smoking cigars.

Light is supposed to possess a velocity of 195,000 miles in a second of time.

Beauty and Health.—Females should be early taught the important fact, that *beauty* cannot, in reality, exist, independent of health; and that the one is absolutely unattainable by any practice inconsistent with the other. In vain do they hope to improve their skin—to give a "roseate hue" to their cheeks, or to augment the grace and symmetry of their forms, unless they are cautious to preserve the whole frame in health, vigor and activity. Beauty of complexion, and to a certain extent, that of shape also, is noting more than visible health—a pure mirror of the perfect performance of the internal functions, and of their harmony with the external portions of the system; the certain effects of pure air, cheerfulness, temperance and of exercise, uninterrupted by any species of unnatural constraint.

[*Journal of Health.*

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* "A mendicant having come to his chamber with a purse, begging him to contribute something for the lights or tapers to be lighted in honor of the Virgin, he replied, 'My good father, the Virgin has no need of lights, she need only go to bed at an early hour.'—**St. Gervais, Voyage en Espagne.**" vol. 1. p. 185.

LIGHT.

(*Continued.*)

One of the Chemical properties of light is, that it speedily changes from white to black, the fresh precipitated muriate of silver. This effect is produced most rapidly by the direct light of the sun; and the rays, as separated by the prism, have this property in various degrees. The blue rays for example, effect a change of the muriate of silver, in fifteen seconds, which the red require twenty minutes to perform; and generally speaking, the power diminishes as we recede frum the violet extremity. But entirely out of the spectrum, beyond the violet rays, the effect is still produced.—Hence it appears that the solar beams consist of three distinct kinds of rays; of those that excite heat, and promote oxydization.

Certain bodies have the property of absorbing light in their totality, of retaining them sometime, and of again evolving them unchanged, and unaccompanied with sensible heat. A diamond exposed to the sun, and immediately covered with black wax, shone in the dark on removing the wax, at the expiration of several months. Thus snow is a natural solar phosphorus. So also is the sea, when agitated; putrid fish have a similar property; the glow worm belongs to the same class. These phenomena are independent of every thing like combustion. Light is disengaged in many cases, by Chemical combustion; thus fresh prepared, pure magnesia, added suddenly to highly concentrated sulphuric acid, (oil vitriol,) exhibits a red heat.

The production of light by inflamation, is an object of great importance to society at large, as well as to the Chemist. It appears to arise from the ignition of the body, while rapidly decomposing. Most solid bodies, in combustion, are kept, partly from a want of the access of air, and partly from the vicinity of conducting bodies at a low degree of ignition. But when vapors rapidly escape into the air, it may and does frequently happen, that the combustion, instead of being carried on merely at the surface of the mass, penetrates to a considerable depth within, and from this, as well as from the imperfect conducting power of the surrounding air, a white heat, or a very strong ignition is produced. The effects of lamps and candles, depends on these considerations. A combustible fluid of the nature of fat or oil, is put in a situation to be absorbed between the filiments of cotton, linen, &c. the extremity of the fibrous wick is then considerably heated. The oil evaporates, and the vapor takes fire. In this situation the wick, being enveloped in flame, is kept at such a temperature, that the oil continually boils, is evaporated, burns, and by these means keep up a constant flame.

Much of the perfection of this experiment, depends on the nature, quantity, and figure of the materials made use of. If the wick be too large, it will supply a greater quantity of fluid, than can be decomposed. Its evaporation will therefore diminish the temperature, and consequently the light, and afford a foliginous column, which will pass through the centre of the flame, and fly off in the form of smoke. The magnitude of wick may, from time, to time, in candles, be reduced as to the length by snuffing; but this operation will not remedy the evils which arise from too great a diameter.

(*To be continued.*)

LOGAN'S TRIUMPHS.

ARGUMENT.

Night—The shrieks of the women are heard—Morning—The warriors advance—Song—Logan leads the battle—Seizes a straggling white man—Offers his scalp to the ghosts of his murdered children—Battle men appear—Logan's attempt—Battle—White men fly—Death of the brave white man—Logan remembers his children—Triumph.

Wild rang the shrieks through air,
  Fast flew the night away;
The Chief's in arms appear,
  And thus salute the day.

Aged Logan lead the fight,
  Logan's fame is ever new;
Logan siezed a treacherous white,
  His murdered children rush'd to view.

Curses blast thee, pale fac'd savage;
  Ruin seize thy ruthless kind;
Train'd to rapine, skill'd to ravage,
  Gain the God that grasps thy mind.

Now, ye red men take your fill!
  Give the scalpingknife its due!
The red right arm is bare to kill—
  This, my children! this to you!

Reeking from the white man's brain,
  Lo! he lifts the scalp on high;
Logan does not wish thee pain—
  Fly! to Death's dark cavern fly!

See they come! they come to meet us!
  Give the yell that makes them quake:
Say, shall puny white men beat us?
  Men that every blast can shake!

Men that fear the rushing rain!
  Men that fear the clouded sky!
Men that shrink and howl at pain!
  Nor know to triumph when they die!

Now ye tiger tribe, ye brave!
  Logan looks upon the fight;
Scalps on scalps adorn my cave,
  To glad my airy children's sight.

Sulph'rous smoke obscure the view,
  War!—the hills and dales reply:
Now ye red men! now be true!
  Ye know to fight—ye dare to die.

Hand to hand the warriors rush,
  Shouts and yells in echo's die;
Tom'hawks cleave and bay'nets push,
  They fly! they fly! the white men fly!

One brave band alone remains;
  One alone of all that band,
Every shot and blow sustains,
  Red like ours this heavy hand.

See! they sink—he's left alone;
  Still our warriors stain the fields:
See! he falls—but fighting on,
  Sits, and still his sword he wields.

Logan held the brave man's arm,
  Longing look'd upon the face;
Logan will not do thee harm,
  Tho' thou art of faithless race.

Logan's sons had been like thee!—
  —White men shot them from the bush.
The brave shall not be harm'd by me,
  He's dead!—he's gone!—and all is hush.

None the beauteous score shall wound,
  None thy hairy scalp shall tear;
Thou shalt sleep with warriors round,
  Thou the dead men's feast shall share.

Seize the scalps, and count the slain,
  White men! weep your brothers woe!
Ease our dying chiefs from pain!
  White men! learn to fear your foes!

W. D.

ARREST OF THE CHEVALIER D ST. GERVAIS BY THE INQUISITION OF BARCELONA.

[From Stockdale's History of the Inquisition.]

"AFTER dinner, I went to take a w on that beautiful terrace, which exte along the port, in that part called *cellonette*. The sides of this walk, is named the *Lonja*, are adorned fine buildings. I was tranquilly ing this delightful place and the se evening of a fine day, wrapped in dre of my projects, of my future destiny, of the beautiful Seraphine. The swe ly pensive shades of twilight had be to veil the face of the sky, when, o sudden, six men surrounded and comm ded me to follow them. I replied by

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN .....*Pope.*

O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: MARCH 2, 1830. [NEW SERIES—NO. 9.

ARCHITECTURE.

(*Continued.*)

the vast structures of Asia and
, greatness of design, ponderosi-
part, and stones of immense
itude, seem to have been regard-
ore than elegance or utility. In
ese great works there is no trace
rch, but what is excavated out
solid rock, or may be made of
gle stone. The Greeks profess
ve derived their knowledge of ar-
cture from the Egyptians, but the
building has been so much im-
d by transplanting, that scarcely
race of the original remains.—
edifices were at first construct-
wood and clay, but they soon
to imitate the wooden posts and
s of the original, in stone and
le. From this imitation arose the
order of architecture, which also
birth to two others. This ingen-
people, favored by nature with
le and other building materials,
ike the Egyptians, being anxious
ake their works durable, employ-
ry weighty stones in the construc-
which, although laid without ce-
, as was the practice with all an-
nations, yet they were jointed
the utmost accuracy, which is the
n of the perfect state of their edi-
at this day. There is but little
t that the Greeks were the inven-
of the arch, though they never
dered it as an ornament. It is
to be found in the Theatres and
nasia, the apertures of walls, and
columns being linteled.

eece, though a mild climate, is
times liable to rain. The archi-
of this country, therefore, found
essary to raise the roofs of their
es to a ridge in the middle, the
being that of a rectilineal isos-
triangle, the base being the space
stance between the opposite walls.
form of roof, called a pediment
was frequently covered with
le tiles.

he Grecians surpassed all cotem-
y nations in the arts of design.—
remains of their ancient structures are models of imitation, and confessed standards of excellence. They were the inventors of these orders of architecture of which we have already hinted, and which we shall hereafter detail. The remains of their sculptures far exceed those of any other people, and even at this day are most perfect models. Modern artists have no means so certain of attaining a just knowledge of their profession, as in the study of those exquisite masterpieces.

The progress of Grecian architecture seems to have occupied a period of about three centuries, from the age of Solon to the death of Alexander; and in this period it advanced rapidly, particularly from the defeat of Xerxes to the death of Pericles, at which time it attained the utmost degree of excellence, and continued to flourish until it became a Roman province.

Prior to the Macedonian conquest all the temples in Greece, and its colonies in Sicily and Italy, appear to have been of the Doric order, and of general form, though slightly varied in particular parts, as occasional circumstances might require. Their plan was an oblong, and have one column more on the flank than double the number of those in front. [*To be continued.*

CHEMISTRY.

(*Continued.*)

Atmospheric Air is frequently rendered injurious to animals, in consequence of its containing substances which the Chemist is unable to detect. These are the great variety of contagions, or infections which produce small pox, measels, malignant or yellow fever, &c. The nature of these substances are unknown, and their existence is only inferted from the effects they have on living animals, and particularly on men. The Chemists have been unable to do any thing, with any of them, except that causing yellow or malignant fever. This is designated by the term *miasma*. It is a compound formed during the putrefaction of animal and vegetable matter, in the circumstances often existing in warm countries, and particularly in cities. Immense quantities of it have been generated in the United States; and New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, and New-Orleans have felt its ravages as well as many European cities; among which Genoa, Livorn and Cadiz have suffered most. When this miasma is in its strongest state, it excites the plague, as we frequently find in Egypt, and throughout Asia and Africa. In a less active state it excites jail, hospital, and ship fevers; also the malignant or yellow fever, which is observed in the East and West Indias, in the United States, and the south part of Europe. In a still less active state, it produces the fevers all over the world, called bilious or remittant, and intermittant fevers.

The means of correcting the air containing miasma, have long occupied the consideration of the Chemists. It is only of late that successful methods for effecting this have been discovered. Experience has uniformly taught, that [illegible] fails to [illegible] any good from [illegible] camphor, tobacco, or any of the volatile vegetable substances; even strong common vinegar, so universally used, is found to be of little service.

Dr. Smith of London, found that nitric acid had a happy effect in purifying infectious air, particularly that arising during the putrefaction of animal matter. To disinfect rooms and ships, the Doctor advises that a quantity of nitre, (saltpetre) be warmed in a glass vessel, and a sufficient quantity of sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol) be poured on it. When this is done, the fumes of nitric acid will appear in the form of red clouds, which quickly spreading around will destroy the contagion very effectually. The quantity of the articles used in this process, should be regulated by the quantity of air to be purified, allowing two ounces of the mixture for a common room. By using the fumes, in England, the jail, hospital, and ship fevers have been at once arrested in their progress. The same happy effects followed its use in the north of Europe, and also in the East Indies, in some remarkable instances. The advantages resulting from this discovery, were so great that the British Parliament, in conformity to their custom of rewarding useful men, gave a considerable sum of money to Dr. Smith. [*To be continued.*

THE DEVIL'S WALK.

BY PROFESSOR PORSON OF ENGLAND.

From his brimstone bed at the break of day,
A walking the Devil has gone,
To visit the snug little farm of the earth,
And see how his stock goes on.

And over the hill and over the dale,
He rambled, and over the plain,
And backward and forward he switched his tail,
As a gentleman switches his cane.

And prythee, friend, how was the devil drest?
O! he was in his Sunday's best:
His coat was red—his breeches were blue,
With a hole behind, which his tail went thro'.

He saw a lawyer killing a viper,
On a dunghill near his own stable!
The devil was tickled, for it put him in mind
Of Cain and his brother Abel.

He saw an apothecary on a white horse,
Ride by on his vocation,
And the devil was pleased, for he thought he
[illegible]
His friend—death in the Revelation.

He saw a cottage with a double coach-house,
A cottage of gentility,
And the devil he smiled, for his darling vice
Is pride that apes humility.

He went into a rich bookseller's shop
Says he, "we're both of one college;
For I myself sat, like a cormorant, once
Hard by the tree of knowledge."

As he passed through Cold-bath fields he saw,
He saw a solitary cell;
The devil he passed, for it gave him a hint
For improving the prisons of hell.

He saw a river did glide, with wind and tide,
A pig with vast celerity;
And the devil he grinned for he saw all the while
How it cut its own throat, and he thought with a smile
Of England's commercial prosperity.

He saw General Gascoigne's burning face,
Which filled him with consternation;
And back to hell his way did make,
For the devil he thought (by a slight mistake,)
'Twas the general conflagration.

Letters.—4,675 foreign letters were received at New-York in a day.

Specie.—$225,000 were received at the U. S. Bank at Philadelphia, on the 6th December last.

Twenty-four Steam Boats were built at Cincinnati last year—burden 5000 tons.

A CARD.

WILLIAM J. VANDORN, would say to his creditors, that owing to the pressure of the times, the unusual scarcity of money, and the great difficulty in collecting, he is unable, at present, to pay the small demands against him. If unremitting industry, and close application to business, have any claim on public confidence, he thinks he may ask an extension of credit, until times are more favorable, which will save a considerable amount of costs, and enable him to pay All his debts.

N. B. All those indebted to him are respectfully requested to call and pay their accounts.

Palmyra, Feb. 26.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

Thomas Rogers 2d, assignee of J. & L. Thayer, H. & C. Thayer, and J & L. Thayer & Co. of Palmyra, offers for sale, at the store lately occupied by J. & L. Thayer & Co. a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, which will be sold wholesale or retail—at cost.

Sulphur Springs House.

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after expressing his gratitude for past encouragement, begs leave to inform the public, that his establishment is now in good order for the reception of company. Sleighing and other parties of pleasure can be accommodated in the best style.—*Manchester, Ont. co. N. Y.*

EAGLE HOTEL, PALMYRA.

H. CHURCH, informs the public, that this establishment has been fitted up for Winter business,—having been at considerable expense in making his present arrangements, and being determined to administer to the comfort as well as pleasure of his guests—hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

ALLYN WILLIAMS, Merchant Tailor, most respectfully begs leave to inform the public in general, and his old friends in particular, that he continues to carry on business in the "brick block," two doors west of the "stone front" store. He has a grateful remembrance of the liberal patronage received in this village, and hopes to merit its continuance. On hand, Brood—and other Cloths.

Palmyra, Jan. 1830.

PALMYRA LIVERY STABLE.

M. KINGMAN continues the above establishment in this village, and having made large additions to the same, in *Horses, Coaches, Gigs, Sulkeys, Sleighs* and *Cutters*, is enabled to accommodate his customers in a superior style, and on reasonable terms.

A LINE OF POST Coaches will ply daily between this village and Canandaigua—Fare moderate.

ROCHESTER RECESS.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, informs the public, that the "Rochester Recess" has been put *in order*. His *larder* has been replenished with all the *dainties* a fertile country can afford. His cook is *imperial*, and while his BAR is well supplied, nothing shall be wanting to the comfort of his guests.

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. BATTERSON, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has established the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, in this village. Monuments, Tomb Stones, Fire-Slabs, &c. &c. can be had at short notice, executed in the best manner.

Storage, Forwarding, & Commission Business.

JAMES FIELD has taken the extensive WARE HOUSES situated on Rogers' Basin, adjoining the Collector's office, in this village. Liberal advances will be made on produce, and business done on accommodating terms.

Salt and flour, constantly for sale, for pay.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

E. MILLER, the present occupant of this establishment, has put the same in order. All those who favor him with their custom shall receive a *quid pro quo*, as old Rogers say.

Palmyra, Sept. 22, 1829.

HENRY LUPKINS,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dresser, &c. &c. informs the inhabitants of this village that his "office" is a few rods east of the "Eagle Hotel," where all calls in his *line* of business will be attended to in a style.

BENJAMIN BROOKS,

(Successor to Dr. Lewis Brooks,)

Carries on the business of *Shaving* and *Hair Dressing* at the old stand opposite *Square* Jerome's Law Office, where he will *ginnerly* be found ready to wait on friends & foes. Mr. Brooks also offers his *services* as FIDDLE for Balls, Levees, Pig-shaves, Anti Masonic Meetings. His terms will be reasonable.

"THE REFLECTOR."

Will be published every WEEK, [illegible] our Bower on Winter-green Hill, [illegible] such days as may suit [illegible] venience,) and delivered to subscribers through the Post-Office, by which medium, also, all letters and communications, subscriptions and remittances intended for this paper, should be sent addressed "*Cbdiah Dogberry, Esquire, Palmyra.*"

TERMS—One Dollar for the Series, (4 months,) IN ADVANCE.

" does not possess *less* knowledge in
er *spelling* or punctuation; and was it
that we, in a measure, stand pledged
drag the deeds of darkness to the light
ay, we should exchange this unpleas-
lask for one of a more pleasing nature,
it: that of writing a true, genuine,
authentic history of "the captivity,
ersion, trials, hardships, sufferings,
final restoration of the ten lost tribes
srael, who have not been heard of for
e than two thousand years, with traits
haracter, matrimonial customs, anec-
s, &c.;" of all which, not one word
be borrowed from the Cabala of the
s, the Bible of the Gentiles, the books
b-ls, or the works of a celebrated
ese philosopher, whose life we have
eat *itching* also to write.
ut we have put our hands to the
gh, and must not look *black*. We
pledged to stand forth the champion
people thirsting after truth, [*office,*]
their necessities must and shall be
ded to, without any reference to our
idual propensities.
he trifling blunder we discovered this
ning in our *dark* correspondence, and
ough not very important, we shall
e it. In speaking of Elder Bernard,
imp (Mr. Snuffer,) confounds that
erend gentleman with Giddins—while
s again confounded with Hamilton,
is represented by this blundering
np as keeping private lodgings at Au-
n. Elder Bradley is called many hard
es, (in confidence we suppose.) He
epresented as being not only a horse
pper, but an almanac pedlar also; with
y other *cuts* at this immaculate indi-
ual; and even regrets (most astonish-
) that the scarcity of *timber* alone,
uld compel *him* to employ such mate-
s. Something is said about "six day
ils," and "temperance societies. The
manifested by the *ladies* in some pla-
, in joining, and contributing to the
port of these "societies," is highly
ised and applauded.

A! can ennoble sots, or slaves, or cowards!
not all the blood of all the *Howards!* POPE.

D. DOGBERRY, Esq.—I wish you to
m a recently imported mechanic,
he may never find himself at "*For-
s Home*," unless he can find business
ugh in his own line, to engage his
le attention, to the exclusion of his
hbors' affairs. He may be very cle-
, and his *imprint* and *binding* appear
l outside, yet it may not turn out the
l "*calf*" after all. A little *gilding*
pothly done, appears well on *sheep*, but
ll is not gold that glistens"

The White Horses.

More Kidnapping.—Not long since a peaceable sort of a WOLF (not exactly in sheep's clothing,) paid a visit to his friends, (the *antis,*) in the town of Pennfield, in the county of Monroe, N. Y. where he remained for a considerable length of time, enjoying the *fruits* of his labor, when the "murder and treason" gentry, under the pretence that his wolfship had made rather free with some of their old *yews*, raised a "hue and cry," and after forcibly abducting this *peaceable* visitant, caused him to be *shot*, in the neighborhood of Irondequoit Bay.

[*Communicated.*]

SLAVERY.

Slavery among the Ancients.—Homer often alludes to the custom of kidnapping in the piratical expeditions, and the reducing prisoners of war to the condition of slaves. Athens, on the lowest computation, contained three grown male slaves to one freeman. The treatment which they received, was comparatively mild. If able to purchase freedom, they demanded it of their masters, at a certain fixed price. Only two inconsiderable insurrections are recorded. At one time they seized upon the castle of Suriam, and committed depredations on the surrounding country. At *Sparta*, the condition of slaves was deplorable in the extreme, and several times by their means, the Spartan state was treated with extinction. *Egypt* was early a mart for slaves. Strabo says that at Delos in Cicilia, 10,000 slaves a day, were sold for the benefit of the *Romans*. At Sicily there were very frequent insurrections of slaves. Two consular armies were destroyed in one war. Some of the Romans had from six to ten thousand slaves each. A roman nobleman being assassinated, four hundred slaves were put to death in consequence.

Adrian was the Roman emperor, who deprived the master of a family of the power of the life and death over its members. Constantine abolished personal slavery. Slavery in Europe, in the middle ages, was much as now exists at Poland. Marriage among the vassals was a religious and solemn rite. They worshipped at the same altar with the lords &c.

Miles' Register.

Our friends at Rochester shall hear from us.

We cannot publish the article respecting Mr. ———s Bar-keeper. He has an undoubted right to go into such *lawful business* as may suit him.

Tobacco.—Charges for the inspection of this article, since 1794 has amounted to $[illegible]19,240.

The British Army, at present consists of 140,000 effective men, of whom 7,850 are officers.

Men are more civilized by their pleasures, than their occupations. Business dispenses not only with ceremony often, but with common civility: and [illegible] should become rude, repulsive, and ungenerous, did we not recover in our recreation, the urbanity, which [illegible] the bustle of our labours we dis[illegible]

In A. D. 57, during the reign of Nero, Santonius Paulinus, made the Britons submit to the Roman yoke. They mingled their priests in the same fire with their sacrifices—which were commonly captives taken in war.

"You bromish," says old Squire [illegible] to the the bridegroom, whoever that happy man may be, "You bromish to have dis Woman for your vife." Yes. "Und you, madam, bromish for to hab dis man for your husband." Yes. Vell, I pronounce you two to be one flesh and one beef. Und now I bublish de [illegible] dis matrimony, before Oot, my vitness[illegible] ly, Harry und de rest of de Co[illegible] Und ash de scripture says, vat [illegible] togedder, let no man asunder. Und [illegible] (giving the bridegroom a poke in the ribs) *vere ish mine tollar.*

Ausonius, gives us an account of a Roman lady named Calicrata, who had *twenty nine* children, and although she lived to be 105 years of age, none of them died before her.

Anecdote.—A clergyman desired his clerk to give notice that there would be no service in the afternoon, as he was going to *officiate* for another clergyman. The clerk called out, "I'm desired to give notice, that there will be no *service* this afternoon, as Mr. L——— is going a *fishing* with another clergyman." Mr. L. of course, corrected the awkward, yet amusing blunder.

☞ Much *useful* and *entertaining* matter is crowded out of this number.

secured their vision, while this little band of Spartans, to use the language of the British order of battle, at the storming of Fort-Erie in the last war, made "free use of the bayonet;" which had the effect of not only opening to him and his followers a free passage, but caused many of the haughty Britains to bite the dust.

The mind of man is active, restless, and continuelly searching out "new inventions." It has wandered far from the fountain of truth, and is continually "hewing cisterns that will hold no water."

In these "dull piping times of peace," many are the devices resorted to by the ambitious, for the purpose of gaining wealth or power. Our purses are heavly taxed while our consciences are laid under an interdiction—our freedom consists in a servile adherence to men—mere worms like ourselves—who attempt to mount to power from the shoulders of the people.—Their ends once gained, the pliant tools of fiction are no longer needed—are thrown aside as useless lumber—and soon forgotten or despised.

[illegible] said to be an enlightened age. [illegible] so in some respects; and we [illegible] that it was strictly so in other[illegible] have the people sufficient light to see through the dense cloud of smoke which is continually thrown upon them by the artillery and small arms of the most deadly enemies to the civil and religious liberties? let the people acquire the means of investigation themselves. They have been, and are at this moment, too much [illegible] habit of "pinning their faith" on the sleeve of others. The mode of attacking "under the smoke," appears to be resorted to by demagogues of every description—"kick up a dust"—raise an excitement in small matters—and while the gaping world are attending the slight of hand tricks of a juggler, the palladium of their liberties has been stolen.

Raise the cry of intemperance—make the people believe that they are all drunkards—sound the bugle of anti-ism—ring all the changes on the six day mail question—and then send out your *publicans* to collect the substance of the people—they will give it voluntarily—they become as completely bewildered as if bitten by the tarantula spider.

"Money," said Pitt, "is the sinews of [illegible];" and there is no doubt of the truth of the assertion. Let the multitude lend their substance to buy fetters for themselves, instead of giving their children a suitable knowledge of "men and things in general," and laws for regulating mails will soon pass *nem. con.*, while some Sectarian creed will be forced upon the nation at large.

THE TARIFF.

It is much to be regretted that this subject is again like to become a *vexed* question. The experiment, if experiment it can be called, has not been in operation long enough to test its general utility; and so far, we can discover nothing that should militate against its continuance.

Every law should have for its main aim the *general* good, as distinct from individual or local interest; and every species of monopoly should be banished from our shores, insomuch that the agriculturist, the manufacturer and merchant, should each in his individual capacity contribute to the well-being of the whole.

Colbot, the French financier, who flourished in the reign of Louis XIV, (1668,) once called on the French Chamber of Commerce, to know what government could do for its advantage. The answer was quite laconic:—'Let us alone.' And a policy of that kind seems to have been pursued—monopolies were multiplied—both agriculture and manufactures were ruined—the nation became bankrupt; and in the second succeeding reign, (Louis XVI,) the revolution, which not only deprived the French monarch of his crown and head, but brought on a state of anarchy and civil war, which lasted many years—which, finally, to cap the climax, was followed by the most severe despotism under Napoleon.

That ship owners have rights, as well as others of their fellow-citizens, will not be contested; and that they may have an interest, alien to that of the people at large, is equally evident in the instance of flooding our country with foreign productions, to the destruction of our home industry.

The days have gone by, when the maxim of "keep your work-shops in Europe," could have any force. The times are materially altered—our agricultural products at that time sought and found a profitable market abroad. Not so now: Europe is able to supply itself with the necessaries of life, at a cheaper rate than we can supply, even the former; and if this be true, there can be no reciprocity in the exchange of commodities.

Let the manufacturer and the husbandman be located together, and one will supply the wants of the other. In this way, we may become independent in fact, and not otherwise.

All that nations or individuals know of futurity, is by comparison. It is a trueism, that the like causes will produce the like effects. If this be correct, then let us test the whole tariff system by its parts.—Few at this day who have arisen to man's estate, who do not recollect the time when we depended on foreign nations for many articles which are now excluded from our markets, to wit:—India Muslins, Humhums, Sattinets, Nails, Glass, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. A great cry was then set up by many against the tariff; and some others *more* honest, felt doubtful as to the event. The experiment has been tried—home industry and enterprise have been called into action. A better *article* is now furnished by our own artizans, at less than half the former price, and paid for in the surplus produce of our country, which otherwise would *rot* upon the hands of the agriculturists.

DIABOLICAL.

Our readers must be aware of the great difficulty we labor under in translating our foreign correspondence. The inspired man who wrote the "Gold Bible" on "plates of brass," in the "*reformed* Egyptian" language, on account of its brevity, as we are informed, through the medium of one of these psuedo prophets, never had half the trouble that we experience in deciphering the unseemly scrolls of this dark representative of old Pluto's dominions. His letters and communications are all written in *heathen* Greek, and the characters so fine and imperfect, that notwithstanding the great *power* of our editorial spectacles, we have in one instance burnt the *scrawl* in despair! But behold what followed! The room (our bower,) was immediately filled with the fumes of brimstone, and we thought frequently that we could *detect* something like sulphuric acid, in the composition; and to cap the climax, we heard a *crack*, like that of a coachman's whip, which made us conclude that "old scoty" himself, had snapped his tail at us. We shall be more careful in future.

One great difficulty in transcribing the manuscripts of this *imp*, who appears to bear the whimsical name of *Snuffer*, (when "done into English,") is, his (strange as it may seem) ignorance of *letters*. From the knowledge we possess on this subject, we are bold to declare, that in *our* opinion, the *chief* scribe of the "Book of Mor-

ould not escape the envenomed ongue of slander; and the urbanity f his manners could not shield him rom abuse. He has been accused of ıany unseemly actions.

Time will not permit me to be more articular at this juncture. The story f the watch—the bottle of oil—his ıagnanimity and promptitude in pay- ig debts of *honor*—his erudite and lassic conversation—his friendly and isinterested conduct in relation to his *wn* sister—his gallantry—and finally, ow he *became* a manager of a ball at ochester, must form the subject of nother communication. SAGE.

The Prince of the Never Sweats, advised, when he has leisure, to ıke lessons on good behavior. He ill then learn that it is bad gallantry, ıd rather uncivil, to *dog* Ladies as ıey walk the streets.

A SWEDENBORGIAN.

O. DOGBERRY Esq:—

I have noticed in perusing the col- nns of your paper, that the *light* arti es, (of which *some* bitterly complain- id the only *ones* read by many—and fir- ught for, by all)—are calculated "to ep 'folly as it flies."—In accordance ith these principles, (for I have no other ews) I would inform a certain young ntleman, who enters the house of wor- ip, with an air of great importance, tha is *North*-ern climate is not calculated agree with quite so much *pomposity*.—is $50 receipt from "*pa*," together with e "delightful and romantic tales o me"—far away—whispered in the ear his *class mates* are apt to cause a *sick* sensation, from which it is some- nes difficult to gain immediate relief.

NORTH-ERN LIGHTS.

Friend Obed—In the course of your eflection," I wish you would not for- t to cast an eye now and then to the Mechanic's Institute." This society hich but a short time since, looked risking, and bid fair to become a ıree of improvement, is now in the ıne; and unless there is something done on, to alter the common course of pro- edings, I can see nothing to prevent the *al destruction*, which is now staring us ll in the face. Now sir, I suggest, hether your friendly advice would not ve the *desired* effect to correct an erro- ous opinion manifested by some two three of the members,—that the *pros- perity* of the society consists in making "much ado about nothing."

I therefore wish you to say to the "gentleman" who assumes such a *digni- fied air*, speaks with so much *pomposity*, and makes use of such *unheard-of jestures*, that if he would adopt a little more of his *own* language, instead of borrowing from authors, with whom (I trust) many are so familiar as not to be deceived, he would *show off* to much greater advantage. I fear also, that his *borrowed* eloquence will not act upon this society "as the vital spark on a mass of *inorganized matter*."

I would also advise the "newly elected Gent." to keep *his* "pan shut" in future, unless he can devise some method by which he can inform his hearers, which side of the question he *advocates*, the *affirmative* or *negative*. You will please inform *him* that the strength of an argument does not consist in the "*tone* of the voice or the sweat of the nose."

DICK & CHARLEY.

O. Dogberry Esq.—

SIR—I am a friend to *matrimonial* affairs when conducted in a *proper* place and in a *suitable* manner—but sir, I confess that I had much rather see a courtship conducted through the medium of your paper, than in a *High School*.

FLY CREEK.

CHEMISTRY.

(*Continued from our last.*)

Atmospheric Air.—Our atmosphere is not only compounded of oxygen and nitrogen, but contains many other substances, which it holds as it were in solution. All the bodies around us which are susceptible of evaporation, are from time to time united to it; so that its impurities are sometimes exceeding great. It occasionally not only cousists of substances destructive to animals immediately, but such as cause their death by taking the place of vital air. All over the world it is found blended with water and fixed air. Its attraction for water is so strong, that it can be had dry only by confining it over the caustic alkalies. Rather more than a hundredth part of it is universally found to be fixed air; and in some parts the quantity is greater. It may be perfectly freed of this air by agitating it over lime water, and the diminution of its bulk indicates the quantity which has been present.

In order to ascertain the quantity or proportion of oxygen in our atmosphere, an instrument is necessary, which is called an *eudiometer*. This is a simple glass tube, closed at one end with a regular cavity, and divided into equal parts. In this tube, filled with water, and its mouth downward, 100 parts of the air to be examined are to be introduced. The method then to ascertain the quantity of oxygen is differently stated by different authors, and none of them are perfectly correct. However, the best way is to introduce a bit of phosphorus at the end of a wire, up in the air, and apply fire at the side, when the phosphorus quickly burns, unites to oxygen, and the water in the instrument rises in proportion to the loss of oxygen. This experiment can be tried with potash and sulphur, which slowly absorbs the oxygen. The quantity of oxygen usually found in this air will average 24 parts in 100. Some state it however at 22, and others at 27.

Our atmosphere frequently destroys animals by containing large quantities of substances, which, when introduced into the lungs, remain inactive and serve mechanically to prevent the contact of vital air, as water does when people are drowned. It may always be ascertained whether the air of any place be so blended, by introducing a burning candle, attached to a stick. If the candle or any other combustible matter be extinguished when introduced in it, or if it burn but dimly, such air will certainly prove destructive to animals. This therefore affords a safe criterion, by which people may judge of the state of the airs in all cases, wells, rooms, &c. before their entrance. The extinguishment of the candle in such cases, is in consequence of the want of oxygen.

To ascertain what particular air occupies the place of oxygen air, it can be done by introducing a bottle filled with water, and emptying it in the place, at which time the air fills the bottle, which should be corked immediately. If, on applying a candle to the mouth of the bottle, the air does not blaze, it certainly is not inflammable air. The air is then to be put over lime water, and if it be absorbed by the lime so as to form chalk, the air is certainly fixed air. If not absorbed by the lime, it may be concluded to be nitrogen air, formed in consequence of some body having absorbed the oxygen from the atmosphere. In all these cases the airs can be corrected by dilution or circulation of atmospheric air. When fixed air is the cause of the impurity it can be corrected by lime. It is this air which is so generally found in wells, breweries, &c.

(*To be continued.*)

Damsels will give me great honor for so doing.)

15. Now B——, knowing full well the meanness of the *Bull*, tho't if expedient to make it known unto them; and after reprimanding him, commanded the chariot to be cleared, that the *Bull* might be reproached by the Damsels.

16. And when the Damsels heard this, they began to *rail* on the *Bull*, and said, Wilt thou also make us partakers of thy shame? Leave us now, thou impudent fellow!

17. ¶ Now when the chariot was cleared, B——, with his fair Damsel, returned to her father's house.

18. ¶ Now on the morrow, when these things were noised abroad throughout the City, the people were glad, and they spread before the young man wine, that he might drink.

19. ¶ And unto the *Bull* they said, Leave our presence, and gird thyself in sackcloth, and put ashes on thy head, and repent of thy meanness, and reprove thyself, thou proud and ostentatious fellow!

20. ¶ Thus endeth the first chapter.

FOR THE REFLECTOR.

Far be it from a desire on my part, 'Squire Dogbery, to interpose the least obstacle to the march of *native genius*, or to detract, in the slightest degree, from *modest merit*. But sir, I wish barely to mention, (in the hope of producing a favorable result by the suggestion,) that I have often *ached* while witnessing, and listening to, the attempted *oratory* and *eloquence* of a certain member of the M—— I—— in this village. Although, perhaps, it is no business of mine to *criticise*, (not being a member,) yet, having paid my shilling, I would take the liberty to advise the young *Cæsar*, first, to attempt no oratorical flourishes, unless he feels pretty sure he can go through with them; and, secondly, never undertake to soar above his own *capacity*, which has so frequently rendered it necessary for him to take one long step from the sublime down to the ridiculous! Plain common sense, interspersed with occasional sound arguments, and accompanied with suitable and becoming gestures, gives a public speaker greater advantage than *flowery nonsense* or *pseudo rhetoric*. Excessive pedantry is worse than excessive diffidence.

A MECHANIC.

N. B.—The young gentleman would also consult the wishes of his friends by straightening himself up to near a perpendicular while addressing an audience, and avoiding an innocent trick he has of seizing his right wrist with *both* hands!

Please warn some of your juvenile friends against passing *pewter* two-shilling pieces for half-dollars—*in the dark!* her ⋈ mark.

☞ *Wanted to know*, which is the cheapest—*in the long run*—to be honest, and pay for a licence as others do, or pay $25 penalty? and also, what proportion of the "nett profits" gained by the "adulterating system" it will take to make up the difference?

TOE IN.

'*Squire Dogberry*—I was at a very *select* party, a few evenings since, in the —— part of this village. In the course of the evening, a number of *plays* were introduced, such as "Kissing the girls wheelbarrow fashion," "Making a sailor's jacket," "Rolling a pewter platter," &c. &c. which to a gentleman of my fine feelings, were altogether disgusting—although I had to go through with the same kind of performances, or be "written down an ass" by the rest of the company.—Now sir, I think that the young ladies ought to adopt, on such occasions, some more rational amusement.

DEVENPORT.

Mr. Dogberry—How can he of the "Sign of the Sickle" be so hypocritical! What cares he about anti-masonry? But when he meets Doctor *Punkin* Head, he inquires with the utmost anxiety (apparently) respecting the success of "our cause," the prosperity of the "*kuntrymun*," (as the Doctor writes it,) and the health of Jo Bunker, as though these three points were the sheet anchors of all his earthly expectations.

"*Drive a Nail there.*"

[FROM PITTSFORD.]

Mr. Editor—Although our Village is a small one, it is not altogether devoid of interest. No one can deny that it is a place of considerable business, and pleasantly situated; besides, from the number of the inhabitants, no place can furnish a greater variety of character. In truth, sir, our Village is a City in miniature. We possess *some* of the virtues, and probably *all* the vices our most populous ones can *boast* of; and every thing else requisite to make us flourish, except a *little* more capital, added to a *good deal* more enterprise.

The first *subject* I shall notice is quite a *tall* one—say six feet, with boots on—and from the best knowledge I can obtain respecting this *hunter*, he is no bad representative of Cooper's celebrated singing master David Gammut. His hair, which is somewhat long at times, reminds me of the stories told about the wicked rolling in sulphureous flame—as it has (in spots) imbibed the colour of brimstone. He boasts of belonging to a *larned* profession; and, if my information is any thing like the truth, he claims an inheritance in that part of *Carver's* mountain where Mr. Jefferson formerly supposed a salt mine to be situated. In cutting and *Carv-(er)ing* he is quite famous—his *wounds* are said to *heal* by the first intention—and although no *Steam Doctor*, he deals largely in *vegetables*—more especially in the curing of *cancers*. His voice is clear and *sonorous*, and is often heard on a *key* considerably above that of his antagonist; and from a kind of *modest* assurance, which he professes, in an eminent degree, together with a *penetrating* argument, generally comes off victorious. Like other men of eminence, he does not like a rival in business; and if his own words are to be credited, he is highly esteemed, as well as *favored* among the "divine sex." He has travelled and seen much. His professional labors have extended from "Georgia to Maine,"—from the Genessee to the Mississippi. On the plains of New Orleans he performed wonders, and his name is still held in great *veneration* by the —— population. Notwithstanding all this, and much more, he

THE REFLECTOR.

"Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN ..... *Pope.*

O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: FEBRUARY 27, 1830. [NEW SERIES—NO. 8.

RIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

men must have their *wills*, while they live;
—"Because they make none when they die."
Anonymous.

Mr. Dogberry—A few days since, I called at one of my neighbor's, and heard the following dialogue, which I wish to communicate to the public through your paper:—

Husband.—Let me have that dollar that you took tother day for those feathers.

Wife.—I must go to the "*dernation*ly" to-night, and you cant have it.

H.—The constable has been *training* me all the forenoon, and I must go all to-morrow, unless I can raise dollars more: My dear, let me have the dollar; and perhaps I can get going upon the limits.

W.—What will our neighbors say, if we dont give the minister something?—and besides, I would'nt deny myself the pleasure of attending *sich* ties for all the world. I'm not to be cheated out of *sich inhersent divarsions*, as our blessed parson calls them; let the *plagiuee cunstople* to mind his own business; and next week he shall have his money, *or something as good.*

H.—'d no business to *got* trusted; you must have the dollar, and that's enough; go to jail, if you please; I'll go the *party.*

The good woman's heart appeared to so *Steele* hardened towards her husband, and the debate waxing hotter and hotter, that I concluded it would be imprudent for me to retire; and while on my way home, I pondered upon the subject, and came to the conclusion that most people attend these *sociables* parties for the same reasons that actuated the good woman of whom I have been speaking, viz: the fear of the speech of people," and an anxiety to enjoy the "*innersent divarsions*" of a mixed company of "rag, tag and bobtail," where slander can be dealt out either by wholesale or retail.—Pursuing, in my mind, this subject, still further, I thought to myself, how many objects of charity are there in our own community, totally neglected; how many families are in want for the necessaries of life, and suffering under the rigors of a cold and cheerless winter! "Many a child whose father's grave is the little mound, where was once 'the tented field'—or whose monument is 'the billow's tasselled top'—is left alone, with no legacy; but a helpless mother; no fortune, but the proud man's abuse; no education but what is acquired in the school of adversity; no home but the wide world; no friend but the God." Is the box of charity opened for him? No! Do we see the self-styled ministers of Christ supplicating donations for him? No! When one of these unfortunate fellow-creatures come within their observation, they, like the Levite in the parable, "pass by on the opposite side of the way."

ALFRED.

CHRONICLES
OF THE
Geneva Bull.

CHAPTER I.

1. Now it came to pass, on the first days of the first month of the year, that certain young men assembled at the house of *Solomon*, in the lower city.

2. And after some consultation among themselves, they with one accord resolved to celebrate the 22d day of the second month, it being the birth day of the most mighty ruler of the land.

3. ¶ They then wrote epistles unto the people of the city, saying, come let us make great joy and gladness on that day, throughout the city, with music and dancing; for surely there is none to make us afraid.

4. ¶ Now when the appointed time drew near at hand, a certain young man, (by pretensions a lawyer,) and who had been chosen by the people of the city as *Town Bull*, lifted up his head and said, Shall the [illegible] mingle with the *foolish*, or the *sheep* with the *swine?*

5. ¶ Then other vain persons (like himself) cried out and said, Not so; are we not the *Gentry* of the City? Peradventure we will have a party like ourselves.

6. Therefore on the 15th day of the second month, they assembled at a house in the Upper city, about the 6th hour.

7. And all the followers of the *Bull* that gathered themselves together at that house, were but [illegible] number.

8. Now when the *Bull* saw this, he murmured and said, Are these all the followers of *me?*

9. (And he bethought himself thus: Peradventure I am not as much esteemed [illegible] the people of [illegible] in mine own eyes! for surely I wash myself thrice in the day, and I comb and part my hair; and withal, I perfume myself.)

10. ¶ Now this worried him exceedingly, insomuch that if it were not for his *impudence*, he would have given up the *Ghost*—and he went straightway and consulted how that he might revenge himself.

11. ¶ Now there chanced to be a young man of the Lower City that met with the assemblage of the Upper City; and he had hired a chariot for his own use, and had left it at the entrance of the house.

12. Now when the congregation (if it could be called one) were about to return home, the *Bull* took possession of the chariot, and filled it with *Damsels*, and was about to enter therein himself, when lo! the wrath of the young man of the Lower City was aroused;

13. And he cried out and said, Who gavest thou liberty to take this my chariot?

14. (Now the *Bull* had thought to have taken the Damsels home in the chariot; and even at the expense of the young man of the Lower City; for, thought he, it is now even hard times throughout all the land, and the [illegible]

at night, having lost some of its leaves, and all its beauty, it fell into the portion of weeds and out-worn faces. So does the fairest beauty change, and it will be as bad with you and me; and then what servants shall we have to wait upon us in the grave? What friends to visit us? What officious people to cleanse away the moist and unwholesome cloud reflected upon our faces from the sides of the weeping vaults, which are the longest weepers for our funerals?

A man may read a sermon, the best and most passionate that ever man preached, if he shall but enter into the sepulchre of kings. In the same Escurial where the Spanish princes live in greatness and power, and decree war or peace, they have wisely placed a cemetery where their ashes and their glory shall sleep till time shall be no more: and where our kings have been crowned, their ancestors lie interred, and they must walk over their grand-sire's head to take his crown. There is an acre sown with royal seed, the copy of the greatest change from rich to naked, from ceiled roofs to arched coffins, from living like Gods to die like men. There is enough to cool the flames of lust, to abate the heights of pride, to appease the itch of covetous desires, to sully and dash out the dissembling colors of a lustful, artificial, and imaginary beauty. There the warlike and the peaceful, the fortunate and the miserable, the beloved and the despised princes mingle their dust, and pay down their symbol of mortality, and tell all the world that when we die, our ashes shall be equal to kings, and our accounts easier, and our pains for our crimes shall be less. To my apprehension, it is a sad record which is left by Athenæus concerning Ninus the great Assyrian monarch, whose life and death is summed up in these words: "Ninus the Assyrian had an ocean of gold, and other riches more than the sand in the Caspian sea; he never saw the stars, and perhaps he never desired it; he never stirred up the holy fire among the Magi; nor touched his God with the sacred rod according to the laws: he never offered sacrifice, nor worshipped the deity, nor administered justice, nor spake to the people; nor numbered them: but he was most valiant to eat and drink, and having mingled his wines, he threw the rest upon the stones. This man is dead: behold his sepulchre, and now hear where Ninus is: Some time I was Ninus, and drew the breath of a living man, but now am nothing but clay. I have nothing but what I did eat, and what I served to myself in lust is all my portion: the wealth with which I was blessed, my enemies meeting together shall carry away, as the mad Thyades carry a raw goat. I am gone to hell: and when I went thither, I neither carried gold, nor horse, nor silver chariot. I that wore a mitre, am now a little heap of dust."*

JEREMY TAYLOR.

* "He who wrote in this manner," says Hazlitt, "also wore a mitre, and is now a heap of dust; but when the name of Jeremy Taylor is no longer remembered with reverence, genius will have become a mockery, and virtue an empty shade!"

POSTSCRIPT.

'*Squire Dogberry*—

Sir,—Please advise a genlteman who lives not many miles from the "Emporium of Fashion" to take a lesson from the "New-England Primer" to wit.

"Early to bed, and early to rise,
Will make a man (mechanic) healthy, *wealthy* & wise."

SELLING OFF AT COST!

Thomas Rogers 2d, assignee of J. & L. Thayer, H. & C. Thayer, and J & L. Thayer & Co. of Palmyra, offers for sale, at the store lately occupied by J. & L. Thayer & Co. a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, which will be sold wholesale or retail—at cost.

Sulphur Springs House.

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after expressing his gratitude for past encouragement begs leave to inform the public, that his establishment is now in fine order for the reception of company. Sleighing and other parties of pleasure can be accommodated in the best style.—*Manchester, Ont. co. N. Y.*

EAGLE HOTEL, PALMYRA.

H. CHURCH, informs the public, that this establishment has been fitted up for Winter business,—having been at considerable expense in making his present arrangements, and being determined to administer to the comfort as well as pleasure of his guests—hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

ALLYN WILLIAMS, Merchant Tailor, most respectully begs leave to inform the public in general, and his old friends in particular, that he continues to carry on business in the "brick block," two doors west of the "stone front" store. He has a grateful remembrance of the liberal patronage received in this village, and hopes to merit its continuance. On hand, Brood—and other Cloths.

Palmyra, Jan. 1830.

New-York Consoledated Lottery,

EXTRA CLASS No. 3—for 1830—Will be drawn in New-York, on Thursday the 25th inst.

SCHEME.

1 prize of $20,000—1 of $4,780—4 of $1,000—4 of $500—10 of $300—10 of $250—20 of $150—30 of $120—30 of $100—50 of $50—50 of $30—100 of $20—250 of $15—1800 of $10—12,259 of $5. Amounting in all, to

136,880 DOLLARS.

Whole Tickets $5—shares in proportion.

Prize Tickets taken in payment. Orders for Tickets, (enclosing the Cash and post paid) promptly attended to.

L. HOWARD.

Feb. 19, 1830.

ROCHESTER RECESS.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, informs the public, that the "Rochester Recess" has been put *in order*. His *larder* has been replenished with all the *dainties* a fertile country can afford. His cook is *imperial*, and while his BAR is well supplied, nothing shall be wanting to the comfort of his guests.

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. BATTERSON, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has established the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, in this village. Monuments, Tomb Stones, Fire-Slabs, &c. &c. can be had at short notice, executed in the best manner.

Storage, Forwarding, & Commission Business.

JAMES FIELD has taken the extensive WARE HOUSES situated on Rogers' Basin, adjoining the Collector's Office, in this village. Liberal advances will be made on produce, and business done on accommodating terms.

Salt and flour, constantly for sale, for ready pay.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

K. MILLER, the present occupant of this establishment, has put the same in *good order*. All those who favor him with their custom shall receive a *quid pro quo*, as our lawyers say.

Palmyra, Sept. 22, 1829.

HENRY LUPKINS,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dresser &c. &c. informs the inhabitants of this village that his "office" is a few rods east of the "Eagle Hotel," where all calls in his *line* of business will be attended to in good style.

BENJAMIN BROOKS,

(Successor to Dr. Lewis Brooks,)

Carries on the business of *Shaving* and *Hair Dressing* at the old stand opposite *Square* Jerome's Law Office, where he *ginnerly* be found ready to wait on friends foes. Mr. Brooks also offers his *sarvice* FIDDLE for Bails, Levees, Pig-shaves, Anti Masonic Meetings. His terms will be reasonable.

"THE REFLECTOR"

Will be published EVERY WEEK, at our Bower on Wintergreen Hill, (on such days as may suit our own convenience,) and delivered to subscribers through the Post-Office, by which medium, also, all letters and communications, subscriptions and remittances intended for this paper, should be sent, addressed "*Obedich Dogberry, Esquire, Palmyra.*"

TERMS—One Dollar for the first three months, (4 months,) IN ADVANCE.

URCH AND STATE.

nion of church and state only good christians into bad states- political knaves into pretend- ians. It is at best but a foul terous connexion, polluting y of heaven with the abomina- arth, and hanging the totters *al piety* upon the cross of an Saviour. *Religion, Holy Re-* ought not, in the words of its to be "led into temptation." that holds her chalice should and the priests of her tem- d be spotless as the vestments ministry. Rank only de- wealth only improverishes, ts but disfigure her. I would pure, unpensioned, unstipen- he should rob the earth of no- its sorrows: a divine arch of her extremities should rest orizon, and her span embrace rse; but her only sustenance e the tears that were exhaled bellished by the sun-beam.— my idea what religion ought What would this bill make it? ant of the castle, a menial at , its manual the red-book, its he pension-list, its gospel, the he minister! Methinks I see ed and fatted victim of its crea- nging with a brute suppliancy the venal mob of ministerial s, crouching to the ephemeral he day, and, like the devoted of ancient heathenism, glory- ie garland that only decorates death!—*Philips' Speech.*

EDITOR, you will inform a *mer-* iving not over five miles from ge, who is recently from New at it would be more to his credit, annoyance to the M———r, uld keep a fire in his own shop, trouble *her* so often with his y. You will also inform him, *learned* descriptions of the "beau- he country," and the "delightful pea of indian corn," which are in such city language, are not ed to interest one in rustic life; e he had better *store* them up, eturns to the metropolis.

"FIFTY DOLLARS."

---

had intended to have noticed our of the "*Kuntrymun*" in this days but finding that most of the *small* e attacked *him* in good earnest, clude to stand by *and see the battle.*

FOR THE REFECTOR.

AN ACROSTIC.

N ever was such a paper known,
E ven in this, our land so free;
W hich every man is forced to own—
A nd all the world that does it see.
R eady I was for to subscribe:
K nowledge I thought I might obtain;
R eady I am to *pay* beside—
E ven altho' I nothing gain.
P ay *up* I will this very day,
U nless I chance to change my mind:
B ecause I do not like the *way*—
L ittle is given of any kind.
I said a little—stop—I'm wrong:
C onsiderable *trash* HE prints;
A nd he'll be forced before 'tis long—
N ow I conclude, by giving *hints.*

NEWARK.

BACHELOR'S FARE.

Funny and free are a Bachelor's reveries,
Cheerfully, merrily, passes his life;
Nothing knows he of connubial devilries,
Troublesome children & clamorous wife.
Free from satiety, care and anxiety,
Charms in variety fall to his share;
Bachelor's blisses, and Venus' kisses—
This my boys; this, is Bachelor's fare.

A wife, like a canister, shattering, clattering,
Tied to a dog for his torment and dread,
All bespattering, bumping and battering,
Hurries and worries him till he is dead.
Old ones are TWO Devils, haunted with blue Devils,
Young ones are new Devils, raising despair;
Doctors and Nurses, combining their curses,
Adieu to full purses and Bachelor's fare.

Through some folly-days, once sweet holidays,
Soon are embittered by wrangling and strife.
Wives turn jolly days to melancholy days,
All perplexing and vexing ones life.
Children are riotous, maid-servants fly at us;
Mammy, to quiet us, growls like a bear;
Polly is squalling, and Molly is bawling,
While *Dad* is recalling his Bachelor's fare.

When they are older grown, then they are bolder grown,
Turning your temper and spurning your rule;
Girls, through foolishness, passion or mulishness,
Parry your wishes, and marry a fool.
Boys will anticipate, lavish and dissipate,
All that your busy pate hoarded with care—
Then tell me what jollity, fun & frivolity,
Equals in quality, Bachelor's fare.

The "rival beauties" may hang up the *fiddle.* They are too late——!!!!

[FOR THE REFLECTOR.]

A PARODY.

I knew by the post that so gaily display'd
The sign of the *Bear*, that a *Tavern* was near;
And I said, if a cask of good GIN was e'er made,
The soul that is thirsty might find a drop here.

'Twas noon—and in mudpuddles scatter'd around,
In silence reposed the voluptuous *Hog*;
Every leaf was at rest, and I heard not a sound,
Save the Innkeeper *flogging* a mischievous DOG!

And here in this lone little spot I exclaim'd,
With a *pipe* in my mouth and a *drop* in my eye,
And a cask of that *liquor*, OLD RYE COFFEE nam'd,
How BLESS'D could I live, and how CALM could I die.

By the shade of yon oak, where an *Old Toper* SIPS
His glass of *Gin Toddy*, how SWEET to recline,
And to know that the *liquor* I rais'd to my lips,
Had never been tasted by any but mine.

DEATH.

Death is the same harmless thing that a poor shepherd suffered yesterday or a maid servant to-day; and at the same time in which you die, in that very night a thousand creatures die with you, some wise men, and many fools; and the wisdom of the first will not quit him, and the folly of the latter does not make him unable to die.

I have read of a fair young German gentleman, who, while living, often refused to be pictured, but put off the importunity of his friends' desire by giving way that after a few days' burial, they might send a painter to his vault, and if they saw cause for it, draw the image of his death *into the life*.—They did so, and found his face half-eaten, and his midriff and back bone full of serpents; and so he stands pictured among his armed ancestors.

It is a mighty change that is made by the death of every person, and it is visible to us, who are alive. Reckon but from the sprightfulness of youth and the fair cheeks and full eyes of childhood, from the vigorousness and strong flexure of the joints of five and twenty, to the hollowness and dead paleness, to the loathsomeness and horror of a three days' burial, and we shall perceive the distance to be very great and very strange. But so have I seen a rose newly springing from the cleft of its hood, and at first it was fair as the morning, and full with the dew of heaven, as the lamb's fleece; but when a ruder breath had forced upon its virgin modesty, and dismantled its too-youthful and unripe retirements, it began to put on darkness and to decline to softness and the symptoms of a sickly age, it bowed the head and broke its stalk, and

SUNDAY MAILS.

Much has been already written on this momentous subject—we use the term *momentous*, not as having a particular reference to opening the mail on Sunday, although a suspension of that practice would possibly injure, and perhaps ruin some of our business men, both in town and country. The bare idea of legislating, in this country, on matters of conscience, is what we would at this time wish to call the attention of our readers to—for certain it is, that the smallest spark from the hovel, has been known to *fire* the palace—the order of march once given, you have nothing to do but to advance, even to your own destruction—besides, we would remind the zealous *six-day* mail advocates, of the fact, that power sometimes changes hands, and that the laws which burnt the Protestants, in the reign of the Catholic Mary, were enacted in the reign of her Protestant Father, and were intended by him, and his parliament to have had an entirely different operation.

There is one point of view in which we would place this subject, which seems to have been almost entirely overlooked by the friends of religious toleration—which is, the relative situations of the petitioners and the remonstrants. The leaders of the former, if we are not much mistaken, are those who style themselves the *orthodox* Clergy, and are therefore, by their professions, generally, if not entirely, secluded from secular affairs; mails on Sunday, in point of interest, are little or nothing to them; they having no interest in the commercial affairs of their fellow-citizens. In the next place we would inquire how many of these, other than as above stated, receive one letter by the mail per year? We presume not one in five hundred, (without taking into our account Sunday-School children, &c.) In the next place, how many of these petitioners are troubled with post-coaches, on the first day of the week, (provided they stay at home?) Not one in five thousand. For the truth of our calculations, we are willing to appeal to the decision of any rational mind, in the least conversant on this subject; for a little reflection will show the fact to be self-evident. In the first instance we would invite the attention of the querist, to the many post-offices located in large and flourishing country towns. He will readily perceive that the amount of letter postage, is merely nominal, when compared with the population. Let him again observe, that from the city of Albany, west, to the Niagara Frontier, there are at present, and probably never will be, no more than two main post coach routes; and he will soon perceive that the people who have meddled the most in this business, have in fact the least to do with it, and that the remonstrants are the business men of our country, who must either stand or fall by the capricious fluctuations of our city markets, and to whom delays are at all times dangerous.

We make the following extract from the speech of the Hon. John Randolph, in the Virginia Convention, on the subject of excluding Ministers of the Gospel from civil offices.

"Sir, there is an indecency in this thing. We heard much about the exclusion of the ladies; but there is no greater indecency and incompatibility in a woman's thrusting herself into a political assembly and all its cabals, than in a clergyman's undertaking the same thing. One of the greatest masters of the human heart and of political philosophy too, declares, that while the French are in their manners more deferential to women than any other people, they have less real esteem for women than any other nation on earth.

"Let me illustrate this. The Turk shows that he values his wife, by locking her up: it is to be sure, a mistaken mode; but he shows that he estimates the value of the treasure by putting it under a lock and key. The Frenchman permits his wife to mingle in political affairs. If Madame Roland had not been engaged in such affairs, Madame Roland would never have ascended the scaffold. If women will unsex themselves, and if priests—(what shall I say?) will degrade themselves by mingling in scenes and in affairs for which their function renders them improper and unfit, they must take the consequences. If ladies will plunge into the affairs of men, they will be treated roughly,—like men. Just so it is with priests. They loose all the deference which belongs, and which is paid to their office, (whether they merit it or no.)

"Sir, rely upon it, if you permit priests to be made members of the Legislature, they will soon constitute a large portion of all your assemblies. And it has been truly said, that no countries are so ill governed as by the counsels of women, except such as have been governed by the counsels of priests."

☞We recommend, to the notice of our *business folks*, Messrs. Tuttle & Sherman's Counting House Sheet Almanac, for 1830—now for sale at the Palmyra Bookstore.

☞ The public are informed that Dr. B———l, professor, &c. &c. will deliver his Introductory Lecture on Chemistry, in the village of Newark, a few evenings since, to a very———*large* audience, of *between* one and two persons. We think he had better close his course, for fear the number will diminish. LOCKVILLE.

Weeds-Port, Feb. 10, 1830.

O. Dogberry, Esq—Sir, in one of my excursions, not many miles east, I stopped at a *small* village famed for making salts, and took lodgings at the Mansion-house of *Sister-Luce*. After some hours I was presented with a neat little *slip* of paper in the form of a "tavern bill" well executed, on which was charged the *enormous* sum of *sixpence* for the drink of my driver, which after mature deliberation, I concluded to pay to Bar-keeper, a sprightly young man of twenty-two, who gallantly offered me a *receipt in full* for the amount. In this state of *agitation* I ordered my horses, seated myself by the side of the driver, and told the *horsetlier*, a stanch little fellow, that "Sister Luce" might have his (her) shilling, and that I would take my receipt, but that if ever I called *there* again, I'd be d——

Philo Pac

is odious feature in our constitution, herited from our British ancestors, t appears passing strange, that our legislators, after expunging from our of laws, so many obnoxious princi- that one so repugnant to every re- can sentiment, should be allowed to in.

r statute book authorises the punish- of *petit* thefts with fine or imprison-

The industrious mechanic who is e to pay a debt of $16, from mis- e or otherwise, is doomed to the alone. Can it be possible that is no *moral* difference between two cases? Is it right—is it prop- class poverty with *felony*? Can the artizan who is unable to pay his and support his family while at have his situation improved by be- carcerated within four naked walls, irty or sixty days? Answer this on ye sages of the law.

it true that our constitution—the *charter* of our *boasted* liberties, ntees to every *freeman* equal rights— a merciless and hard-hearted cre- an consign to prison a fellow sub- or no other crime than poverty? oldly answer in the negative. Be- the law does not bear equally on asses of the community. The im- lent speculator, who has injured his ors to the amount of thousands, by travagance in, and ignorance of bu- ; and in many cases, after *laying* a competency for his present and wants, is amply provided for, by nsolvent laws; and provided his are not detected, (which is sel- he case,) in a few short weeks, he bled to set the world at defiance.— with the $25 debtor: it would be er, *were he able*, to pay the debt, lo appeal to our *merciful* laws for a ge.

r present limits will not allow us to v the attention to this subject, that portance requires. Until the law consider misfortune or poverty a , let them not be punished as such, prisonment. That few debts are by the imprisonment of the debtor, need not be insisted on—the fact is too well known to require a comment—Then why not abolish this barbarous usage;—let something be don for the benefit of the honest and industrious poor; let fraud, wherever it may be found to exist, be punished; but do not allow the innocent to suffer with the guilty;—let the congregated wisdom of the state, now in session, look to this matter.

VAGABONDISM.

For some years past, and more particularly since the last war, our country has been infested, (more particularly that part of it bordering upon the frontier,) with a new-fashioned race of ragabonds, who, like dandies, were entirely unknown to our pains-taking ancestors—a race of pirates who, under *false pretences*, prowl about the country—sometimes steal into a matrimonial connection—at others, content themselves with a *betrothment*, and finally leave the neighborhood, after their true characters become developed—deeply in debt, and carrying with them not only the execrations of an injured community, but also all such *plunder* as the credulity or carelessness of the owner has left within their grasp; and owing to the facility of rapid travelling, are soon enabled to commence operations in a distant quarter, while the victims of their treachery are left to pocket their losses, or smother their griefs in silence.

A complete apathy seems to pervade the community on this subject; and although depredations of the above description are frequent, if not daily; and although the wretches are becoming more daring from impunity, no attempts of importance have yet been made to arrest the career of these daring outlaws—even at the bar of public opinion.

An English king was once upbraided by one of his courtiers for having interposed the royal pardon a third time, in a case of murder, in the behalf of a single individual, alleging, that had justice taken its course in the first instance, two victims at least would have escaped.

But how, it may be asked, can justice be done to an offender, whose guilt may partake deeply of moral turpitude, yet, in a pecuniary point of view, is not sufficient to justify the expense (as well as uncertainty) of long pursuit? We answer, that the *press* is all powerful on this subject—so much so that, if properly directed, the nefarious culprit would soon be driven from the country, so that the remotest corner of the Union could not hide him from the argus eyes of public scrutiny—his field for operations would be narrowed, while he would be regarded by the respectable part of the community as he ought to be—a pest in society.

We are informed that such is the propensity for levity among some of our fair Misses, that a placard headed "Sexton's Request," with suitable admonitions, is "hung up" in the view of the fair transgressors during divine worship, in some of our churches.

"*The galled Jade winces!*"—Our correspondent informs us that the "BALD MECHANIC" *foamed* like a wild boar, on the receipt of our 5th No.—that he burnt the paper, and his *boots* in the bargain.—* * * * * We shall wait till he gets *well*.

Sir—Please insert the following:—

NOTICE.

The subscribers give general information, that they continue business at their old stamd, (*veracity corner*,) where may be had at all hours of the *evening* (Sundays excepted,) hot coffee, roasted potatoes, old cider, with other *delicate & staple* articles, too numerous to mention.—* * * * * The company is respectable, consisting of young *clerks*, (*antis.*)—Ladies frequently call.—Besides, a club-room is furnished *gratis*, for the numerous *societies* with which this village abounds.—Prompt attention will be given as above, by the

GENERAL AGENTS & RUNNERS
for the Sociables.

We have much blame to lay to the door of our Devil, in the misspelling, and transposition of words. We have now a serious complaint to make against our Foreman, (*a sober fellow*,) in making up the form for our last paper, in transposing a number of sentances in Elder Leland's letter to the Hon. R. M. Johnson. The reader with a little trouble, will be enabled *to pick it out*.

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, FEBRUARY 20, 1830.

☞ A few complete setts from the commencement of the present series of this paper may yet be had: new subscribers can have all the back numbers. We have it in contemplation to comply with the wishes of many of our good friends by re-printing several numbers of the first series which are out of print.

THE WORKING CLASSES—NO. 3.

On the 25th day of Dec. A. D. 800, Charles the Great, or Charlemagne, was crowned Emperor by the Pope, at St. Peters, in Rome.

From the time of Clovis in 491 to the period we have just mentioned, France was divided into a number of small, and for the time being, independent states, continually at war with each other: fighting continually the most sanguinary battles with various success. Agriculture and the Arts, as may well be supposed, were scarcely known or thought of. An organ had been sent as a present from Constantinople to the French King; while the Caliph of Persia had presented him with a striking clock, the first ever seen in that part of Europe. At this period the French were supplied with horses and mules from Spain; corn, iron, dogs &c. from England; articles of dress, from Friesland; wine, oil, gaazes, *papyra*, or Egyptian paper, the only paper used in France until the eleventh century, from Africa and the east—while the exports consisted in earthen ware, copper vessels, madder and salt.

From this period to the ascension of Hugh Capet to the throne in 956, the history of France presents us little less than a series of bloody wars, assaesinations and intrigues—little attention having been paid to the arts of peace.

Charlemagne made great exertions to revive letters. After his death for a long period, literature had declined, and the mist of ignorance had so completely overwhelmed the minds of men, that literature, science and civilization were obscured in universal gloom. This was truly the age of ignorance in Europe, and so profound it was, that scarcely kings, princes, or lords, to say nothing about the common people, knew how to read.—Hence, in a great measure, arose the great influence which the clergy began to acquire in temporal affairs, as they were the only persons that had any knowledge of letters.

In 1099 the first crusade was undertaken, having been instigated by the preaching of Peter the Hermit, a fanatical monk. All Europe flew to arms. Out of 600.000 persons, (in the first crusade,) who left their homes, but 40,000 remained to behold the city of Jerusalem, and of these only 22,000 were bred to arms. The city was defended by 40,000, well supplied with every thing necessary to sustain the seige. It was taken—every thing swam in blood—Godefroy of Bouillon was the first king.

It cannot be denied that the crusades—notwithstanding that millions lost their lives in its wild career—to the utter neglect of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts—that a ray of light became perceptible. The age of chivalry commenced—was by degrees became less barbarous—letters began to revive—servitude was in some measure mitigated—while in the south part of Europe nations began to cultivate the arts of peace.

THE LIEN LAW.

That "the laborer is worthy of his hire" is abundantly proved by scripture; but the rule by which he shall receive his remuneration, does not appear quite so well settled. On this latter part of the subject, we are perfectly aware, that more difficulty will arise than at first appears to meet the eye.

We have been waiting with no little impatience, the result of the legislative discussion; but cannot discover that the true merits of the case have as yet been gone into. There is nothing like *detail* in the whole amount of *words*, that have been lavished with such unbounded profusion.

The bill has been *bandied* about, between New-York and Rochester, and as it now stands, we think it will "make confusion worse confounded."

Mr. Dixon asserts, "that such a law never existed in the city of *London*." We hardly think such a law is necessary in that city. The *Londoners* are said to be all mechanics. If this be true the law would be unnecessary; but be that as it may, it has little to do with *our happy* country.

The bill before us gives every *workman* from the master down to the bodman, a lien on the building, &c. for his wages.

A case of no uncommon occurrence, happened at Lockport last season:—ALBERT BARTLETT contracted with the agent of the Albany company, for the building of a bank—hired his workmen—commenced and completed the work so far that his employers paid him the *whole* amount, (15 or $1800,) with which he absconded without paying his hands.—How would the present bill, provided it should become a law, operate, in a case like the one above stated?

It has often been observed, that partial legislation is improper. To this doctrine we most cheerfully subscribe, and if any good can result from a law on this subject, let it extend over the whole state.

We do not make the above hasty remarks with any intention to embarrass the question. Our only wish is, that it may be taken up, with a little more consideration. There are many *pros and cons* which ought to be considered, before the final passage of the bill; so that the rights of all parties may be properly protected: besides there may be some danger, that after a good deal of *flinging* and *flirting* on the subject, that for the want of proper deliberation the law, when passed, (if passed it shall be,) may possibly turn out to be unconstitutional. The Senate, we think, however, will look a little into this matter.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

This subject seems at present to agitate the public mind, to a very considerable extent; and it must be pleasing to every friend to humanity to observe that men of the first talent and ability, are diligently engaged in the investigation of this *barbarous* relict of *feudal* tyran-

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN.....*Pope.*

O. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: FEBRUARY 20, 1830. [NEW SERIES—NO. 7.

LIGHT.

(*Continued from our last.*)

ray of light passing out of one medi-
nto another of different density, and
passage making an oblique line with
surface that separates the mediums,
be refracted or turned out of its di-
on; because the rays are more
gly attracted by a denser than by a
medium. That these rays are not
cted by striking on the solid parts of
es, but that this is effected without a
contact, and by the same force by
h they are emitted and reflected, our
xerting itself differently in different
mstances, is proved, in a great meas-
by the same arguments by which it
emonstrated that reflection is perfor-
without contact.

hen light is refracted by a prism or
transparent body, it is divided into
exciting the sensation of the differ-
olours; viz. Red, Orange, Yellow,
, Blue, Indigo, and Violet. This
enumeration followed by Newton
others, which supposes seven rays
ngible, in the above order, the red
the least refrangible, and the violet
so, and that the other tints are pro-
d by mixture. The image formed
different rays thus separated forms
olar spectrum. Dr. Wolleston has
looking through the prism at a
w line of light, that the primitive
s are only Red, Green, Blue, and
t.

at and light are not present in cor-
nding degrees in different parts of
olar spectrum; for generally speak-
those rays illumine most that have
east heating power. The rays in
entre of the spectrum have the great-
lluminating power, as may be ascer-
d by viewing successively in each,
ll body, such as the head of a nail.
ill be seen most distinctly in the
Green or deep Yellow, and less
towards either extremity of the
rum.

e heating power in the rays follows
erent order. If the bulb of a sensi-
Thermometer be moved, in succes-
through the different colored rays,
l be found to indicate the greatest
red rays, next in the green and so
a diminishing ratio or progression
violet. When the Thermometer is moved entirely out of the confines of the red rays, but its bulb still in the line with the spectrum, it rises even higher than in the red rays; and continues to rise until removed half an inch beyond the extremity of the red ray. The ball of the Thermometer employed for this purpose should be extremely small, and should be blackened with India ink. An air Thermometer is better adapted than a mercurial one to exhibit the minute change of temperature that ensues. These invisible heat-making rays may be reflected by the mirror, and refracted by the lens, exactly in the same manner as the rays of light.

(*To be continued.*)

ENTOMOLOGY.

(*Concluded from our last.*)

On making a breach in any part of the structure with a hoe or a pick-ax, a soldier immediately appears, and walks about the breach, as if to [illegible] enemy is gone, or to examine whence the attack proceeds. In a short time he is followed by two or three others, and soon afterwards by a numerous body, who rush out as fast as the breach will permit them —their number increasing as long as any one continues to batter the building.—During this time they are in the most violent bustle and agitation, while some of them are employed in beating with their forceps upon the building, so as to make a noise that may be heard at three or four feet distance. On ceasing to disturb them, the soldiers retire, and are succeeded by the labourers, who hasten in various directions towards the breach, each with a burden of mortar in his mouth, ready tempered. Though there are millions of them, they [illegible] embarrass each other; and a wall gradually arises that fills up the chasm. A soldier attends every 600 or 1000 of the laborers, seemingly as a director of the works, for he never touches the mortar, either to lift or carry it. One in particular places himself close to the wall which they are repairing, and frequently makes the noise above mentioned, which is constantly answered by a loud hiss from all the laborers within the dome; and at every such signal, they evidently redouble their pace, and work as fast again.

The work being completed, a renewal of the attack constantly produces the same effects. The soldiers again rush out, and then retreat, and are followed by the laborers, loaded with mortar, and as active & dilligent as before. "Thus," says the author, "the pleasure of seeing them come out to fight or to work alternately, may be obtained as often as curiosity excites or time permits: and it will certainly be found, that the one order never attempts to fight, or the other to work, let the emergency be never so great." The obstinacy of the soldiers is remarkable. "They fight to the very last, disputing every inch of ground so well as often to drive away the negroes who are without shoes, and make white people bleed plentifully through their stockings."

Such is the strength of the buildings erected by these puny insects, that when they have been raised to little more than half their height, it is always the practice of the wild bulls to stand as centinels under the [illegible] terminating below. When at their full height of 10 or 12 feet, they are used by the Europeans as places to look out from, over the top of the grass, which here grows to the height of 13 feet upon an average. The author has stood with four men on the top of one of these buildings, in order to get a view of any vessel that might come in sight.

ANATOMY.

(*Continued from our last.*)

Organ of Vision.—The name of iris was applied to this part, from the diversity of colours observable in it, in different individuals; and it is the colour of this which produces the colour of eye, in the popular sense of the phrase. There is a remarkable correspondence in this point between the skin, hair, and iris. A light complexion and hair is accompanied with blue, gray or light colour of the iris;—while a dark skin and black hair are attended with dark brown iris.

In that curious variety of the human race called Albinos, where the skin and hair are of a dead milk-white hue, in consequence of a total absence of the *rete mucosum*, or colouring principle, the colouring matter of the iris and choroid is also deficient, and these parts appear red, from the numerous blood vessels which they contain.

the respective neighborhoods where they reside. Clergymen, doctors and others should impress upon every family the utility and real economy of taking papers.—They certainly have a strong interest in elevating the character of the place in which they reside, and where family and personal intercourse is constantly kept up. In every town, there is a considerable portion of that "fat contained in ignorance," which lives only to eat, drink and sleep, and which appears susceptible only of sensual pleasures. But man, every where, is really an intelligent being, and may be introduced to new and exalted enjoyments of which he had formerly no idea. The morals, habits and language of our children depend much on our immediate neighbors. How important then is it that every neighborhood should be intelligent and virtuous.

Mr. Flint, editor of the Western Review, proposes to issue an American Biographical Dictionary in 3 vols of 500 pages 8vo. founded principally on a recent French Dictionary.

New-York Consolidated Lottery,

Regular Class No. 1—for 1830—will be drawn in New-York, on Thursday, the 18th of Febuary inst. when prizes to the amount of

108,432 DOLLARS

will be distributed to the holders of Tickets, fifty-four number Lottery, eight drawn ballots.

CAPITAL SCHEME.

1 prize of $50,000—1 of $10,000—1 of $5,000—1 of $4,000—1 of $3,000—1 of $2,-452—10 of $1000 10 of $500—10 of $400—20 of $200—46 of $100—46 of $80—46 of $60—46 of $50—62 of $40—62 of $30—920 of $20—8280 of $10. Whole Tickets $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2 50; eighths $1 25. Orders will be received until *Monday evening* the 22d inst. for Tickets or Shares in the above scheme, by

L. HOWARD.

The following are the Drawn Numbers in Extra Class No. 1, for 1830:—28, 57, 6, 4, 33, 10, 23, 15, 36.

Storage, Forwarding, & Commission Business.

JAMES FIELD has taken the extensive WARE HOUSES situated on Rogers' Basin, adjoining the Collector's Office in this village. Liberal advances will be made on produce, and business done on accommodating terms.

Salt and flour, constantly for sale, for ready pay.

WRITING SCHOOL.

W. J. VAN DORN, proposes to open a writing school, on Monday evening the 18th instant, in the public hall in Sexton & Tucker's block, to be continued four evenings in each week, for one month. Tuition one dollar per term, or sixteen lessons. Jan. 11.

PALMYRA LIVERY STABLE.

M. KINGMAN continues the above establishment in this village, and having made large additions to the same, in *Horses, Coaches, Gigs, Sulkeys, Sleighs* and *Cutters*, is enabled to accommodate his customers in a superior style, and on reasonable terms.

A LINE OF POST Coaches will ply daily between this village and Canandaigua—Fare moderate.

Sulphur Springs House.

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after expressing his gratitude for past encouragement, begs leave to inform the public, that his establishment is now in fine order for the reception of company. Sleighing and other parties of pleasure can be accommodated in the best style.—*Manchester, Ont. co. N. Y.*

ROCHESTER RECESS.

WILLIAM COCHRAN, informs the public that the "Rochester Recess" has been put in *order*. His *larder* has been replenished with all the *dainties* a fertile country can afford. His cook is *imperial*, and while his BAR is well supplied, nothing shall be wanting to the comfort of his guests.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

Thomas Rogers 2d, assignee of J. & L. Thayer, H. & C. Thayer, and J & L. Thayer & Co. of Palmyra, offers for sale, at the store lately occupied by J. & L. Thayer & Co. a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, which will be sold wholesale or retail—at cost.

EAGLE HOTEL, PALMYRA.

H. CHURCH, informs the public, that this establishment has been fitted up for Winter business,—having been at considerable expense in making his present arrangements, and being determined to administer to the comfort as well as pleasure of his guests—hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

ALLYN WILLIAMS, Merchant Tailor, most respectfully begs leave to inform the public in general, and friends in particular, that he continues to carry on business in the "brick block," two doors west of the "stone front" store. He has a grateful remembrance of the liberal patronage received in this village and hopes to merit its continuance. On hand, Brood—and other Cloths.

Palmyra, Jan. 1830.

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. BATTERSON, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has established the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, in this village. Monuments, Tomb Stones, Fire-Slabs, &c. &c. can be had on short notice, executed in the best manner.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

K. MILLER, the present occupant of this establishment, has put the same in good *order*. All those who favor him with their custom shall receive a *quid pro quo*, as our lawyers say.

Palmyra, Sept. 22, 1829.

HENRY LUPKINS,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dresser, &c. &c. informs the inhabitants of this village that his "office" is a few rods east of the "Eagle Hotel," where all calls in his line of business will be attended to in good style.

BENJAMIN BROOKS,

(Successor to Dr. Lewis Brooks,)

Carries on the business of *Shaving* and *Hair Dressing* at the old stand on the *Square* Jerome's Law Office, where he will *punctually* be found ready to wait on friends and foes. Mr. Brooks also offers his services as FIDDLE for Balls, Levees, Fig'shaves, and Masonic Meetings. His terms will be reasonable.

"THE REFLECTOR."

An independent paper bearing the title, "is being" published in Palmyra, N. Y. Its object is to "correct the morals and improve the mind" [illegible] large space is devoted to Science and the Useful Arts, and the work is intended to form a cheap medium through which useful knowledge may be conveyed to those classes of our fellow-citizens, who are deprived of the use of, or have not leisure to examine, extensive *Libraries*.

In its *Censorial Department*, its "main aim" will be to "phoot folly as it flies." In *Politics*, it will maintain an "armed neutrality." It will also support "sound morality," and "the rights of the people." None, therefore, but demagogues, sycophants, knaves, hypocrites and *fools*, will have any thing to fear.

It is published weekly, in [illegible] octavo form, and delivered to [illegible] bers through the Post-Office, at ONE DOLLAR per Series, (four months.)

☞ Post-Masters and others who will become agents, will be entitled to every eighth copy.

O. DOGBERRY,

Editor and Proprietor.

ELAND—SUNDAY MAILS.

ract the following from a Letter by Elder John Leland, of Chesh- to the Hon. Richard M. John- United States Senate. The nd standing of Mr. Leland, as most able, eloquent, and ere- Baptist Society, is too well eed a comment. We are grati- erstand that Elder Leland ex- sentiments of his persuasion

After making many sensible ent remarks on the President's he writer proceeds—

* * * ——Long as it is, ge,] I wish it contained another rning to Congress to do nothing, lative capacity) that would have g on religious opinions.

number of the People, in concert, oned Congress to *stop the trans- f the mail on Sundays*; because ve in their consciences that Sun- l be kept holy and free from all or. The report of the commit- senate, last session, on the peti- plete with candor and strength of the radical parts of which never never can be confuted; but sur- put the matter to rest. New me- e to be presented to Congress— nce is urged—irreligion is trum- d the learning and the religion of ners are to outweigh all opposi-

nstitution of the United States is of powers granted and rights re- mong all the enumerated powers Congress, there is none that au- them to determine which day of k week the people shall abstain or of travel. Should they there- such a powerless law, it would titutional. There are many thou- the United States, who conscien- ep the seventh day of the week ath. Should congress stop the ation of the mail on the seventh continue it on Sunday, what would oners say? Would they not com- partiality shown to the Sabbatari- e grief of the Sundarians? It a- g nothing to say, 'there is a ma- it prefer the observance of Sunday ther day,' for minorities have un- ights, which ought not, and can- urrendered to government. The ...ble to worship as we pay him, times of performing that worship, les not within the compass of any legislature. The design of civil ent, which is to protect the lives, and property, of the many units rm the whole body, is every way d without that surrender. Gov- s should defend the rights of the , (as citizens,) but all religious of none. If the petitioners are se- cured in their persons and rights, why should they desire more? their consciencies can never be charged with guilt, for what others do; for conscience belongs alone to the home department. Why should they wish to stretch and lop off (like Procrustes,) and bring all to their standard? The driving of a carriage will neither terrify them nor break their devotion; for many of them are driven to the places of their devotion. If Sabatical laws are necessary to govern the people on Sunday, and keep them from all business but religious duties, why not make a law to prevent Sunday Schools; for there is no greater relation between education and religion, than there is between travelling and religion?—Paul and his company and baggage, were five days travelling by water from Phillippi to Troas. In Troas they tarried seven days; the last of which was the first day of the week: of course one of the five days was Sunday: and yet there was no law of conscience, or law of Congress, to prevent them from transporting themselves and goods on Sunday.

Should Congress indulge the petitioners, and pass a law to stop the transportation of the mail on every Sunday, it would be a nest egg for themselves and for others.—Encouraged by success, they woule next proceed to have the days of Christmas, and Easter, and their associations and woods exempted in the same way, and where would it end? The Sabbatarians with the Jews, [finding Congress flexible,] would, with equal right, claim a law to sanctify Saturday for their convenience. Whenever a legislature legalize holy-days, creeds of faith, forms of worship, or pecuniary reward for religious services, they intrude into the kingdom of Christ, and impeach the wisdom of the divine law-giver [for not knowing how,] or his goodness, for not giving ALL laws necessary in his government. The deadly pill, at first, will always be rolled in honey. The honor of religion—the spread of the gospel—the piety and research of the reformers—the good of society—the safety of the state, and the SALVATION OF SOULS, form the stirrup, in which the poisonous pill is hidden. It is from men, high in esteem of holiness and wisdom, that the worst of usages and the most cruel laws proceed; for base characters defeat their own wishes. The heart of king *Asa* was perfect all his days; yet he oppressed some of the people—was mad at the seer who reproved him—and made a law that whosoever would not seek the Lord, should be put to death.

Admit of the principle that *religion is an institute of the state policy*, and the people hold their liberty by the tenure of the will of the legislature; which is very changeable—often corrupt; and many times very cruel. Admit of the principle, and you appeal by the civil law. If this is proper for christian societies, it is proper for Jews, Pagan, or Mahomedan societies; but the liberty contended for, should be guaranteed to *each individual*, as his inalienable right, which cannot be meddled with, without usurpations in the rulers which turns them to tyrants.

Those who wish to call in the *strong* arm of law to defend their opinions, give evidence that they have no logical reasoning, on moral and religious subjects, to support their *weak* dogmas.

I am sorry that congress have committed themselves by a precedent of giving their prove of that which has reared an inquisition and drenched the earth with blood.

Many plead for an equality of all *christian societies*: and plead as strongly that they should become bodies politic, and be supchaplains a *legal* reward for *religious* services. How preposterous the sound! A far fetched construction supports it. The law of reason and revelation enjoin a reward to the laboter; but if Congress should reward the chaplains with their own contributions, it would look more like simple christianity. The people at large, have none of the devotion or instruction of the chaplains, nor any voice in electing them; why then should they be taxed where they are not represented? The chaplain, who would not attend, on request, and trust to the promise of Christ, and the benevolence of his friends for his reward, without *obligation*, would be selling his pra... money and turning the gospel into ... dise. The thing here spoken of is a ... moiety which the nation can never feel; ... trace it to its root and it contains ... ciple which is so pernicious in the world) and is now used as a stirrup, by the petitioners to mount the steed and ride down the people.

SUNDAY MAILS—TO THE TRULY CONSCIENTIOUS.

Let those who are conscientiously opposed to Sunday mails, write on the ... of whatever they deposit in them, "Not to be forwarded on the Sabbath." In this case all their communications would be laid on that day; for the Post Master ... no doubt would order their ... quests to be respected by all ... This is a free country, and the ... every citizen should be regarded by the government as far as possible. If this suggestion is practised, those who are opposed to the transmission of the mail on Sunday, would not have their consciences violated by any thing which they have done to cause it to travel on that day; while those who deem it important that their letters and papers should come to them, or go to others from them as much sooner as a Sunday's journey would facilitate them, would also ha... wishes accomplished. Let every ... conscientious for himself—not for ... The opposition manifested by some ... to regulate others' consciences by their own, ... occasioned infinite mischief in the world.

NEWSPAPERS.

All men of intelligence take great delight in newspapers, and they should use all possible influence to promote their circulation in

rality, or of public spirit, or of useful enterprize: Many daily improvements in your flourishing village bear witness that all these exist among them in full vigor. But, on the *particular subject* of which I have been speaking, a "deep sleep" seems to have laid hold upon them. And is it not greatly to be feared, that, while they are slumbering on in false security, a large portion of the business which now pours wealth into their coffers, and spreads plenty and profusion around them, will be diverted to another quarter? Awaking then, it will be too late; the evil will have been accomplished, and there will be no remedy at hand.

CANAL TOLLS.

The following statement shows the amount of tolls collected on the New-York Canals during the two years last past—by which it will be seen also that there has been a diminution since 1828 of rising of $40,000. This is accounted for by the depressed state of the times.

ERIE AND CHAMPLAIN CANALS.

Place of Collection.	*Coll. in* 1828.	*Coll. in* 1829.
Albany	$164,251 84	$161,443 69
[illegible] Roby	86,598 18	85,238 02
[illegible] Brockway	30,506 07	29,671 96
[illegible] Ala	9,490 60	9,647 73
Utica	43,902 92	42,129 33
[illegible]	24,896 70	23,946 78
Syracuse	56,411 68	60,762 69
Montezuma	82,209 95	68,701 63
[illegible]		11,402 43
Lyons	27,123 30	27,733 55
Palmyra	53,779 23	44,845 71
Rochester	95,963 28	98,518 17
Brockport	8,537 09	10,160 24
Albion	11,709 17	12,019 31
Lockport	13,530 02	12,503 42
Black Rock	1,488 53	
Buffalo	32,138 78	25,957 38
Waterford & Sloop Lock	15,000 48	17,231 48
Fort Edward	13,313 48	19,516 28
Whitehall	59,681 40	44,617 10
Tolls	$835,502 65	$795,042 90
Collected in 1829	795,042 90	
Diminution	40,459 75	

OSWEGO CANAL.

Place of collection.	*collected in* 1829.
Salina	D7,532 38
Oswego	1,906 09
	D9,438 47

CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

Place of Collection.	*Collected in* 1829.
Geneva	D4,278 12
Montezuma	4,543 27
	D8,821 39

At a late meeting of the society for the encouragement of National Industry at [illegible], a prize of 1,000 francs was awarded to a Mr. Coffin, of New-York, for a machine to remove fur from skins employed in making hats. By this machine, four workmen are able in four hours to do the work of twenty-five according to the old process.

The anti-masonic convention at Lyons has appointed a committee of fifteen (one from each town) to extend the circulation of "The Countryman." This looks well! *Poor* Jo has heretofore had *hard scratching*. From the talents, integrity and *liberality* of this committee, we cannot hazard a doubt but that the *thing* will GO.

Newspapers.—More than 218 newspapers are printed in this state. In the city of N. Y. there are 47 already, *and more a coming*—Viz.—11 daily—10 semi-weekly—22 weekly— 2 semi-monthly—1 monthly. They consume in that city, 20,000 reams of printing paper annually.

Ireland, contains 18,767,338 english acres of land, of which 909,090 pay nothing to the Church—is divided into 22 diocesses. The country of Roscommon 346,650 acres of land—a population of 86,000, (including Catholics,) 266,928 acres are tytheable—containing a population of 166 *protestant* families—5 in each family. The amount of tythes is 233,562£ per year; independent of glebe lands, houses &c. which is equal to 1,407£ per year, for each *protestant* family in the whole diocese.

Large crop.—A Mr. Anthony of Williamson in this county, planted *one* small white bean last spring, from which 274 pods were produced, yielding 1338 beans.

☞ Donation Party at Rev. Mr. Huestis' on Thursday next.

When Milton was blind, he married a shrew. The duke of Buckingham called her a rose. "I am no judge of flowers," replied Milton, "but it may be so, for I feel the thorns daily."

A certain deacon belonging to a church in this state, having had the misfortune to lose his wife, attempted, immediately after his spouse's exit, to "*strike up a match*" with his maid, whose name was *Patience*. The priest of the village coming in a short time after to console the bereaved husband, told him he must have *patience* to support him in his trouble. "Ah, (said the deacon) I have been trying her, but she seems to be rather off."

First settlement of the Colonies.—The following is one of the useful [illegible] found in the new American [illegible]. Virginia was settled in 1607; New York, 1715; Massachusetts, 1620; New Hampshire, 1623; New Jersey, 1624; Delaware, 1657; Maine, 1630; Maryland, 1633; Connecticut, 1635; Rhode Island, 1636; North Carolina, 1660; South Carolina, 1670; Pennsylvania, 1682; Georgia, 1733.

Lucerne is a plant frequently cultivated in the manner of clover. Its leaves like the latter grow three on a joint; its stalk is erect, and after mowing, immediately spring up again from the stubble. It is made into hay in the manner of [illegible] but should be mowed before it flowers.—It makes the sweetest and most fattening food in the world for cattle.

Specie.—It appears that the importations and exportations of coin during the last four years, ending respectively on the 30th of Septemper, have been as follows:—

	Importations.	Exportations.
1824	$6,150,765	$8,797,055
1825	6,880,066	4,698,678
1826	8,151,130	7,971,906
1827	7,489,741	7,550,450
	$28,674,702	$28,413,44[illegible]

THE TRUE YANKEE SAILOR.

When a boy, Harry Bluff, left his friends and his home,
And his dear native land, o're the ocean to roam;
Like a sapling he sprang, he was fair to the view,
He was true Yankee oak, boys, the [illegible] he grew.
Though his body was weak, and his hands they were soft,
When the signal was given, he first went aloft;
The veterans all cried, he'll one day lead the van,
For though rated a boy, he'd the soul of a man,
And the heart of a true Yankee sailor.

When to manhood promoted and burning for fame,
Still in peace or in war, Harry Bluff [illegible] the same.
So true to his love, and in battle so [illegible]
The myrtle and laurel entwined o'er his grave.
For his country he fell, when by victory crown'd,
The flag shot away, fell in totters around,
The foe thought he struck, but he sung out, avast!
And Columbia's colours he nailed to the mast,
And died like a true Yankee sailor.

s read a great deal."—Now the
it is, that although this spoilt
fancy might know as much a-
sweet-heart, still her knowledge
limited; and even that *little*
nbrace any thing that was either
eful. She had read "The Sor
Werter," "Charlotte Temple,"
Harlow," "Permelia," with
en other *Novels*, of inferior merit.
ly laugh at the old woman for
licity? Let us examine this
little more at large. Look into
bookstores—look into the libra-
modern fine gentlemen—look
losets and reading apartments
the sex—and what do you dis-
a literary nature? Do you see
roaning under the pressure of
modern history? Do you find
u, card-table, or reading stand
red with books that treat of solid
useful knowledge? No—*Hoyle*
nted Hume, Gibbon, and the
The ephemeral trash of the
hich the press has yielded its
has driven from the board eve-
like Science or the Arts, except
k's Oracle" and "Tailor's Man-
Why dont you read?" said an
to a *Dandy*. "Ize duz read,
swered the modern *Adonis*.—
ben do you read?" retorted the
with some temper. "Ize reads
oper, and that 'ere feller they
um." "Good!" said the father,
ll soon be able to calculate e-
nd explain the whole phenome-
solar system, together with light,
l electricity, *and per chance you*
out the name of the state in which
p". We extract the following
law's Lecture on Reading."

high value of mental cul-
is another weighty motive for
ttendance to reading. What
t mainly distinguishes a man
brute? Knowledge. What
he vast difference there is be-
savage and civilized nations?
dge. What forms the princi-
rence between men, as they
in the same society? Knowl-
edge. What raised Franklin from the station of a printer's boy to the first honors of his country? Knowledge. What took Sherman from his shoemaker's bench, gave him a seat in congress, and there made his voice to be heard among the wisest and best of his compeers? Knowledge. What raised Simon from the weaver's loom to a place among the first of mathematicians? and Herschel, from being a poor fifer's boy in the army, to a station among the first of astronomers? Knowledge. Knowledge is power.—It is the philosopher's stone; the alchymy that turns every thing it touches into gold. It is the sceptre that gives us our dominion over nature; the key that unlocks the store house of creation, and opens to us the treasures of the universe."

A MISTAKE.

David Terry and wife, of Albany, lately advertised "Nella Peck," (their daughter,) as having been abducted, and (probably) murdered. Of the abduction we know nothing. The mistake, if mistake it may be called, lies in the word *murder*—She is *married*.

[From Rochester.]

"I'll put a whip (Cowhide) in every honest hand,
To lash the rascals naked through the world."

A *rencountre* took place on the 8th inst. in front of the ARCADE, in this village, at about 5 o'clock Post Meridian; when C——s B——D, *alias Green Eyes*, attacked *young* S——N, and gave him the COWHIDE—decently. S——N took it like a MAN—without *barring* the STROKES. It appears that S——N had accused C——s B——D and S——E O. B——R, of being "*no better than they should be*"—or in other words of keeping a——— *Scotch warming pan—between them*. We hope no *blood* will be *let* on this *Morganic* occasion. Any thing further on this subject, will be promptly attended to.

ONE OF THE TRIO.

Common Schools.—A school-master was lately examined in this village, who appeared to be so well acquainted with the elements of English language, together with a sufficient knowledge of arithmetic, geography, &c. as to enable him to pass the ordeal of our erudite inspectors—When lo!!! on the subject of politics, he could not tell whether the government of our *enlightened* country was free or despotic, or whether we lived under equal laws or the WILL of a prince—nor did he know that the *blessed* "Old HICKORY" was our President!!!!!! Should this *ignoramus* have received a "certificate?" We think not.

THE CANANDAIGUA ROAD.

We cheerfully give place to the following extract of a communication published in the Wayne Sentinel of yesterday, and hope the subject of it will receive the attention it deserves:—

In all countries, where, from any local or physical cause, the benefits of water communications cannot be enjoyed, it becomes a matter of primary importance, that the roads should be as good as the nature of those countries, and the means of the inhabitants, will possibly admit of; because it is a matter in which *all* are deeply interested. Good roads are equally beneficial to all classes of citizens—the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Merchant, the man of wealth, who travels for pleasure and amusement, and even the laboring poor participate largely of their blessings. Should not this subject, therefore, excite deep interest, and command unsparing liberality? Indeed, may it not be said, in the language of scripture, that money, however liberally expended, in the formation and improvement of roads, is like "bread cast upon the waters which will return after many days?"

I have been led to these remarks, Mr. Editor, in consequence of observing the bad condition of the great thoroughfare, which connects your village with that of Canandaigua—and which is becoming a subject of universal complaint, by those whose business compels them to travel or transport the commodities of the country upon it.—Perhaps no road in the western district, of the same extent, is of so much importance as the one in question. *To the inhabitants of your village, it is of vital concernment.* And yet I regret to observe, that a large proportion of them appear entirely unconscious of it. They seem to regard it as a matter of little consequence, whether it be entirely abandoned, or remain in its present condition, or be put in that complete state of repair which its importance demands—and which the means that by proper exertions could be brought to bear upon it, would be fully adequate to accomplish.

I will not however, Mr. Editor, do your citizens the injustice, to suppose that this state of feeling is produced by want of libe-

THE REFLECTOR.

PALMYRA, SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1830.

THE WORKING CLASSES—NO. 2.

In all well regulated communities, great care should be taken in the distribution of labor, and every member of society is bound to contribute, in some way or other, his share; otherwise, we should soon arrive at a state of barbarous despotism.

In a savage state, every species of manual labor, other than such as arises from the chase, or warlike enterprizes, are carefully avoided, by the male part of the community, as incompatible with a state of independence; while the females, from the wife of the chief down to the meanest in the tribe, are doomed alike to perform all the labor and drudgery that is incident, or may be required in such a state of society.

One of the relics of a barbarous age, is plainly visible in the utter dislike that too many of our fellow-citizens have inherited from their *feudal* ancestors, to every thing that looks like *manual labor*. Hence, in some measure, has arisen the contempt (that too many have heretofore entertained, and still do,) for the *honest working part* of community. This, added to an improper cultivation of the mind, has in some countries, reduced the industrious artizan to the level of the African slave!

In the age of *Chivalry*, two professions only, were considered honorable—the Church and that of arms. All others were condemned by the mitred Prelate and crested Chieftain, as *ignoble*. Yet these two orders were nowise equal; for the plumed and valorous *war dog* was forced to crouch and fawn at the feet of the *legal* representative of St. Peter.

Henry the 8th of England first threw off the papal yoke, but it was solely for the purpose of uniting "Church and State" in his own person, as head of the Church on earth—where, and in that of his successors, it has remained ever since, by this and other impositions, continued as before; while the working classes, with a few exceptions, have reaped but little, if any advantage, by the change, as it respects their temporal affairs—so that nearly the same servility prevails among the peasantry and working classes of that country, that existed before the reformation.

One evil inherent in the British Constitution, which may be considered as a badge of Norman bondage, is the odious doctrine of *entails*—which insures to a useless, and in many instances a worthless Nobility, the whole *fee simple* of the Kingdom; for true it is, that after deducting the domains of the church, the crown lands, and the entailed estates of the nobility—little that is desirable is left for *plebian* enterprize—independent of the army and navy.

Another damning clog to individual exertion, is their laws of *inheritance*—where, with some few exceptions, the *whole estate*, like the Crown, descends to the eldest male branch in each family, so that the younger, as a matter almost of course, become political paupers, hanging upon the skirts of the church, or of the army and navy; except some few, more lucky than the rest, who for a season have had the privilege of plucking the *public goose* through the medium of a *civil office*.

In a country thus situated, where the people are taxed "to the eyes," and where the most industrious and sober mechanic is rarely able, once in the week, to "bring a chicken to the pot," and where also, poverty is considered a sin of the first magnitude, it cannot be supposed that a *poor artizan* should be held in great esteem by those lordly sprigs of nobility. Still, if our limits would allow, we could mention many praiseworthy examples of even Mechanics rising to the highest pitch of opulence and fame, *in that same country*.

By the charter of the city of London, the Lord Mayor, and if we are not much mistaken, the Board of Aldermen, are obliged to belong to some mechanical profession; and it is not long since, that we observed "Needle Maker" appended to the title of his Lordship. Sir Christopher Wren, who built St. Paul's in London, Sir Joshua Reynolds, our countryman West, and many others, have arisen to great distinction. But our business is, or should be, at *home*—and the only excuse we can have for going abroad, is to contrast the advantages of our own comparatively happy country, with others less fortunate.

China is governed by an absolute despot. Still, Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts are probably held in greater estimation there than in most other countries. Mandarines of the highest grade frequently cultivate the soil; while the Emperor, who arrogates to himself more than five and twenty titles, and like the Roman Pontiff, wears a tripple crown, condescends, once in each year, *to plough his own potatoe patch*. Yet from a want of intercourse with other nations, growing out of the *terapin system* of the government, gross ignorance prevails among all classes. The "march of intellect" has been arrested, and little or no addition has been made to the small stock of useful knowledge possessed by those people for many centuries.

In China, a complete mental darkness pervades all classes; besides, from their great power, and remote situation, as it respects European ambition, the scourge of war (which has done much to civilize the world) has seldom ravaged that peaceful, as well as benighted country.

We may however remark, that in *all* martial and warlike nations, the arts of peace are usually held in contempt. The blood-stained hand of the human butcher disdains every thing like rural economy—as blood hounds and other dogs of the chase are seldom worth any thing for domestic use. Still we find some honorable exceptions as it respects individuals. But it is probably not so with nations.—Cincinnatus, Fabius, Timoleon, & Washington, with many others, deserve our warmest commendations.

READING.

"*She* has read a good deal," said a doating old lady, speaking of her daughter—a *flirting* young girl of *fifteen*—by way of recommendation, to a young *Corinthian*—with a *pointed* 'hypocrite,' which threatened momentarily to lacerate his *pug*-nose.

en of the police of these insects, we
ll select and abridge only one—re-
cting the different functions of the la-
ers and soldiers, or the civil or mili-
y establishments in this community,
an attempt to examine their nest or
. [*To be continued.*]

KORAN, OR ALCORAN.

(*Continued.*)

The general design of the Koran was
unite the professors of the three diffe-
religions, then followed in the popu-
s country of Arabia, (who, for the
st part, wandered without guides, the
greater number being idolaters, and
rest Jews and Christians, mostly of
oneous opinion,) in the knowledge
l worship of our God, under the sanc-
n of certain laws and ceremonies, part
of ancient, and partly of novel institu-
n, enforced by the consideration of re-
rds and punishments both temporal
d eternal; and to bring them all to the
edience of Mahomet, as the prophet
d ambassador of God; who, after a re-
ated admonitions, promises, and threat-
former ages, was sent at last to estab-
h and propagate God's religion on earth;
d to be acknowledged chief pontiff in
ritual matters, as well as supreme
ge in temporal. The doctrine, then,
the Koran is the unity of God, to re-
re which, Mahomet pretended, wa
e chief end of his mission; it being laid
wn by him as a fundamental truth
at there never was, nor ever can be
re than one true orthodox religion
d, though the particular laws or cere-
nies are only temporary and subject to
eration, according to the divine di-
; yet the substance of it, being
rnal truth, is not liable to change, bu
ntinues immutably the same; and that
enever this religion became neglected
corrupted in essentials, God had th
odness to re-inform and re-admonish
nkind thereof by several prophets, o
hom Moses and Jesus were the most
stinguished, till the appearances of Ma
met, who is their seal, and no other t
expected after him. The Arabs effec-
ally to engage people to hearken t
m, great part of the Koran is employe
relating examples of dreadful punish-
nts formerly inflicted by God on thos
ho rejected and abused his messengers
veral of which stories, or some circum-
ances of them, are taken from the Ol
d New Testaments, but many mor
om the apocryphal books and traditions
the Jews and Christians of those ages
t up in the Koran as truths, in oppos
on to the Scriptures, which the Jews
and Christians are charged with having
altered; and, indeed, few or none of the
relations of circumstances in the Koran
were invented by Mahomet, as is gener-
ally supposed; it being easy to trace the
greatest part of them much higher, as the
rest might be, were more of these books
extent, and were it worth while to make
the inquiry. The rest of the Alcoran is
taken up in proscribing necessary laws
and directions, frequent admonitions to
moral and divine virtues, the worship and
reverence of the Supreme Being, and re-
signation to his will. One of the most
learned commentators distinguished the
contents of the Alcoran into allegorical
and literal: under the former are compre-
hended all the obscure, parabolical, and
enigmatical passages, with such laws as
are repealed or abrogated; the latter,
such as are clear, and in full force. The
most excellent moral in the whole Alco-
ran, interpreters say, is that in the chap-
ter *Al abraf*, viz. "Show mercy, do good
to all, and dispute not with the ignorant;"
or, as Mr. Sale renders it. Use indul-
gence, command that which is just, and
withdraw far from the ignoraut. Mahom-
et, according to the authors of the *Kes-
chaf*, having begged of the angel Gabriel
a more ample explication of this passage,
receved it in the following terms: "Seek
him who turns thee out, give to him who
takes from thee, pardon him who injures
thee; for God will have you plant in
your souls the roots of his chief perfec-
tions." It is easy to see that this com-
mentary is borrowed from the Gospel.—
In reality, the necessity of forgiving ene-
mies, though frequently inculcated in the
Alcoran, is of a later date among the
Mahometans, than among the Christians;
among those later than among the hea-
thens; and to be traced originally among
the Jews, (See Exodus, xxxiii. 4, 5.)—
But it matters not so much who had it
first as who observes it best. The ca-
liph Hassan, son of Hali, being at table,
a slave let fall a dish of meat reeking hot,
which scalded him severely. The slave
fell on his knees, rehersing these words
of the Alcoran; "Paradise is for those
who restrain their anger." "I am not
angry with thee," answered the caliph.
"And for those who forgive offences a-
gainst them," continues the slave, "I
forgive thee thine," replies the caliph.—
"But, above all, for those who return
good for evil," adds the slave. "I set
thee at liberty," rejoined the caliph;
"and I give thee ten dinars." There
are also a great number of occasional pas-
sages in the Alcoran relating only to par-
ticular emergencies. For this advantage
Mahomet had, by his piecemeal method
of receiving and delivering his revela-
tions, that, whenever he happened to be
perplexed with any thing, he had a cer-
tain resource in some new morsel of rev-
elation. It was an admirable contrivance
to bring down the whole Alcoran only to
the lowest heaven, not to earth; since,
had the whole been published at once,
innumerable objections would have been
made, which it would have been impossi-
ble for him to have solved: but as he re-
ceived it by parcels, as God saw fit they
should be published for the conversion
and instruction of the people, he had a
sure way to answer all emergencies, and
to extricate himself with honour from a-
ny difficulty which might occur.

[To be continued.]

BIOGRAPHY.

Christian Longomontanus a learned as-
tronomer was born of poor parents in an
obscure village in Denmark, from which
afterwards he took his name, in the year
1562. He was obliged to suffer, during
his studies, all the hardships to which he
could be exposed; dividing his time, like
the Philosopher Cleanthus, between the
cultivation of the earth, and the lessons
he received from the minister of the
place; at the age of fifteen years, he went
away from his family, and went to Wi-
burgh, where there was a college, in
which he spent 11 years; and although
he was obliged to earn his livelihood as he
could, his close application to study, enabled
him to make great progress in learning.

From hence he went to Copenhagen,
where the professors of that University,
soon conceived a high opinion of him,
and recommended him to the celebrated
Tycho Brahe; with whom he lived eight
years and was of great service to him in
his observations and calculations. At
length being desirous of obtaining a pro-
fessor's chair in Denmark, Tycho con-
sented with some difficulty to his leaving
him; giving him a discharge filled with
the highest sentiments of esteem, and
money for his expenses.

He obtained a professorship of mathe-
matics in the University of Copenhagen in
1605; the duties of which he discharged
worthily untill his death in 1647 aged 85
years.

Longomontatus was author of several
works which show great talents in math-
ematics and astronomy.

He amused himself endeavoring to
square the circle, and pretended he had
made the discovery, which was after-
wards proved to be a mistake. It is re-
markable that obscure as his village and
his father were, he contrived to dignify
and eternize them both.

the West Indies, &c. When the plant has reached maturity, which requires about six months, it is cut down and placed in wooden vessels of large size, and covered with water. In this situation when the temperature is about 80 deg. a kind of putrefaction or fermentation commences and goes on rapidly. The water soon has a green appearance; a smell resembling the volatile alkali is exhaled, and bubbles of carbonic acid are emitted. When the fermentation has continued a sufficient length of time, which is judged of by the paleness of the leaves, and which requires from six to twenty-four hours, the liquid is poured off into large flat vessels, where it is constantly agitated till blue flakes begin to make their appearance: a little lime water is now poured in, which causes the blue flakes to fall to the bottom. The yellow liquid is decanted off, and the blue sediment poured into linen bags. When the water is drained from it sufficiently, it is formed into small lumps, and dried in the shade, in which state it is exported and sold under the name of *Indigo*.

Indigo holds a distinguished place among vegetable principles, and bears a faint resemblance to starch. It is also produced from several plants.

The *nerium-tinctorium*, a tree common in Jamaica, from the leaves of which indigo may be extracted in abundance, and by a short process.

Indigo may be extracted from a plant growing wild in many places called *woad*. When this plant arrives to maturity, it is hastily washed and dried—ground in a mill—placed in heaps, where it ferments for a fortnight. It is then well mixed—formed into balls, and exposed to the sun until it putrifies, and emits the volatile alkali. It then falls to powder, and is sold as a *dye-stuff*.

Indigo is a fine, light friable substance, of a deep blue color. The lightest is the best; but it is always mixed with foreign substances, and the purest in commerce seldom contains more than 50 per cent. pure indigo. It has neither taste or smell. It is neither changed by water or air.—When heated it emits a bluish red smoke, and burns away with a faint white flame. Concentrated sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol,) dissolves it readily. Eight parts sulphuric acid when mixed with one of indigo, dissolves it in 24 hours, forming a solution well known by the name of liquid blue.

By decomposition indigo appears to be composed of oxygen, carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen.

(*To be continued.*)

ARCHITECTURE.

(*Continued from our last.*)

Allegorical representations, applied to architecture, is a source through which we always derive pleasure and information, by calling forth the taste, judgment, and litterary acquirements, to the interpretation of objects in the fine and dignified arts. In a young country like ours, where its inhabitants are scattered over an immense tract of territory. A great portion of which is unsettled and uncultivated; are where its resources in a great measure are drawn from agriculture and commerce, distributing and equalizing wealth, it cannot be reasonably expected that architectural works of great magnificence and duration should be constructed, to bear any kind of comparison with those executed under the control of a despotic power, where materials, labor, and funds, are directed by sovereignty and an independent priesthood.

The associations of men of wealth for the construction of edifice of a public nature, and in the institutions for the promotion of the fine arts and sciences, are highly honorable to the taste and liberality of the American character: and it is entirely owing to such objects and exertions, that we can trace the advancement of them in this country to the summit of their present purfection.

The native enterprize and perseverance of the country at laige, in the advancement of science and art, has fully evinced itself in the many flourishing and populous cities spread over an immense continent, that two centuries ago was the abode of men in a state of nature.

The splendid and extensive edifices at Washington, Baltimore, Philidelphia, and New-York, exhibit great taste in the science of Architecture.

The capital in Washington is perhaps the greatest effort of our republic, in point of extent and workmanship, and reflects great credit on the talents of Mr Latrobe, the arebitect. The next in point of magnitude is the City Hall in the city of New-York, and a number of beautiful churches built of stone.

The Pennsylvania bank in Philadelphia also from the designs of Mr. Latrobe, is the most beautiful building on the continent, and is a perfect model of a Grecian hexastyle temple; it has never failed to be universally admired for its symmetry and proportion. "The value attached to works of this nature may be judged of from the city of Ephesus refusing to suffer the temple of Diana, to be inscribed with the name of Alexander the Great, although that prince offered to purchase that honor by defraying the expense attending its erection; the Athenians rejecting alike offers from Paricles, with regard to the splendid and extensive edifices, with which he ornamented Athens; and from the city of Guidia refusing to part with one statue, the Venus of Praxiteles, although King Nicomedes proposed to free them from tribute, if they complied with his request.

(*To be continued.*)

ENTOMOLOGY.

[*Continued from our last.*]

After impregnation, a very extraordinary change begins to take place in her person, or rather in her abdomen only. It gradually increases in bulk, and at length becomes of such an enormous size as to exceed the bulk of the rest of her body 1500 or 2000 times. She becomes 1000 times heavier then her consort, and exceeds 20,000 or 30,000 times the bulk of one of the laborers. In this state, the matrix has a constant peristaltic or undulating motion; the consequence of which is (as the author has counted them) the protrusion of 80,000 eggs in 24 hours.

These eggs, says the author, "are instantly taken from her body by her attendants (of whom there always are, in the royal chamber and galleries adjacent, a sufficient number in waiting) and carried to the nurseries, which are commonly four or five feet distant in a straight line. Here after they are hatched, the young are attended and provided with everything necessary, until they are able to shift for themselves, and take their part of the labors of the community."

Many curious and striking particulars are related of the great devastations committed by this powerful community: they construct roads, or rather covered ways, diverging in all directions from the nest, and leading to every object of plunder within their reach. Though the mischiefs they commit are very great, yet, as the economy of nature, that it is probably counterbalanced by the good produced by them, in quickly destroying dead trees and other substances, which, as the author observes, would, by a tedious decay, serve only to encumber the face of the earth. Such is their alacrity and dispatch in this office, that the total distruction of deserted towns is so effectually accomplished, that in two or three years a thick wood fills the space, and not the least vestige of a house is to be discovered.

From the many singular accounts here

THE REFLECTOR.

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan!
The proper study of mankind is MAN ..... *Pope.*

. DOGBERRY, Esq.] PALMYRA: FEBRUARY 13, 1830. [NEW SERIES.—NO. 6.

ANATOMY.

(Continued from our last.)

AN OF VISION.—The globe of the contained in a bony socket, form- the bones of the cranium, and of e. It is furnished with muscles, can move it in any direction, and nded by a very soft and delicate fat, which yields to it in all its . It is composed of certain mem- eall d its tunics or coats, and oth- s, termed humors. Its figure is early spherical; but the transpar- rtion in front of the section of a sphere than the globe. The op- e, to which the eye-ball is attach- eriorly, enters considerably on the of the axis of the eye.

coats of the eye are disposed con- ally, and the exterior, which is ense, firm and tough, is called the ca. This does not cover the globe, but leaves a circular open- the front, filled by the transparent , which although pellucid, is a very d strong membrane. Hence, the ca and cornea, together, form a mplete case, which defends and e more delicate parts within. ecessity of having the front of the ransparent, for the purpose of ad- the rays of light, is obvious.

the sclerotica a soft and vascular e surrounds the eye-ball, and e choroid coat. It is connected clerotica by a loose adhesion, which destroyed by blowing air between mbranes; but in front this adhe- stronger, and forms a white circle orbiculus, or ligamentum ciliare. lor of the choroid coat is a deep approaching to a black, and this derived from a substance called tum nigrum, which separates from roid by maceration, and dissolves r, so as to render it turbid.

inner surface of the choroid coat, is universally colored by pigmen- igrum in the human subject, is imes called tunica ruyschiana, as endeavored to prove that it form- stinct membrane from the exter- rt. It is this inner surface that es the brilliant colors observable als, whence the appellation of ta-

This surface lies in contact with tina, but does not adhere to that membrane. On the front of the eye, however, and beyond the anterior margin of the retina, the choroid is closely attached by means of numerous and very delicate folds, called in the ciliary processes to the surface of the vitrious humor, round the margin of the chrystalline lens.

The iris is a membrane continued transversely accross the eye-ball, behind the cornea, and approaching as a continuation of the choroid from the orbiculus ciliares. The round opening in the front of this membrane is called the pupil.—It allows the passage of the rays of light into the interior of the eye. This apperture varies in its dimensions according to the quantity of light to which the organ is exposed. A strong light causes the pupil to become contracted, in order to exclude a portion of the rays of light which offend the organ. The apperture is dilated in a weak light, to let in as many rays as possible. Some anatomists have thought proper to employ themselves in debating at length, whether these motions arise from a really muscular structure or no; but we believe that they have not as yet settled this point completely.

[*To be continued.*]

CHEMISTRY.

(Continued.)

Oxygen Air.—This is the only air which supports life, as animals soon expire whenever it is withheld from them. While breathing, this air is applied to the lungs, where it imparts to the blood heat and new qualities. Its presence appears necessary for generation. In consequence of its supporting life it has been called vital air; but the term oxygen is better, as it expresses one of its properties, (that of causing acidity,) and answers other purposes. Persons should make themselves familiar with this word, as it is, as its modifications are unavoidably much used.

This air has neither the taste, odor, or the properties of acids. Its weight is, to atmospheric air, as 1,103 to 1000. The base of this air is called oxygen, which is considered as an elementary body. This has never been obtained free from combination, and its existence is only inferred from effects it uniformly produces.

Oxygen exists in the greatest purity in the purest oxygen air. In this state it contains more latent heat and light than in any other air. It has a strong tendency to unite with many other bodies, particularly in a high temperature. Generally when it does unite with them, it throws out great quantities of heat and light, thereby producing the flame noticed during combustion. Indeed it is the only substance which, when combined with other bodies, allows the disengagement of heat and light. Hence it is the only substance which supports combustion.—By inflammable or combustible bodies, we must therefore understand such as may be *burned*, or as are *capable* of uniting to oxygen. When inflammable substances are heated, they [illegible] oxygen, and form with it a [illegible] which not possessing a capacity [illegible] heat and light that the air [illegible] them to be emitted in the sensible [illegible] This union however, is not always [illegible] by the emission of considerable quantities of heat and light; and in some instances none that is perceptible is evaporated. The product formed, has the capacity, in such cases, to retain the heat and light. We have an instance in nitre or salt-petre, which contains great quantities of oxygen, that retains its heat and light. Hence when nitre is mixed with coal, as in gun-powder, and fire is applied, a great heat and light is extricated, because the oxygen unites to the coal and forms a compound which has not the capacity to retain them.

When combustibles are heated and introduced into pure air, they unite to oxygen with great rapidity, causing a dazzling emission of heat and light. Hence the oxidation or combustion of a body is proportionate to the quantity of oxygen present. Hence the reason why a given quantity of air will last only for a certain time; and hence the increase of weight which a body gains in burning, (allowing for the loss of heat and light,) always precisely corresponds to the loss of air.

(*To be continued.*)

BOTANY.

(*Continued.*)

INDIGO.—The plant which yields it, is the *indigo-ferra tinctoria*, a shrub which is cultivated for that purpose, in Mexico,

From the Quizzing-Glass.

THEATRICAL LETTER.

My Dear "Country Girl"—Your Friend "The Soldier's Daughter," instead of learning "The Way to Keep him," consented to a "Clandestine Marriage" with "The Strolling Gentleman;" but no sooner was "The Honey Moon" over, than her "Suspicious Husband," who knew how to "Rule a Wife and have a Wife," kicked up "The Devil to Pay," turned out "The Hypocrite," became "The Inconstant," excited "The Wonder" of "The Merry Wives of Windsor;" and, only "Three Weeks after Marriage," reversed "The Wheel of Fortune;" while his "Jealous Wife" informed her "Distressed Mother, and "The Poor Soldier," her father, who received "The Fair Penitent" with open arms, observing, "All's Well that Ends Well." "Rosina," then, as you are "Of Age To-morrow," beware of "The Road to Ruin;" still shelter "The Stranger" from "The Tempest," but shun "The Recruiting Officer," and, in "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," do not act "The Romp;" [illegible] dealing with "The Liar" or "The Mayor of Garratt," consult your "Duenna," and, when assailed by "Lover's Vows," ask, "Is he jealous?" before you appoint "The Wedding Day." Remember me to "The Quaker," and give my love to "The Maid of the Mill;" tell her I am no longer "The Gamester," that I have done with "*Trey* and the *Deuce*;" I have learned "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," and to give "Measure for Measure," that I am now "The Prisoner at Large," have had much of "Fortune's Frolic," sowed my "Wild Oats;" and that soon I shall come through "The Turnpike Gate," take possession of "The Woodman's Hut," enjoy "Love in a Village," and be as happy as "Alexander the Great."

Robin Roughead.

TO CURE HAMS.

Take six pounds of fine salt, three pounds of brown sugar, or three pints of molasses, and one pound of saltpetre, powdered; mix all these together; to serve for 20 hams; rub each ham well all over with this mixture, and pack them down in a cask or tub, and let them so remain for five or six days; then turn them, and sprinkle some salt slightly over them, and so let them remain five or six days longer; then add brine or pickle strong enough to bear an egg, and let them remain covered with it for a month, when they will be fit to smoke.

Hams cured after this manner will be sweet and good for any length of time.

Rules for the Weather.—A wet summer is always followed by a frosty winter, but it happens occasionally that the cold extends no further. Two remarkable instances of this occurred in 1807-8 and 1813-14. With these exceptions, every frosty winter has been followed by a cold summer. The true cause of cold, or rather the direct cause, is to be found in the winter excess of west wind, every winter with excess of west wind being followed by a cold summer; and if there is no cold before, or during a first excess, then a second excess of west wind in winter occasions a still colder summer than the first. It also appears, by repeated experience, that cold does not extend to more than two years at a time. Again, if the winter excess of the east wind be great, in the first instance, the winters will be mild, and followed by mild summers; while the summer excess of east wind is itself, in the first instance, always mild; but uniformly followed by cold wintets and cold summers, which continue, more or less, for one or two years, according to circumstances.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

Thomas Rogers 2d, assignee of J. & L. Thayer, H. & C. Thayer, and J. & L. Thayer & Co. of Palmyra, offers for sale, at the store lately occupied by J. & L. Thayer & Co. a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, which will be sold wholesale or retail—at cost.

EAGLE HOTEL, PALMYRA.

H. Church, informs the public, that this establishment has been fitted up for Winter business,—having been at considerable expense in making his present arrangements, and being determined to administer to the comfort as well as pleasure of his guests—hopes to receive a share of the public patronage.

WRITING SCHOOL.

W. J. VAN DORN, proposes to open a writing school, on Monday evening the 18th instant, in the public hall in Sexton & Tucker's block, to be continued four evenings in each week, for one month. Tuition one dollar per term, or sixteen lessons. Jan. 11.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

Allyn Williams, Merchant Tailor, most respectfully begs leave to inform the public in general, and his old friends in particular, that he continues to carry on business in the "brick block," two doors west of the "stone front" store. He has a grateful remembrance of the liberal patronage received in this village, and hopes to merit its continuance. On hand, Brood—and other Cloths.

MARBLE FACTORY.

C. A. Batterson, informs the inhabitants of this vicinity that he has established the manufacture of marble, in its various branches, in this village. Monuments, Tomb-Stones, Fire-Slabs, &c. &c. can be had on short notice, executed in the best manner.

Sulphur Springs House.

J. D. NOTTINGHAM, after [illegible] pressing his gratitude for past encouragement, begs leave to inform the public, that his establishment is now in fine order for the reception of company. Sleighing and other parties of pleasure can be accommodated in the best style.—*Manchester, Ont. co. N. Y.*

ROCHESTER RECESS.

William Cochran, informs the public, that the "Rochester Recess" has been put *in order*. His *larder* has been replenished with all the *dainties* a fertile country can afford. His cook is *imperial*, and while the BAR is well supplied, nothing shall be wanting to the comfort of his guests.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

K. MILLER, the present occupant of this establishment, has put the same in good *order*. All those who favor him with their custom shall receive a *quid pro quo*, as our lawyers say.

Palmyra, Sept. 22, 1829.

HENRY LUPKINS,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Hair-dresser, &c. &c. informs the inhabitants of this village that his "office" is a few rods east of the "Eagle Hotel," where all calls in his *line*, of business will be attended to in good style.

BENJAMIN BROOKS,

(Successor to Dr. Lewis Brooks,)

Carries on the business of *Shaving* and *Hair Dressing* at the old stand opposite *Square* Jerome's Law Office, where he will *ginnerly* be found ready to wait on friends and foes. Mr. Brooks also offers his services as FIDDLE for Balls, Levees, Pig-shaves, and Anti-Masonic Meetings. His terms will be reasonable.

THIS PAPER

Will be published EVERY [illegible] our Bower on Wintergreen Hill, (on such days as may suit our own convenience,) and delivered to subscribers through the Post-Office, by which medium, also, all letters and communications, subscriptions and remittances intended for this paper, should be sent addressed "*Obediah Dogberry, Esquire, Palmyra.*" [Be sure to write the *title* at full length.]

TERMS—One Dollar for the Series, (4 months,) in advance.

*** Complete setts of the Reflector, from the commencement of the present Series, can be had on application as above.

SPEECH OF JOHN RANDOLPH.

We make the following extracts from speech made in the late Virginia Con ntion, by that far-famed descendant of *owhattan*, John Randolph of Rhoanoke. hile we consider him in one of his *last* ds; and while we must withhold our bscription to many of his *republican no*ns, we cannot but admire his strength mind—his talents—and refined erudi-on.

* * * * "There is nothing which alarms me as to see the existence of e fanatical spirit on this subject of negro avery, as it is called, growing up in the nd. Sir, we have preachers on that subct, both lay and clerical. We have aposs of that faith among the laity as well as e clergy. And if it had so happened—it God in his mercy averted from our untry so great a calamity—that reprentation had been established upon the sis of white population,—my life for it—s, all I am worth—in less than 20 years ou would have seen a bill brought into the ouse of Burgesses for the emancipation every slave in Virginia. Sir, I would as on trust the Quakers of Pennsylvania as e Quakers of any county in Virginia. I ould as lief trust the fanatics of Freemaon's Hall, London, as any other fanatics, for fanatics, like madmen, are on a par. So on, I would as lief trust the fanatics Freemason's Hall as the fanatics of Virnia. Sir, have you not good reasons to elieve—nay, do you not know—that petions were preparing for the purpose of beg presented to this body on that subject? have nothing to do with the consciences men. The abolitionist is as free to hold is opinions as I am to hold mine—I do ot find fault with him,—I impute no deerit to him for them. But I will never ffer him to put a torch to my property. at he may slake it in the blood of all that ear dear to me. I will arrest the hand if I an,—by reason if I can—but if not, by rce."

* * * * "I have as much espect for the people as any one—I am he of the people—it is common now-adays to possess vast respect for the people. his bowing to the majesty of the people, s Patrick Henry says, is death to the independence of the people.

Sir: I have come to the conclusion from much observation, that the people are incapable of acting but by their agents. Sir, once thought myself to be a Republican: nd I believe I was thought by some to be, any thing, rather an over-violent republian. But now, I find gentlemen gone far eyond me—yes sir—they beat me hollow —I am left behind—and begin to be thought n Aristocrat, by those whom I think ultra Jacobins.

* * * * * "So the people must ct—they can act safely only by their agents. Yet they may be lured to their destruction by elections in November—and elections in April—at the feast of new corn, or in the season of want and scarcity, when they are called to pass upon an act of Assembly containing thirty or forty sections—of which one tenth—no sir—not one tenth—even of the Assembly that passed it,—know the true meaning.

GENTLEMAN.—"A man of birth, a man of extraction, though not *noble; a man raised above the vulgar by his character or post*; a term of complaisance; the servant that waits about the person of a man of rank: it is used of any man however high."—*Walker.*

We copy the following from the *National Philanthropist*—and while we offer our feeble meed of praise to the satirical powers of the writer, we cannot but indulge the wish that our readers will take his subject into *serious* consideration, and recollect the old proverb, that "let the coat a fool wears, be ever so fine, it is still a fool's coat."

THE GENTLEMAN.

What makes the gentleman? Why, the shape of the hat, the cut of the coat, and the quality of the cloth he wears. Oh, how easy then to make a gentleman! Yes, you can make a gentleman of the veriest blackguard that walks the street. The knave, the toper, the gambler, the debauchee, and even the robber, can be made into a gentleman, by the combined skill of a hatter and tailor. And it does not require half the time to do this, that is necessary for the honest laborer to earn his plain Sunday suit. But suppose those who would become gentlemen have no money, how can they obtain the materials and pay for the work? Oh, but you may rest easy about that. The ways and means are the least difficult things to get at, in these days of unparalleled invention. Yes, by mere dint of invention. The men who till the ground, who erect our dwellings, who sail our ships, who make our clothing and saw our wood, can never be gentlemen, till they forsake these low employments. What, a gentleman with his new beaver and $16 broadcloth, go to work! it would soon sink the best fortune in the country. There is therefore no such thing as a *working gentleman.* But is there not a capital error in all this? Is it not the mock, rather than the real gentleman, which we have described? It is not so easy a thing to make a real gentleman, neither is it very easy to find one.—The real gentleman is he who pursues some honest employment, keeps his expenditures within his income, never injures the feelings of any one unnecessarily, uses no deception, always tells the truth, and minds his own business.

READING.

It is, and ever has been, our most sanguine wish to *tempt* our readers, (such as have not already an inclination,) to spend their leisure hours more profitably to themselves than many of them do at present. An old age of *ignorance*, is much to be deplored; besides every American, ["free born, *male*,"] is eligible to the highest offices. How can the incumbent *fill his office*, without a perfect knowledge of "men and things." We copy the following extract, by way of illustration:

"Those who have no taste for reading, can not possibly be intelligent in conversation, and will therefore either be silent or talk nonsense. People who have not the command of these truly rational enjoyments, will often indulge in low and vulgar pleasures. What can be more painful than to see young men of property, on whom all the hopes of their fond parents rest, instead of cultivating the mind, only qualify themselves to be blackguards, and to spend the hard earnings of their fathers! Such instances are not rare. The man must be educated by instruction and association with intelligent persons, or he is lost for ever."

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES.

The following is a list of the present governors of the several states:—

Maine, Nathan Cutler; New Hampshire, Benjamin Pierce; Vermont, Samuel C. Crafts; Massachusetts, Levi Lincoln; Rhode Island, James Fenner; Connecticut, Gideon Tomlinson; New-York, Enos T. Throop; New-Jersey, Peter D. Vroom; Pennsylvania, George Wolf; Delaware, David Hazard; Maryland, Daniel Martin; Virginia, William B. Giles; North Carolina, John Owen; South Carolina, Stephen D. Miller; Georgia, George R. Gilmer; Alabama, Gabriel Moore; Mississippi, Gerard C. Brandon; Louisiana, H. Bealle; Tennessee, William Carroll; [illegible] Thomas Metcalf; Ohio, Allen [illegible]; Indiana, James B. Ray; Illinois, Ninian Edwards; Missouri, John Miller.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Complaints of the "severity of the times" pervade all ranks. Near Derby, England, the sexton's wife was lately heard complaining of the hardness of trade; she declared there had not been a *living soul* buried there for about two months, with the exception of two stillborn children.

Few axioms are deserving of more serious consideration than the universally conceded one, that the cause of religion has suffered more from the injudicious proceedings of its professed friends, than from the attacks of its open and avowed enemies.

THE THORN.

From the white blossomed sloe my dear Chloe requested,
A sprig her fair breast to adorn;
No, by heavens, I exclaimed, may I perish
If ever I plant in that bosom a thorn.
Then I showed her a ring, and implored her to marry,
She blushed like the dawing of morn;
Yes, I'll consent, she replied,
If you'll promise that no jealous rival shall laugh me to scorn.
No, by heavens, I exclaimed, may I perish
If ever I plant in that bosom a thorn.

KORAN, OR ALKORAN.

This book is the Scripture or Bible of the Mahometans, containing the revelations and doctrines of their pretended prophet.

The Koran is divided into one hundred and fourteen larger portions of very unequal length, which we call *chapters*, but the Arabians *Sowar*, in the singular *Sura*, a word rarely used on any other occasion, and properly signifying a row, or a regular series; as a course of bricks in building, or a rank of soldiers in an army, and the same in use and import with the Sura, or Tora, of the Jews; who also call the fifty-three sections of the Pentateuch Sedarim, a word of the same signification. These chapters are not, in the manuscript copies, distinguished by their numerical order, but by particular titles, which are taken sometimes from a peculiar subject treated of, or person mentioned therein; usually from the first word of note, exactly in the same manner as the Jews have named their Sedarim; though the word from which some chapters are denominated be very distant towards the middle, or perhaps the end, of the chapter; which seems ridiculous. But the occasion of this appears to have been, that the verse or passage wherein such word occurs was, in point of time, revealed and committed to writing before the other verses of the same chapter which precede it in order; and the title being given to the chapter before it was completed, or the passages reduced to their present order, the verse from whence such title was taken did not always happen to begin the chapter. Some chapters have two or more titles, occasioned by the difference of the copies. Some of them being pretended to have been revealed at Mecca, and others at Medina, the noting this difference makes a part of the title. Every chapter is divided into smaller portions, of very unequal length also, which we customarily call *verses*; but the Arabic word is *Ayat*, the same with the Hebrew *Ototh*, and signifies *signs* or *wonders*; such as the secrets of God, his attributes, works, judgements, and ordinances, delivered in those verses; many of which have their particular titles, also, imposed in the same manner as those of the chapters. Besides these unequal divisions, the Mahometans have also divided their Koran into sixty equal portions, which they call *Anzab*, in the singular *Hizb*, each subdivided into four parts; which is likewise an imitation of the Jews, who have an ancient division of their Mishna into sixty portions, called *Massictoth*. But the Koran is more usually divided into thirty sections only, named *Ajaza*, from the singular *Joz*, each of twice the length of the former, and in like manner subdivided into four parts. These divisions are for the use of the readers of the Koran in the royal temples, or in the adjoining chapels where the emperors and great men are interred; of whom there are thirty belonging to every chapel, and each reads his section every day; so that the whole Koran is read over once a day. Next after the title, at the name of every chapter except only the ninth, is prefixed the following solemn form, by the Mahometans, called the *Bismallah*.—"In the name of the most merciful God;" which form they constantly place at the beginning of all their books and writings in general, as a peculiar mark & distinguished characteristic of their religion, it being counted a sort of impiety to omit it. The Jews, and eastern Christians, for the same purpose, make use of similar forms. But Mahomet probably took this form from the Persian Magi, who began their books in those words, *Benam Yezdam bakshaishgher dadar*; that is, *In the name of the most merciful just* God. There are twenty-nine chapters of the Koran which have this peculiarity that they begin with certain letters of the alphabet, some with single ones, others with more. These letters the Mahometans believe to be the peculiar marks of the Koran, and to conceal several profound mysteries; the certain understanding of which, the more intelligent confess, has not been communicated to any mortal, their prophet only excepted; notwithstanding which, some take the liberty of guessing at their meaning by that species of cabala called by the Jews *Notarikon*.

Robbery!—We are informed that a Mister Whittlesey, (a single gentlemen,) was lately *robbed*, at Acker's Hotel in Rochester, of his——*baggage!* * * * * A man in England lately lost his wife in stepping out of a stage coach!

A MOTHER'S GRIEF.

To mark the sufferings of the babe
That cannot speak its wo;
To see the infant's tears gush forth,
Yet know not why they flow;
To meet the meek uplifted eye,
That fain would ask relief,
Yet cant but tell of agony—
This is a mother's grief.

Through dreary days, and darker nights,
To trace the march of death;
To hear the faint and frequent sigh,
The quick and shortened breath;
To watch the last dread strife draw near,
And pray the struggle brief;
Though all is ended with its close—
This is a mother's grief.

To see in one short hour decay'd,
The hope of future years;
To feel how vain a father's prayers—
How vain a mother's tears;
To think the cold grave now must close
O'er what was once the chief
Of all the treasured joys of earth—
This is a mother's grief.

Yet when the first wild throb is past,
Of anguish and despair,
To lift the eye of faith to Heaven,
And think my child is there—
This best can dry the gushing tears:
This give the heart relief—
Until the Christian's pious hope
O'ercomes a mother's grief.

A post-coach lately arrived at New York, from Newark, N. J. drawn by six horses, and carrying *thirty-six* passengers. It is said to be an elegant specimen of workmanship.

The *veracious* editor of the New-York Spectator, informs us, with his usual *gravity*, that the celebrated Jo[illegible] Strickland is now on the jail liberties in that city. Where are the *Kimtites*?

We understand that the "Donation Party" was well attended, and that it was concluded by a ride to Ontario and back—when some of the company went to *Church*, where a laughable and *spirited* farce was enacted.
* * * * * ☞ For particulars inquire at the *bar* or either of the Committee.

We understand that Capt. N****, alias the Old B****t, who has for some time past been beating about upon the "Matrimonial Ocean," has at length determined to tack ship and endeavour to *scud* into Harbour. We hope this *Old Veteran*, may find good anchorage, and tha the may *ride* out the storm.

The Path-Master of the 2nd ward, it is expected, will exhibit his favourites to public view during the present good sleighing. They will be exposed without *Blankets*, if the weather should prove favourable.